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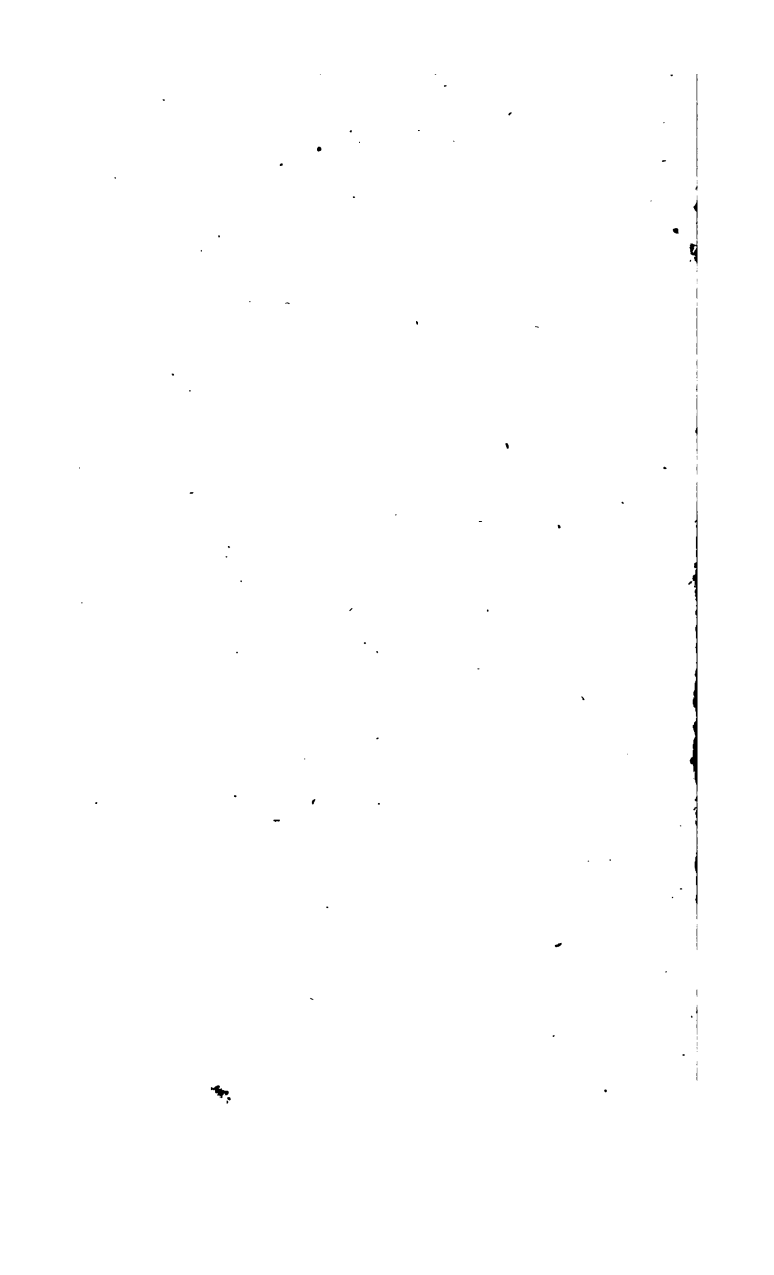


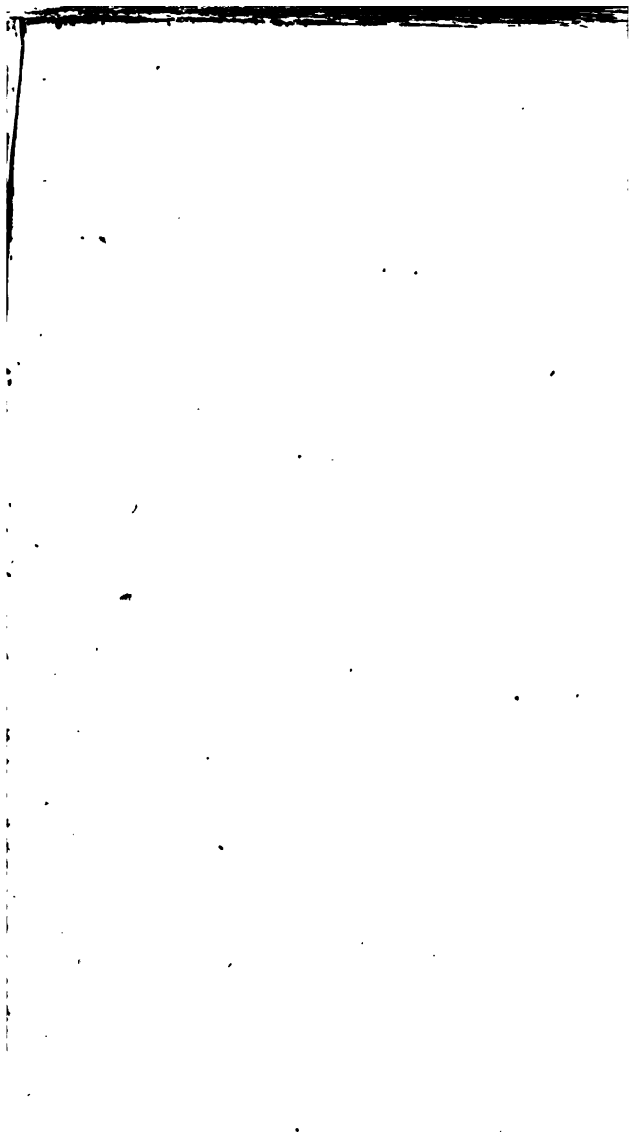
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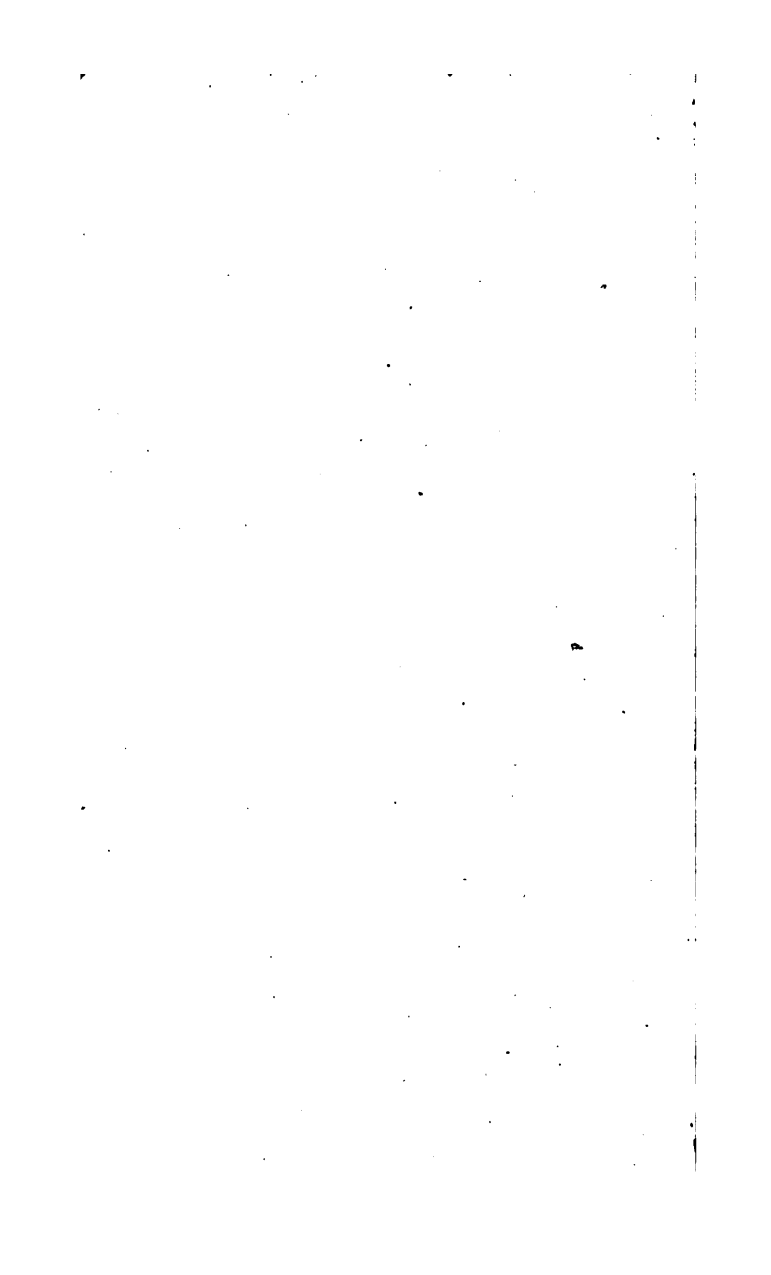
CHARLES GROSS

**Professor of History
1901-1909**









A
BIOGRAPHICAL PEERAGE
OF THE
Empire of Great Britain.

BENSLEY AND SON,
Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

A
BIOGRAPHICAL PEERAGE
OF
IRELAND:
IN WHICH ARE
MEMOIRS AND CHARACTERS
OF THE MOST CELEBRATED
PERSONS OF EACH FAMILY.



LONDON:

**PRINTED FOR J. NICHOLS AND CO; F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON;
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1817.

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Gross

P R E F A C E.

SOME apology is due to the Public for the length of time, during which this Volume has been detained at the press. It was begun, and much of it printed off soon after the publication of the third volume: and the Compiler is bound to confess the truth, that other pressing avocations withdrew him from the continuance of this tedious task. At length, when the task could no longer be procrastinated, he devolved it on another gentleman, to whom the latter sheets are principally indebted for their composition.

It can scarcely be deemed necessary to observe, that this work enters into no competition with the annual pocket peerages, which are books of reference most useful in their way. These volumes aim at a more instructive and less temporary kind of information. They

aspire to sketches of biography, and memorials of history. They do not merely deal in the names and marriages and issue and dates of the two or three last generations: they trace every family succinctly to its origin, and endeavour to revive the fame, and bring into distinction the acts and characters, of those who have been lifted above the mob by their merits rather than by their rank or wealth.

It will appear by these pages, that the Irish Peerage furnishes many families both of native and of English origin of great and undoubted antiquity, and very illustriously signalized in the records of history for several centuries. It would be difficult to point out, among the oldest and greatest English nobility, houses whose roots strike deeper into the dark ages, or whose names and titles have floated down the stream of Time more surrounded by lustre, than those of Ormond and Clanricarde and Kildare and Kinsale. All these were of Norman stock, and migrated early from England to Ireland. The two native families of most note, and most unques-

tioned antiquity, are presumed to be O'Brien and O'Neil; to these may be added Fitzpatrick. The families of Dillon, Fitzmaurice, Barry, Plunket, St. Lawrence, Viscount Fitzwilliam, and Preston, are all very ancient in this kingdom.

The Wingfields are a known branch of a race once very illustrious and very numerous in England. And many others, of those enjoying elevated titles and large possessions in Ireland, are indisputable branches of some of our oldest English families; such as Beresford, Chichester, Moore, Pakenham, Annesley, Bingham, Southwell, Colley, Fortescue, &c.

Unquestionably the major part are sprung from families who emigrated from England or Scotland to Ireland, either in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Queen transported a large army thither to oppose the rebellious natives; or in the civil wars of the next century. Of many of these if the stem was gentilitial, it can hardly be said to have been better than obscure. They were soldiers of fortune, contractors, commissioners, civilians,

placemen; who according to their quality, industry, skill in making money, and good luck, in three or four generations, lifted themselves by the lever of property, into titles and political consequence. But perhaps a digested list will be curious to genealogists.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1817,

DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES.

Original Irish Families.

Obrien, *M. Thomond*
O'Neil, *E. O'Neil*

Fitzpatrick, *E. Up. Offory*

Families apparently of Norman origin, who settled so early in Ireland, that the date cannot be ascertained.

Plunket, *E. Fingal*

Plunket, *L. Louth*

Plunket, *L. Dunfany*

Fitzwilliam, *V. Fitzwilliam*

St. Lawrence, *E. Howth*

Preston, *V. Germanston*

Preston, *L. Tara*

Netterville, *V. Netterville*

Taafe, *V. Taafe*

Aylmer, *L. Aylmer*

Blake, *L. Wallcourt*

English, with a few Scotch Families who settled in Ireland, with the respective dates.

About the time of King Henry II.

Butler, *M. Ormond*

Butler, *E. Carrick*

Butler, *E. Kilkenny*

Butler, *E. Glengall*

De Burgh, *E. Clanricarde*

De Burgh, *E. Mayo*

Fitzgerald, *D. Leinster*

De Courcy, *L. Kinsale*

Barry, *E. Barrymore*

Fitzmaurice, *E. Kerry*

Dillon, *E. Roscommon*

Dillon, *V. Dillon*

Dillon, *L. Clonbrock*

Nugent, *E. Wexmouth*

Barnewall, *V. King Island*

Barnewall, *L. Trimleston*

HENRY VI.

Luttrell, *E. Carhampton*

X DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES.

HENRY VIII.

Skeffington, E. Maffarene Brabazon, E. Meath

Q. ELIZABETH.

Wingfield, <i>V. Powerscourt</i>	Hill, <i>V. Dunganmon</i>
Chichester, <i>M. Donegal</i>	Lambart, <i>E. Cavan</i>
Bingham, <i>E. Lucan</i>	Boyle, <i>E. Cork</i>
Bingham, <i>L. Clanmorris</i>	Boyle, <i>E. Shannon.</i>
Moore, <i>M. Drogheda</i>	Perceval, <i>E. Egmont</i>
Pakenham, <i>E. Longford</i>	Perceval, <i>L. Arden</i>
Colley (Wellesley) <i>M. Wel-</i>	Ward, <i>V. Bangor</i>
<i>lesley</i>	Jones, <i>V. Ranelagh</i>
Browne, <i>M. Sligo</i>	Blayney, <i>L. Blayney</i>
Browne, <i>L. Kilmaine</i>	Upton, <i>V. Templetown</i>
Browne, <i>E. Kenmare</i>	Flower, <i>V. Ashbrook</i>
Caulfield, <i>E. Charlemont</i>	Vesey, <i>V. De Vesji</i>
Gore, <i>E. Arran</i>	Maxwell, <i>E. Farnham</i>
King, <i>E. Kingston</i>	Crosbie, <i>L. Brandon</i>
King, <i>V. Lorton</i>	Allen, <i>V. Allen</i>
Annesley, <i>E. Mountmorris</i>	Crofton, <i>B. Crofton</i>
Annesley, <i>E. Annesley</i>	Dawson, <i>V. Cremorne</i>
Hill, <i>M. Downshire</i>	Coote, <i>B. Castlecoote</i>

JAMES I.

Beresford, <i>M. Waterford</i>	Cuff, <i>L. Tyravoley</i>
Beresford, <i>L. Decies</i>	Cuffe, <i>E. Defart</i>
Forbes, <i>E. Granard</i>	Deane, <i>L. Muskerry</i>
Acheson, <i>E. Gosford</i>	Hamilton, <i>V. Boyne</i>
Temple, <i>V. Palmerston</i>	Rowley, <i>L. Langford</i>
Fortescue, <i>V. Clermont</i>	Burton (Conyngham) <i>M.</i>
Butler, <i>E. Lancsborough</i>	<i>Conyngham</i>
Moore, <i>E. Mountcashel</i>	Trench, <i>E. Clancarty</i>
Stewart, <i>E. Castlestewart</i>	Treach, <i>L. Ashton</i>
Cole, <i>E. Enniskillen</i>	

CHARLES I.

Rawdon, <i>E. Moira</i>	Evans, <i>L. Carbery</i>
Stopford, <i>E. Courtown</i>	Maude, <i>V. Hawarden</i>
Maffey, <i>L. Maffey</i>	Creighton, <i>E. Erne</i>
Maffey, <i>L. Clarina</i>	Mullins, <i>L. Ventry</i>
Mathew, <i>E. Landaff</i>	Tonfon, <i>L. Riversdale</i>
Molefworth, <i>V. Molefworth</i>	

INTERREGNUM.

Ponsonby, <i>E. Bysborough</i>	Stratford; <i>E. Aldborough</i>
Taylor, <i>M. Headfort.</i>	

CHARLES II.

Ludlow, <i>E. Ludlow</i>	Pomeroy, <i>V. Harberton</i>
Dawson, <i>E. Portarlinton.</i>	Corry, <i>E. Belmore</i>
Leeon, <i>E. Milltown</i>	Knox, <i>V. Northland.</i>

WILLIAM III.

Scott, <i>E. Clonmel</i>	De Ginkel, <i>E. Athlone</i>
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Q. ANNE.

Jocelyn, <i>E. Roden</i>	Brodrick, <i>V. Middleton</i>
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GEORGE II.

Cavendish, *L. Waterpark*

GEORGE III.

Hewitt, <i>V. Lifford</i>	Blaquiere, <i>L. De Blaquiere</i>
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XII DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES.

The following seem to be of English origin, but the time of their emigration is unknown.

Howard, <i>E. of Wicklow</i>	Pery, <i>E. Limerick</i>
Hutchinson, <i>E. Donoughmore</i>	Bury, <i>E. Charleville</i>
Bernard, <i>E. Bandon</i>	Sandford, <i>L. Mount Sandford</i>
Clements, <i>E. Leitrim</i>	



The following Families, though enjoying Irish titles, have their birth, estates and residence, wholly, or principally in England, Wales, or Scotland.

Molyneux, <i>E. Sefton</i>	Ongley, <i>L. Ongley</i>
Saville, <i>E. Mexborough</i>	Robinson, <i>L. Rokeby</i>
Turnour, <i>E. Winterton</i>	Pennington, <i>L. Muncafter</i>
Vaughan, <i>E. Lisburne</i>	Eardley, <i>L. Eardley</i>
Carpenter, <i>E. Tyrconnel</i>	Graves, <i>L. Graves</i>
Duff, <i>E. Fife</i>	Hood, <i>L. Bridport</i>
Smythe, <i>V. Strangford</i>	Parkyns, <i>L. Ranccliffe</i>
Needham, <i>V. Kilmorey</i>	Vanneck, <i>L. Huntingfield</i>
Barrington, <i>V. Barrington</i>	Hotham, <i>L. Hotham</i>
Chetwynd, <i>V. Chetwynd</i>	Winn, <i>L. Headley</i>
Monckton, <i>V. Galway</i>	Shore, <i>L. Teignmouth</i>
Hanger, <i>L. Coleraine</i>	Eden, <i>L. Henley</i>
Philipps, <i>L. Milford</i>	Henniker, <i>L. Henniker</i>
Wynn, <i>L. Newborough</i>	Waldegrave, <i>L. Radstock</i>
Macdonald, <i>L. Macdonald</i>	Douglas, <i>L. Glenbervie</i>
Edwardes, <i>L. Kennington</i>	

Name, Description, and Rank of the immediate Ancestors of Peers, both native, and those who emigrated from England, &c.

ANCIENT IRISH.

O'Brien. Turlogh Obrien, Prince of Thomond, 1283.

O'Neil. Formerly Earls of Tyrone, &c.

Fitzpatrick. Donald Macdonald Mac Gill Patrick, Prince of Upper Offory.

SUPPOSED EARLY DERIVATIONS FROM ENGLAND.

Plunket. John Plunket, of Beaulieu, co. Louth, 1082.

Fitzwilliam. John Fitzwilliam, 1282.

St. Lawrence. Sir Amorey Tristram, Baron of Howth, temp. Hen. II.

Preston. Philip De Preston, grandfather of Roger Preston, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1 Edw. III.

Netterville. John Netterville of Douth, Judge of the Common Pleas, grandfather of John, 1499.

Taafe. John Taafe, Archbishop of Armagh, ob. 1306.

Aylmer. Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, Esq. 1421.

Blake. Blake of Galway, temp. K. John.

XIV DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES.

OF ANCIENT ENGLISH AND NORMAN EXTRACTION, AS HIGH AS THE TIME OF HENRY II.

Butler. Theobald; *Butler* of Ireland.

De Burgh. William Fitaldein, Governor of Ireland, 1177.

De Courcy. Sir William De Courcy, Baron of Stoke-Courcy, 1177; Earl of Ulster, 1181.

Barry. Sir W. De Barry, of Barry's Court Castle, 1206.

Fitzmaurice. Maurice Fitzmaurice, Governor of Ireland, 1177.

Dillon. Henry Dillon, secretary to John Earl of Merton (K. John) 1185.

Nugent. Sir Gilbert De Nugent, Baron of Delvin, temp. Hen. II.

De Barnewall. De Barnewall, a Norman, emigrated to Ireland, temp. Hen. II.

HENRY VI.

Luttrell. Robert Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, ob. 15 Hen. VI.

HENRY VIII.

Skeffington. Sir W. Skeffington, deputy to Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1530.

Brabazon. Sir William Brabazon, Vice Treasurer of Ireland, ob. 1552.

Q. ELIZABETH.

Wingfield. Sir Richard Wingfield, Marechal of Ireland, 1599.

Chichester. Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1604.

Bingham. Sir Richard Bingham, Marshal of Ireland, 1598.

Moore. Sir Edward Moore, knighted 1579; commander in the wars against Tyrone.

Pakenham. Edmund Pakenham, cousin to Sir Henry Sydney, 1576.

Colley. Sir Henry Colley, a captain in Queen Elizabeth's army, 1559.

Browne of Kenmare. Sir Valentine Browne, Auditor General of Ireland, 1555.

Browne of the Neale. Browne, a captain in Queen Elizabeth's army, 1565.

Caulfield. Sir Toby Caulfield, a captain under the Earl of Essex, 1599, &c.

Gore. Sir Paul Gore, a captain of horse in Ireland, in Queen Elizabeth's army.

King. Sir John King, Muster Master General in Ireland, 1609.

Annesley. Robert Annesley, a Commander at sea, and Captain in the army at the time of Desmond's rebellion.

Lambart. Sir Oliver Lambart, Provision Master General in the army against Tyrone, 1599.

DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES.

Boyle. Sir Richard Boyle, 1588, Clerk of the Council of Munster, a native of Kent, afterwards the great Earl of Cork, &c.

Perceval. Richard Perceval, sent over by Lord Burleigh to establish a Court of Wards.

Ward. Richard Ward, of Cheshire, came to Ireland, 1570.

Jones. Thomas Jones, Bishop of Meath, 1584.

Blayney. Sir Edward Blayney, an Officer of Queen Elizabeth's army.

Upton. Henry Upton, a Captain in the army under the Earl of Essex, 1598.

Flower. Sir George Flower, an Officer of Queen Elizabeth's army in Ireland.

Vesey. William Vesey, came from Scotland to Ireland, temp. Eliz.

Maxwell. William Maxwell, afterwards Dean of Armagh, came from Scotland to Ireland, temp. Eliz.

Crosbie. Patrick Crosbie came to Ireland, from Great Crosbie, in Lancashire, temp. Eliz.

Allen. John Allen settled in Ireland as a factor for the Dutch, temp. Eliz.

Hill. Moyse Hill, a Captain under Walter and Robert Earl of Essex.

Coote. Sir Charles Coote, a Captain in the army in Tyrone's rebellion.

JAMES I.

Beresford. Tristram Beresford, sent to make the new plantation in Ulster, third son of Michael Beresford, Esq. of Westerham, in Kent.

DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES. xvii

Forbes. Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart. of Nova Scotia, 1622.

Acheson. Sir Archibald Acheson, of Gosford, in Haddingtonshire, settled in Ireland, 1610.

Temple. Sir William Temple, Provost of Dublin University, 1609.

Fortescue. Sir Faithful Fortescue, Colonel of a regiment of Foot, and joint Governor of Carrickfergus, 1606.

Butler (Langborough.) Sir Stephen Butler, an undertaker of the plantation of Ulster, temp. Ja. I.

Moore. Richard Moore came from Hampshire to Cloanmell, in this reign.

Stewart. Sir Andrew Stewart, Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, now exchanged his Scotch for an Irish estate and title.

Cole. Sir William Cole, an undertaker in the Northern plantations.

Cuffe (Desart.) Maurice Cuffe, of Ennis, co. Clare, merchant.

Cuff (Tyrawley.) Sir James Cuff of Ballinrobe.

Deane. Matthew Deane came to Ireland in this reign, from Suffolk.

Hamilton (Boyne.) Sir Frederick Hamilton, a younger brother of the first Earl of Abercorn, came to Ireland, and had a company of Foot, 1620.

Burton (Conyngham.) Francis Burton came to Ireland from Shropshire, 1610.

Trench. Frederick Trench, a protestant refugee, came hither at this time.

XVIII DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES.

CHARLES I.

Rawdon. Sir George Rawdon, secretary to Edward, Lord Conway.

Stopford. James Stopford, served in the army at the time of the Irish rebellion, 1641.

Maffey. Hugh Maffey was an officer in the army, sent hither to suppress the rebellion, in 1641.

Mathew. George Mathew, of Landaff, marrying a widow of the noble family of Ormond, settled in Ireland, and died there, 1636.

Molefworth. Robert Molefworth, originally in the army, became an eminent merchant of Dublin, and died 1656.

Evans. John Evans, Gent. came from Wales to Limerick, 1628.

Maude. Christopher Maude came from Yorkshire to Ireland, and sat in the Irish parliament, 1639.

Creighton. John Creighton came from Scotland, and settled in the county of Fermanagh, about this period.

Mullins. William Mullins, born 1616, came from Norfolk, and settled at Burnham, co. Kerry. He afterwards sat in the Irish parliament.

Tonson. Major Tonson was a field officer in the army in Ireland, 1649.

INTERREGNUM.

Ponsonby. Sir John Ponsonby, and Henry Ponsonby, Officers in Cromwell's army, 1649.

DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES. XIX

Taylor. Thomas Taylour, a friend of Sir William Petty, came to Ireland from Suffex, 1653, and had afterwards many lucrative civil employments.

Stratford. Robert Stratford came to Ireland about this time, and became a purchaser of estates.

CHARLES II.

Ludlow. Stephen Ludlow, one of the six clerks in Chancery, died 1721.

Dawson (Portarlington.) William Dawson, collector of the revenues of Downe and Antrim, in this reign.

Leeson. Hugh Leeson, an officer of the army, came to Ireland, 1680, and afterwards became an eminent brewer.

Pomeroy. Rev. Arthur Pomeroy came to Ireland, 1672, with Arthur, Earl of Effex, and was appointed Dean of Cork.

Corry. John Corry came to Ireland at this time from Scotland, and settled in the county of Tyrone.

Knox. William Knox came from Glasgow to Dublin, and settled there as a merchant.

WILLIAM III.

Scott. Thomas Scott came to Ireland, as a Captain in King William's army, 1689.

De Ginkel. Godert De Ginkel, a Dutchman, was a General in King William's army sent to Ireland, to reduce that kingdom.

XX DIGESTED LIST OF IRISH FAMILIES.

Q. ANNE.

Jocelyn. Thomas Jocelyn, of an ancient Hertfordshire family, went to Ireland, and was father of Lord Chancellor Jocelyn, 1739.

Brodrick. Alan Brodrick, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

GEORGE II.

Cavendish. Sir Henry Cavendish, of Derbyshire, Bart. appointed a Teller of the Irish Exchequer during the Viceroyalty of William, Duke of Devonshire, 1737.

GEORGE III.

Hewitt. James Hewitt, an English Judge, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1768, and a Peer.

Blaquiere. Sir John Blaquiere, Knight of the Bath, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1772: a Peer, 1800.

NAMES

AND

TITLES OF PEERS

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME, ACCORDING TO
THEIR ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

Those marked with an Asterisk are English Peers.

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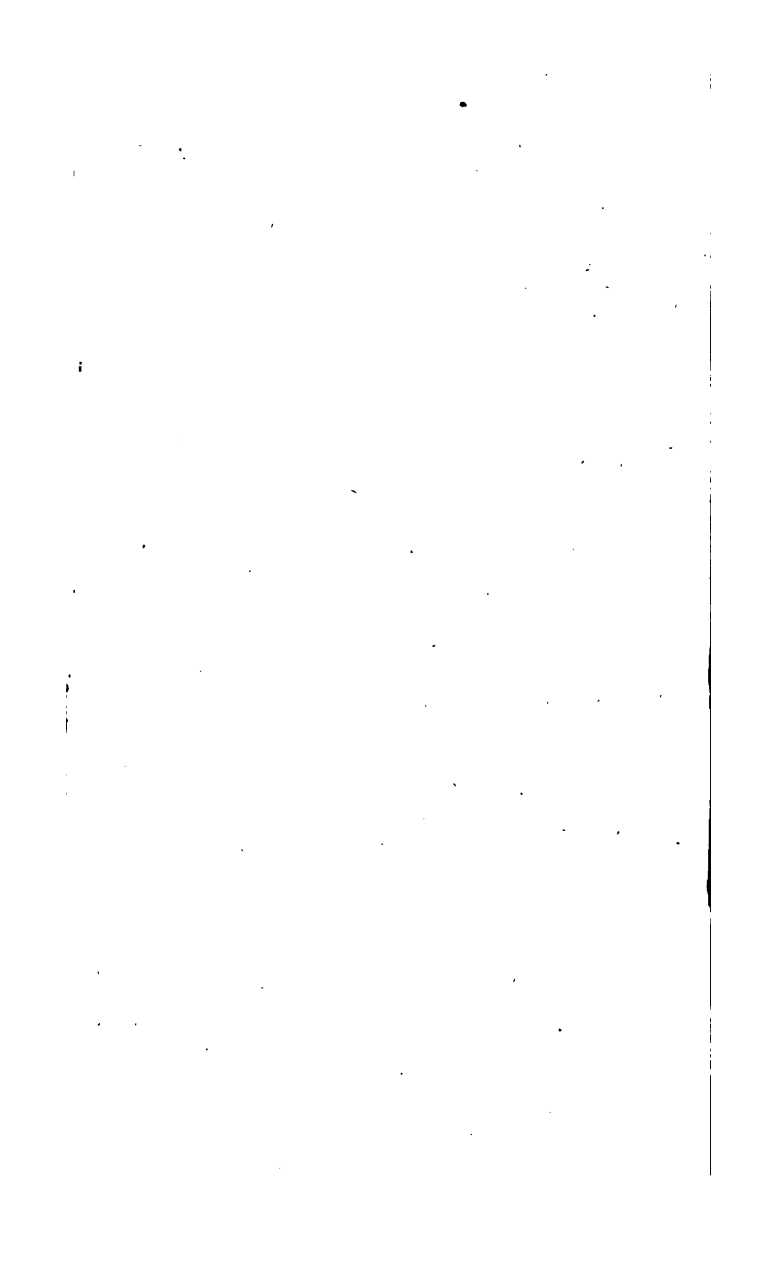
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PROMOTIONS IN THE PEERAGE,

SINCE THE FIRST PART OF THIS WORK WAS
PRINTED OFF.

REGENCY MARQUISES.

Walter Butler, marquis of Ormond, 1816; earl of Ormond and Ossory, 1327; baron Butler, in England, which title see Vol. II. p. 378.

Robert Stewart, marquis of Londonderry, 1816; earl of Londonderry, 1796; viscount Castlereagh, 1795; baron of Londonderry, 1789. (See Vol. IV. p. 153.)

Henry Burton Conyngham, marquis Conyngham, 1816; earl Conyngham, 1797; viscount Mount Charles, 1789; baron Conyngham, 1780. (See Vol. IV. p. 157.)

REGENCY EARLS.

Richard Butler, earl of Glengal, Jan. 22, 1816.

N. B. This earl was omitted among the barons, because at the time that part was printed off, he had been raised to an earldom, but too late to insert him among the earls. See the next page.

Charles John Gardner, viscount Mountjoy, was created earl of *Blefington*, Jan. 22, 1816. (See an account of him in the present Vol. p. 279.)

Richard White, viscount Bantry, was created earl of *Bantry*, and viscount *Beerhaven*, Jan. 22, 1816. (See an account of him in the present Vol. p. 287.)



RICHARD BUTLER, EARL OF
GLENGAL.

JAN. 22, 1816.

THIS branch of the Butlers is descended from James, third earl of Ormond; who by Catherine, daughter of Gerald, earl of Desmond, had a son, James Le Botiler, otherwise *Galdie* (or the Englishman.) This James was father of James Oge Le Botiler, who died in 1448, leaving a son, Pierce Butler, whose eldest son, Thomas Butler, esq. was of *Cahier*, otherwise Cahierdowneske, and left issue Edmund Butler, who by Catherine, daughter of sir Pierce Poer, of the county of Waterford, had two sons, Thomas and Pierce.

Thomas was created *baron Cahier*, Nov. 1, 1543; and was succeeded by his son, Edmund, second *lord Cahier*, who enjoyed the title only a year and half, when his two sisters became his coheirs.

The next heir male was his cousin, sir Theobald But-

ler, son of his uncle, Pierce, which fir Theobald was knighted by lord deputy Sydney, in 1567; of whose favour he enjoyed a great share. He was advanced to the peerage by patent, by the title of *lord Cahier*, Feb. 9, 1582: he died at Cahier, April 21, 1596. *His third son, Edmund, was ancestor to the present peer*; but Thomas, eldest son, succeeded as second *lord Cahier*: he died 1627; and was succeeded as third *lord Cahier*, by his nephew, Thomas, (son of his next brother, Pierce) who was succeeded by his grandson, Pierce, fourth *lord Cahier*, who was in ward to lord Inchiquin till after the Restoration: he died 1676; and was succeeded by his grandfather's first cousin, Theobald Butler, eldest son of Edmund, third son of the first peer. This Theobald became fifth *lord Cahier*, and sat in king James's parliament, 1689, and was outlawed; but obtained a reversal of the outlawry, 1693. His eldest son, Thomas, sixth *lord Cahier*, was under age at his father's death: he died in the city of York, in May 1744. His eldest son, James, born in 1711, became seventh *lord Cahier*; and died at Lyons, in France, June 6, 1786. He was succeeded by his brother, Pierce, eighth peer, who died unmarried at Paris, June 10, 1788.

The title and estates then descended to the next heir male, Richard, grandson of Richard Butler, of Glengal, in the county of Tipperary, esq. (descended, as I presume, from a younger son of Edmund, third son of the first peer.) His father, James Butler, esq. resided at Fethard, in the county of Tipperary, and died, as is said, in the East Indies, in July 1788.

This Richard, ninth *lord Cahier*, was born Nov. 13, 1775.

His lordship married, in 1793, Emily, youngest daughter of James St. John Jefferys, of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, esq. by a sister of the first earl of Clare, by whom he has a son, born in 1794, and a daughter, Henrietta.

On Jan. 22, 1816, he was raised to the title of *earl of Glengal*.

LATE PROMOTIONS.

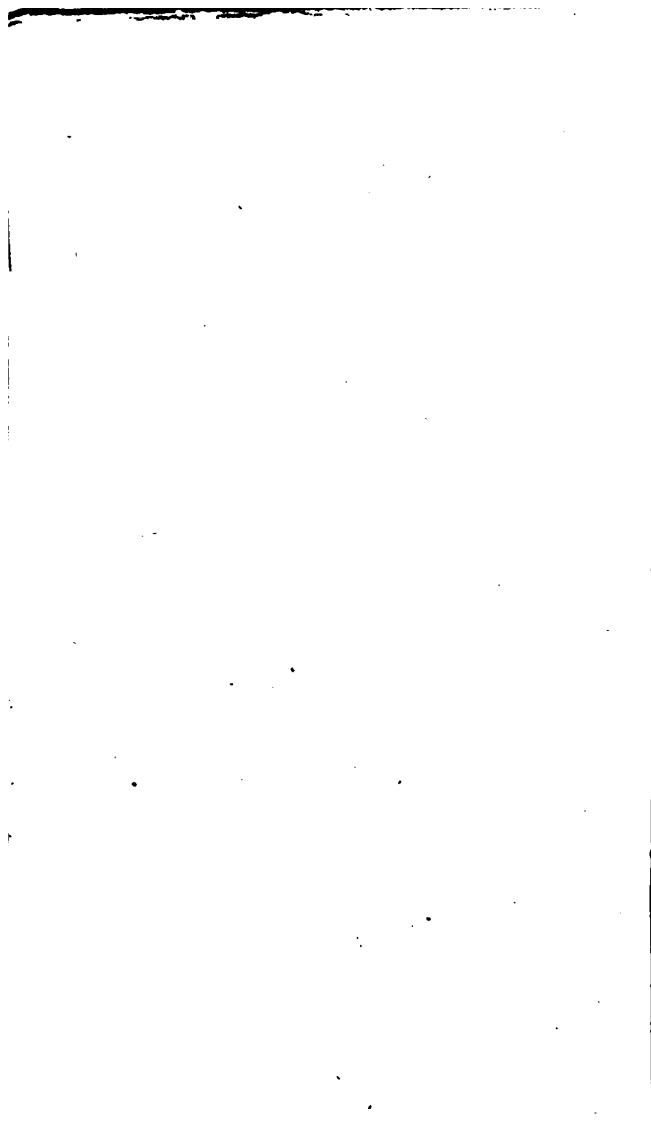
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Female Descent.] More, Fitzgerald, Poer, Butler, Cusack, Mac-Ibrien, Butler, Nichols.

Heir Apparent.] His son, born 1794.

Chief Seat.] *See* . . .

John Baker Holroyd, lord Sheffield, was raised to the title of *earl of Sheffield*, and *viscount Prebensey*, Jan. 22, 1816.
For an account of his family, see Vol. II. p. 406.



A BRIEF
Biographical Peerage
OF THE
EMPIRE
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

IRELAND.

BLOOD-ROYAL.

PRINCE FREDERICK, earl of Ulster, 1784, *duke of York, in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 62.

Prince William Henry, earl of Munster, 1786—*duke of Clarence in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 63.

Prince Edward, earl of Dublin, 1799—*duke of Kent in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 64.

Prince Ernest Augustus, earl of Armagh, 1799—*duke of Cumberland in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 65.

Prince Adolphus Frederick, earl of Tipperary, 1801—*duke of Cambridge in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 66.

Prince Augustus Frederick, baron Arklow, 1801—*duke of Sussex in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 67.

Prince William Frederick, earl of Connaught, 1764—*duke of Gloucester in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 66.

DUKE.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK FITZGERALD, duke of Leinster, 1766; marquis of Kildare, earl of Offaley, and earl of Kildare, 1816 — *viscount Leinster in England*, which title see, Vol. II. p. 20.

MARQUISES.

HENRY De La Poer Beresford, marquis of Waterford, 1789, earl of Tyrone, 1746—*baron Tyrone, in England*, which title see, Vol. II. p. 227.

Arthur Blundel Sandys Hill, marquis of Downshire, 1789, earl of Hillsborough, 1751—*earl of Hillsborough, in England*, which title see, Vol. I. p. 300.

George Augustus Chichester, marquis of Donegall, 1791, earl of Donegall, 1647—*baron Fifebrwic, in England*, which title see, Vol. II. p. 249.

Charles Moore, marquis of Drogheda, 1791, earl of Drogheda, 1661—*baron Moore, in England*, which title see, Vol. II. p. 372.

Richard Colley Wellesley, marquis Wellesley, 1799, earl of Mornington, 1760—*baron Wellesley, in England*, which title see, Vol. II. p. 346.



WILLIAM OBRYEN, MARQUIS
OF THOMOND.

1800.

THE Obryens are one of the aboriginal families of Ireland, and are descended from the kings of Thomond and Munster. Turlogh O'Brien dethroned his uncle, Brien Ruadh, in 1276, and became sole prince of Thomond, 1283. He died 1306. His second son, Morrogh, who enjoyed this sovereignty, died 1333, leaving Mahon, who possessed the sovereignty till his death, 1367. His grandson, Mahon-Dall, reigned in Thomond upwards of five years. His son, Turlogh-Bog, was proclaimed king, 1442; and died 1460. His grandson, Turlogh-Down, was inaugurated king, in 1498. His eldest son, Connor, was ancestor to the earls of Thomond. His second son, Morrogh, was created *earl of Thomond*, for life only, and was ancestor of the earls of *Inchiquin*, and to the present *marquis of Thomond*.

Donogh, *the Fat*, eldest son of the above Connor, king of Thomond, was dispossessed of the principality by his uncle, Murrough; who having thus seized the seignior of Thomond, repaired to England, 1543, and made an humble submission to the king, who created him *earl of Thomond*, for life, and *baron of Inchiquin*, to the heirs male of his body, 1543. On this occasion Donogh received, by way of compensation, a creation to the *barony of Ibrackane*, to him and his issue male, with remainder of the earldom of Thomond, after his uncle's death. He accordingly succeeded to the earldom on that event, and afterwards surrendering the patent to king Edward VI. had a new grant of the honour to him, and the heirs male of his body, Nov. 7, 1552: dying 1553, he was succeeded by his son, Connor, third *earl of Thomond*. His sons were Donogh, his successor, Teige, and

Sir Daniel, which last was created viscount Clare, by king Charles II. on July 11, 1662, and was succeeded by his son, Connor, second viscount, who dying about 1670, his son, Daniel, became third viscount, and followed the fortunes of king James II. and died 1690: his titles, &c. were forfeited. His son, Daniel, fourth viscount, died unmarried, in France, 1697, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles, fifth viscount Clare, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Ramillies, 1706, and died at Brussels. His son, Charles, sixth viscount, after the death of the earl of Thomond, 1741, who left him a legacy of £20,000, assumed that title. He distinguished himself in the French service for his military knowledge, and for his services in the battle of Lanfeldt, 1746, was promoted to the rank of marshal Thomond. He died 1761, æt. 62, leaving two sons, Charles, his heir, and another Charles, who died 1764.

Donogh, before-mentioned, (elder brother of the first viscount Clare), became fourth *earl of Thomond*, and was commonly called the *Great Earl*; being highly esteemed by queen Elizabeth and king James, in whose courts he

was brought up. He was made president of Munster, 1605, and governor of Clare and Thomond, 1619; but he died 1624. His son, Henry, fifth earl, died 1639, leaving five daughters, his coheirs, of whom lady Honora, was one of the wives of sir Robert Howard, the poet, (Dryden's brother-in-law.) Sir Barnabas, the earl's brother, succeeded as sixth earl of Thomond, and siding with the monarch, in the subsequent rebellion, was created marquis of Billing, in Northamptonshire;—to which patent, however, the troubles prevented the affixture of the great seal. His only son, Henry, succeeded as seventh earl of Thomond, and died 1691, having had two sons by different wives, of whom the eldest, Henry, lord Ibrackan, died before him. 1678, leaving, by lady Catharine Stuart, sister and heir of Charles, last duke of Richmond, a daughter and heir, Catharine, wife to Edward Hyde, viscount Cornbury, afterwards earl of Clarendon, (from whose daughter and heir, lady Theodocia, are descended the earls of Darnley.) The earl's son, by a second wife, Henry Horatio, lord Ibrackan, also died before his father, 1690, leaving a son and heir, Henry, who became, on his grandfather's death, eighth and last earl of Thomond; and was created a peer of England, by the title of viscount Tadcaster, 1714. He married lady Elizabeth Seymour, eldest daughter of Charles, duke of Somerset; but dying, 1741, without issue, left his estates to Murrough, lord Obrien, son to the earl of Inchiquin, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Percy Wyndham, younger brother to the late earl of Egremont, on condition of taking the name of Obrien, who accordingly succeeded to the estate, and was created *earl of Thomond*, 1756, but died without issue, 1774.

We now return to Murrough, younger son to Turlogh-Down, 1498, who was created *earl of Thomond*, for life, as already mentioned; and *baron of Inchiquin*, to his heirs male. His eldest son, Dermot, succeeded him as second *baron of Inchiquin*; and died 1557. His son, Mur-

rough Macdermod O'Brien, became third *baron of Inchiquin*, and dying 1573, left Murrough, fourth baron. He died 1597, and was succeeded by his son, Dermot, fifth baron, who, at his death, 1624, was succeeded by his eldest son, Murrough, sixth baron, who taking early to arms, served in the Spanish army, till his return to Ireland, 1639, where he took an active military part in the subsequent troubles, first on the part of the king, then for the parliament, in whose cause he gave the Irish a total defeat at Knocknanees, near Mallow, in Nov. 1647. However, after this battle, being weary of his new masters, he resolved to redeem his misconduct by again dedicating himself to his majesty's service. He, therefore, entered into a correspondence with the marquis of Ormond, whom he received at Cork, Sept. 29, 1648, as the king's lieutenant, and put into the possession of the whole province of Munster. For this he was voted a traitor by the parliament. In 1649, he took Drogheda for the king; and reduced the northern garrisons. But in the latter end of the year, his forces, seduced by Cromwell's spies, revolted: finding himself, therefore, exposed to his enemies, and his life in danger, he embarked, Dec. 6, 1650, with lord Ormond, for France; and by an act of Cromwell's parliament, 1652, was, among others, excepted from pardon. Thence he went to Italy, and returning to France, was made, by the French monarch, lieutenant-general of his army; and, on the conquest of Catalonia, appointed its viceroy. On Oct. 21, 1654, king Charles II. advanced him to the dignity of an earl of Ireland, by the title of *earl of Inchiquin*. After farther services abroad, and being, with all his family, taken by an Algerine corsair, from which he obtained liberation by ransom, he lived to see the restoration of the king, with whom he returned to England: he died Sept. 9, 1674. His eldest son, William, became second *earl of Inchiquin*; and was appointed governor and vice-admiral of Tangier, 1674; and, after the revolution, governor of Jamaica; in which island he died, at St. Jago

de la Vega, in Jan. 1691. His first wife was lady Margaret Boyle, daughter of Roger, first earl of Orrery; who was mother of his successor. His second wife was Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of George Brydges, the loyal lord Chandos; widow of Edward, lord Herbert of Cherbury; who took to her third husband, Charles, lord Howard of Escrick, and died in Feb. 1707. His son, William, third *earl of Inchiquin*, having, as well as his father, been attainted by king James's parliament, served in the army under king William, both in Ireland and Flanders. In March, 1703, he was made colonel of a regiment of foot, which he afterwards sold, and was sworn of the privy council to queen Anne, in 1702; and to king George, in 1714; and was governor of the county of Clare to his death, which happened Dec. 24, 1719. His younger son, James, a captain of foot, was father of the late marquis of Thomond; and grandfather of the present marquis. William, eldest son, became fourth *earl of Inchiquin*; and sat in several British parliaments for Windsor, Camelford, and Aylesbury, 1715, 1722, 1741, 1747. In 1725, he was created a knight of the Bath, and died July 18, 1777, having married, in 1720, lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter and heir of George, earl of Orkney, by whom he had no surviving issue male; but a daughter and heir, lady Mary, who succeeded her mother as countess of Orkney, and died 1790, having married her first cousin, Murrough O'Brien, a captain in the Foot Guards, who succeeded his uncle as fifth *earl of Inchiquin*, and was created *marquis of Thomond*, with a collateral remainder, in 1800; and an English peer, by the title of *baron Thomond of Taplow*, Oct. 2, 1801. He died Feb. 10, 1808, at a great age, by a fall from his horse, in Grosvenor-square; when his English peerage became extinct; and he was succeeded by his nephew, William, as second *marquis of Thomond*, and sixth *earl of Inchiquin*.

His lordship married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Trotter of Dulek, esq. and has four surviving daughters.

Female Descent.] Fitzgerald, O'Brien, Fitzgerald of Cloyne, St. Leger, Boyle, Villiers, Jephson.

Chief Seat.] Rostellan-castle, Cork.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, lord James, a captain in the navy.

Younger Branch.] His younger brother, lord Edward, a captain in the navy, who has the king's licence for enjoying the rank of the younger sons of a marquis.



**THOMAS TAYLOUR, MARQUIS
OF HEADFORT.**

1800.

THE first of this family who went over to Ireland was Thomas Taylour, who being intimate with the celebrated sir William Petty, accompanied him thither, in 1653. He was the son of John Taylour of Battle, in Suffex, and grandson of Thomas Taylour of Ringmere, in that parish, who died at Stoneham, in that county, in 1629, aged 70. Thomas, the grandson, jointly undertook, and perfected, the Down Survey, although the maps were published in the name of sir William Petty only. In 1660, he sold his lands in England, and purchased others in the county of Meath; and, after the restoration, was appointed a sub-commissioner of the court of Claims, in 1664, 1665, 1666. After some intermediate employments, he officiated as vice-treasurer and treasurer at war, during the suspension of the lord Ranelagh, in 1681; in which office he died of a dropsy and jaundice, Aug. 1, 1682, aged 51. His only surviving son, Thomas, born 1662, was elected

member of parliament for the borough of Kells, 1692, and created a baronet of Ireland, July 12, 1704. In 1726, he was appointed a member of his majesty's privy council, and died Aug. 8, 1736, aged 74. His son and heir, sir Thomas, second baronet, born 1686, was elected member of parliament for Kells, 1711, and sworn of the privy council in Ireland, 1753. He left issue, sir Thomas, third baronet, born 1724, who was chosen representative for Kells, in 1747, and raised to the peerage, by the title of *lord Headfort* of Headfort, in the county of Meath, Sept. 6, 1760; and further advanced to the dignity of *viscount Headfort*, April 19, 1762; and created *earl Beccrive* of Beccive-castle, in the county of Meath, Oct. 24, 1766: he died Feb. 14, 1794, æt. 70. His younger son, Clotworthy, having married his cousin, Frances Rowley, niece and heiress of Hercules, viscount Langford, was created *baron Langford*, in 1800. Thomas, eldest son, succeeded as second *earl Beccive*, and was created *marquis of Headfort*, Dec. 29, 1800.

His lordship was born Nov. 18, 1757, and married, Dec. 4, 1778, Mary, daughter and heiress of George Quin, esq. by whom he has two sons and two daughters. He is one of the twenty-eight Irish peers, elected for life, to the British parliament.

Female Descent.] Axtell, Cotton of Cumbermere, Graham, Rowley.

Chief Seat.] Headfort-house, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

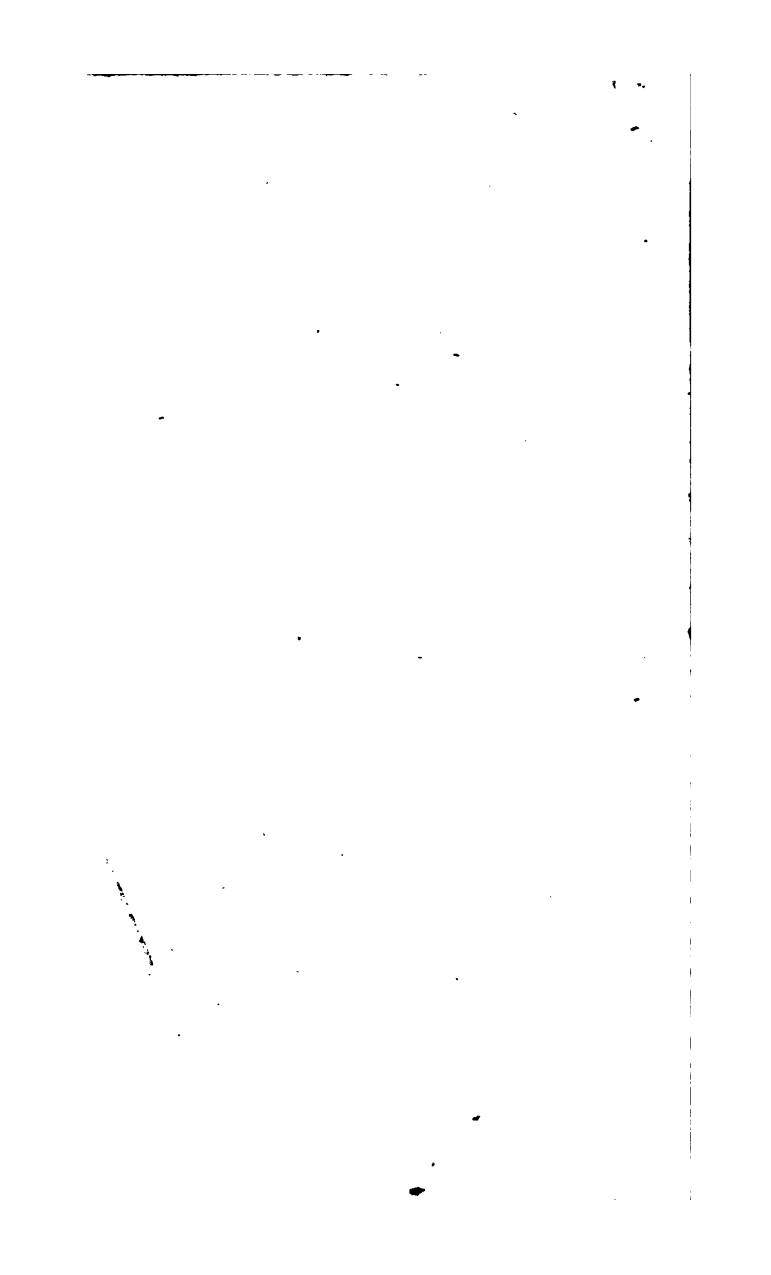
Heir Apparent.] Thomas, earl of Beccive, born May 4, 1787.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, lieutenant-general Robert Taylour, Clotworthy, lord Langford, and the rev. Edward Taylour.*

* The two remaining marquises of Ireland are peers of Great Britain, viz.

Howe Peter Browne, marquis of Sligo, 1800—baron Mountague, in England, which title see, Vol. II. p. 413.

John Loftus, marquis of Ely, 1800—lord Loftus, in England, which title see, Vol. II. p. 378.



EARLS.



ULIC JOHN DE BURGH, EARL OF CLANRICARDE.

1543.

THE illustrious house of De Burgh is one of the most ancient in the peerage of the three kingdoms. They are descended from William Fitz-Aldelm, steward to king Henry II. whose brother, John, was father to the celebrated Hubert de Burgh, created earl of Kent, 11 Hen. III. and died 1243, 27 Henry III. (from whose younger son, John, descended the lords Borough of Gainsborough). They are said to have sprung from the house of Baldwin, earls of Flanders, (from whence also there is good reason for deducing the family of Bruges, (or Brugge) lords

* Before him is Walter Butler, earl of Ormond, 1327—baron Butler, in England, which title see, Vol. II. p. 378.

Chandos.*) Of Fitz-Aldelm, fir Richard Cox remarks, that he "founded one of the beft and nobleft families of Ireland, which has yielded many brave and worthy men, that have proved eminently ferviceable to their king and country, whereby their name, eftate, and family, are preferved in great honour and reputation to this day." King Henry II. appointed him governor of Wexford, and on his own return to England, entrusted him with the management of all his affairs in Ireland. In 1177, he was appointed governor of that kingdom, and about that time founded the monaftery of St. Thomas, near Dublin. In 1179, he obtained great part of the province of Connaught. In 1204, returning to England, he there died. Richard de Burgo, his fon and heir, furnamed the Great, was lord of Connaught and Trim, and a perfon of high honour and efteem, holding many fair poffeffions in England and Ireland, as Matthew Paris writes, by the conqueft of his moft noble father; and to him king John, Sept. 17, 1215, granted, for his homage and fervice, all the land of Connaught, which his father held of the crown, at the yearly rent of 300 marks. In 1227, he was conftituted lord lieutenant of Ireland. He died in a voyage to France, 1243. His youngelt fon, William, was anceftor of the prefent earl of Clanricarde.

Walter, eldeft fon, marrying Maude, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lacie, the younger, earl of Ulfter, became *earl of Ulfter*, in her right, upon her father's death, in 1243. He died 1271, and was fucceeded by his eldeft fon, Richard, fecond *earl of Ulfter*: who died 1326, leaving iffue by Margaret, daughter of John de Burgh, baron of Lanville, fon of John, grandfon of John, and great grandfon of Hubert, earl of Kent, not only a younger fon, Edmund, who was anceftor to the barons of Caftle-Connel and Brittos; but a grandfon of William, (fon of his eldeft furviving fon, John, who died before him, by Elizabeth, third

* Both families bear the ancient cro's, though with different tinctures, in allufion, probably, to the leading part taken by the hou'e of Flanders in the Crufades.

daughter of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester), which William became third *earl of Ulster*, and was murdered June 6, 1333; and by Maud, third daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, second son of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, second son of king Henry III. left a sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, born 1332, married, in 1352, to Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of king Edward III. whose only daughter and heir, by her, Philippa, married Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, and had Roger, earl of March, whose daughter, Anne, married Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund, duke of York, fifth son of king Edward III. and had Richard duke of York, whose son and heir was king Edward IV.

William, second son of Richard, lord of Connaught, and younger brother of Walter, first earl of Ulster, served with his father in France, and was in many battles with his brother, till his death, in 1270. Sir William, his son and heir, was appointed custos of Ireland, 1308, and performed many signal services in several rencontres with the Irish: he died 1324. Sir Edward, one of his younger sons, was ancestor to the earls of Mayo. Sir Ulick, son and heir, lord of Clanrickarde, was of great power: he died 1429. His son and heir, Ulick, dying 1485, left a son, Ulick, a brave warrior, whose son and heir, Ulick, was father of another Ulick, governor of Connaught, whom king Henry VIII. created *earl of Clanrickarde*, and *baron of Dunkellin*, July 1, 1543: he died Oct. 19, 1544. Richard, his son and heir, became second *earl of Clanrickarde*. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland; and died 1582. His son and heir, Ulick, became third *earl of Clanrickarde*, and dying 1601, left five sons. Sir William, third son, was ancestor to the present earl; John, fourth son, was created viscount Bourke of Clanmorris, 1629. Richard, eldest son, became fourth *earl of Clanrickarde*, and distinguished himself eminently in the service of the crown, during the rebellion of O'Neil, earl of Tyrone, which deservedly gained him a great reputation, and gave him a just title to the favour of his prince; for the earl, his fa-

ther, having, in 1600, taken time till the month of May, to declare himself on Tyrone's party, he took occasion by repairing to England, to put himself as a gage and bridle to his father's proceedings, of which the lord deputy advertised the secretary of state by letter, April 3, concluding that he had taken order for securing the castle of Athlone; but that all hopes of keeping the provinces of Connaught in obedience, were in the lord Dunkellin's honesty; "neither was the lord deputy deceived," says Morison, "in this worthy lord, who, as during his father's life, so from his death happening within a few months, to the end of the war served the queen as nobly, valiantly, and faithfully, as any nobleman or gentleman in the army." Immediately after the earl of Essex's death, he married his widow, Frances, daughter and heir of sir Francis Walsingham, who had been before the wife of the illustrious sir Philip Sydney.* By this match he became entitled to property in England, and more especially in the county of Kent. In 1616, he had the command of the county and town of Galway, where his chief dwelling, and most of his estates lay. On April 3, 1624, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of England, by the title of *baron of Somerhill*, (a manor of his in Kent), and *viscount Tunbridge*, to which titles king Charles I. on Aug. 23, 1628, added those of *baron of Imang*, *viscount of Galway*, and *earl of St. Albans*. He died at Somerhill, Nov. 12, 1635; on which lord deputy Wentworth thus writes: "This last packet advertised the death of the earl of St. Albans, and that it is reported my hard usage broke his heart; God and your majesty know my innocency; they might as well have imputed to me for a crime his being threescore and ten years old; but these calumnies must not stay me humbly to offer to your majesty's wisdom, this fit opportunity, that as that cantoned government of Galway began, so it may determine in his lordship's person."—"He was a gallant gentleman," says Codrington, in his *Life of Lord Essex*, "who exceeded the wildness of his native country

* See Zouch's *Life of Sir Philip Sydney*, p. 356.

by his second education, and who exceeded his education by the happiness of his wedlock; and though, peradventure, some men do account it but as two threads put together, and he did make it his band, by the advantage of which he did so twist himself into the English virtues, that nothing remained in him as sprung from Ireland, as Ireland doth now stand." Camden says, that "his valour and untainted loyalty to the English were signalized at a time when the English interest was at the lowest ebb." * His only son, Ulick, fifth earl of *Clanricarde*, born in London, 1604, was a general of the king's army in Ireland, and zealous in opposing the attempts of the Irish rebels, and the immediate successor of the marquis of Ormond in his lieutenancy. Notwithstanding the severe treatment he met with from the earl of Strafford, (of whom it is remarked that he made himself more enemies than any minister ever did), he vigorously supported the English interest; and, had he been better aided, would have done more service.† As a reward for his loyalty, he was created *marquis of Clanricarde*, Feb. 21, 1644. It was in Dec. 1650, that he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. At length he was driven out of Ireland, where his estate, of £29,000 a-year, was seized and sequestered; and retired to his inheritance at Somerhill, near Tunbridge, in Kent; where, in July, 1657, at the age of 53, he was freed by death from all his troubles. Granger says, he was not a man of shining abilities, but of great humanity, courtesy, and generosity; strongly attached to his friends, a true lover of his country, and above all sordid views or motives of private interest. He adhered to the crown from principle, and had a particular affection for the king's person. He for some years attended the court, where he contracted many friendships; and, indeed, few courtiers have been more generally esteemed. Judge Lind-

* See "Lord Lyttelton's Dialogues of the Dead," a conversation between Louisa de Coligni, princess of Orange, and Frances Walingham, countess of Essex and Clanricarde, before lady Essex.

† See Hardwick's State Papers, ii. 126, 207.

say, in his comparative view of the two great Irishmen of their age, the marquises of Ormond and Clanricarde, observes, "they were both of ancient extraction, and of great estates, of equal magnanimity, but of different persuasions in religion; the first being of the protestant religion, as professed in the established churches of England and Ireland; the other was of the religion of the church, not of the court, of Rome. They both preserved an unshaken and steady loyalty to their prince, and an abstracted love for the true interest of their country. These principles, no sufferings which were great, no dangers which encompassed them on every side, could in the least alter. The marquis of Clanricarde seemed to derive some advantage to his character from an erroneous religion, and infirm constitution of body. No prospect of benefit to his persuasion, no invitations of persons of quality of the same opinion, could prevail upon him to depart from his duty to his king and country; and no pain, no sickness, which did not confine him to his bed or house, ever made him decline such fatigue or expeditions as he thought necessary to be undertaken for the good of the kingdom. His memory will be precious with all men of honour and virtue to the latest posterity." * In 1722, were published, in 8vo. "Memoirs of the Marquis of Clanricarde, with Letters," &c. reprinted 1757, folio, under the superintendence of the eleventh earl. The marquis left a sole daughter and heir, lady Margaret, married, first, to Charles, viscount Muskerry, who was killed in the great sea fight with the Dutch, 1665; and, afterwards, to Robert Villiers, called viscount Purbeck; and, a third time, to Robert Fielding, esq called Beau Fielding, who died 1712. She died 1698, leaving, by her second husband, John Villiers, who claimed the title of earl of Buckingham.

The earldom of Clanricarde devolved on the marquis's first cousin, Richard, son of his uncle, William, who thus became sixth earl of *Clanricarde*. He died 1666,

* Account of De Burgh family, before *Clanricarde's Memoirs*—and *Park's Royal and Noble Authors*, iii. 57.

leaving two daughters, his coheirs — was succeeded by his brother, William, seventh earl, who had signalized himself by his courage and loyalty in several engagements during the troubles; and followed his master into exile. In 1680, he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Galway; and, Aug. 18, 1687, was intrusted with the chief government of the kingdom; but died in October that year, with the character of exemplary piety, accomplished education, and great honour, leaving four sons. Ulick, the fourth son, was created *viscount Galway*, June 2, 1687: he commanded a regiment of foot in king James's army, and in that station was killed at Aghrim, July 12, 1691, leaving an only daughter, who died an infant. Richard, eldest son, became eighth *earl of Clanricarde*, and commanded a regiment of foot, and a troop of guards, in the army of James II. to whom he was also of the privy council. Dying without issue male, he was succeeded by his brother, John, ninth earl, who was also colonel of a regiment of foot in king James's army; and by him created, on April 2, 1689, (after his abdication), *baron de Burgh of Boffin*. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Aghrim, brought to Dublin, and thence to England, outlawed, attainted, and his estates forfeited; but in 1 Queen Anne herself and his children were restored in blood, and to their estates. He died Oct. 17, 1722, aged 82, having had eleven sons, many of whom survived him. Michael, eldest son, was, in his lifetime, in 1711, summoned to parliament, as *lord Dunkellin*; and took his seat as tenth *earl of Clanricarde*, on Oct. 19, 1725. He died Nov. 28, 1726, having married an English lady of good fortune, Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of John Smyth, esq. of Tidworth, in Hants. speaker of the House of Commons. By her he was father of John Smyth de Burgh, eleventh *earl of Clanricarde*, born Nov. 11, 1720, who died at his castle of Portumna, in the county of Galway, April 21, 1781, æt. 61, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, twelfth earl, born Jan. 8, 1742, who was advanced to the dignity of *marquis of Clanricarde*, Aug. 18,

1789; but dying without issue, Dec. 8, 1797, aged 55, that last honour became extinct; but his brother, general John Thomas de Burgh, became thirteenth *earl of Clanricarde*; and, on Dec. 29, 1800, had a new patent of *earl of Clanricarde*, with remainder, in default of issue male of his body, to his daughters, in succession, and the heirs male of their bodies. He died July 27, 1808, being then colonel of the 66th regiment of foot, governor of Hull, and governor and *Custos Rotularum* of the county of Galway. He was succeeded by his only son, Ulic John de Burgh, fourteenth earl, an infant.

His lordship was born Dec. 29, 1802.

Female Descent.] Mac Jordan, Beauchamp, Courtenay, ..., Lasie, O'Brien, Fitzalan, Macdonnell, Talbot, Smyth, Vincent, Burke.

Chief Seats.] Portumna-castle, Galway; and Belmont, near Warneford, Hants.

Heir Presumptive.] His eldest sister, Hesther Catherine, born 1800.

Younger Branches.] Earls of Mayo, &c.



GEORGE FREDERICK NUGENT,
EARL OF WESTMEATH,*

1621.

SIR GILBERT DE NUGENT, with his brethren and relations, accompanied Hugh de Lacie in the expedition to Ireland, in the reign of Henry II. when that kingdom became first subject to the English crown. On this occasion sir Hugh gave his sister, Rosa, to sir Gilbert in marriage, with the barony of Delvin, in the county of Meath, which county had been allotted to sir Hugh, to hold of the crown by knight-service. Christopher, third brother of sir Gilbert, became seated at Balrath, and was succeeded by sir Almericus, living 1254, whose son, sir Robert, was father of sir Hugh, whose son, Richard, was father of sir William, who in right of his wife, heiress of the elder branch, is said to have become baron of Delvin, and who was elected sheriff of Meath, Nov. 10, 1401, 2 Henry IV. His son and heir, Richard, was second baron of Delvin. James,

* Before him is Edmund Boyle, earl of Corke and Orrery, 1621—Baron Boyle of Marston, in England, which title see, Vol. II. p. 126.

his son and heir, third baron of Delvin, was father of Christopher, fourth baron, whose son, sir Richard, fifth baron, was living in the time of king Edward IV. and had sir Christopher, sixth baron, who sat in the parliament held at Trim, in the reign of king Richard III. and was father of Richard, seventh baron, who had summons to parliament, in 1488, 1490, and 1493; and, in 1496, was constituted commander-in-chief of all the forces, destined for the defence of the counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Lowth. In 1527, he was lord deputy of the kingdom: he died at a great age, Feb. 28, 1537. His second son, sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, was ancestor to Robert, late earl Nugent, father to the present marchioness of Buckingham. Sir Christopher, eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, leaving Richard, son and heir, eighth baron of Delvin, who had a special livery of his lands, in 1545. In 1553, with the English of Athlone, he conquered Thadey Rufus O'Melaghlin, and expelled him out of the country, &c. In 1557, he accompanied the lord deputy into Ulster, against James M'Donnell, the Scot, and died Dec. 10, 1559. His eldest son, sir Christopher, ninth baron of Delvin, first distinguished himself by his fidelity to the crown; but afterwards was sent prisoner to London, in 1580, and committed to the Tower, on suspicion of holding correspondence with the rebels of Leinster; but his innocence being soon after proved, he was enlarged, returned to Ireland; and, in 1585, was present in sir John Perrott's parliament, and had, afterwards, several grants of lands from the crown. He died Aug. 17, 1602. Richard, his son and heir, born 1583, became tenth baron of Delvin; and, in 1607, was arrested for a conspiracy with the earls of Tyrone, Tyrconnel, &c. but escaped from confinement; and, having made his submission, was taken into favour in 1608; which he so effectually cultivated, that on Sep. 4, 1621, he was advanced to the dignity of *earl of Westmeath*. In 1641, having suffered a loss of upwards of £20,000 in his lands and houses, (his estate, when the rebellion began, being

worth £3000 a year), he died of the ill-usage he received, in coming towards Trim in his coach, out of which he was dragged, and barbarously treated. His son and heir, Christopher, lord Delvin, died before him, in 1625, leaving Richard, who succeeded his grandfather as second *earl of Westmeath*, who served the king against the rebels; and, in 1652, was excepted from pardon by Cromwell. Afterwards he was permitted to raise a regiment for the Spanish service; but, in 1659, orders were given to apprehend him as dangerous to the government. Having survived these troubles, to see the restoration, he was considered as a person especially deserving his majesty's grace and favour, and died in 1684. His son, Christopher, lord Delvin, died before him, leaving Richard, who succeeded his grandfather as third *earl of Westmeath*, but taking on him the religious order of the Capuchins, in France, died 1714, at Waffey, in a convent of his order; and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, fourth *earl of Westmeath*, born 1669, who was outlawed, 1691, as a colonel in king James's army; but the outlawry was reversed soon after. He died June 30, 1752, aged 96 years. His eldest son, Christopher, lord Delvin, having died, unmarried, before him, at Bath, April 12, 1752, he was succeeded by his second son, John, who became fifth *earl of Westmeath*, and died at Nivells, in Brabant, July 3, 1754, aged 83 years: being succeeded by his son, Thomas, sixth *earl of Westmeath*, who conformed to the established church, and took his seat in parliament, Oct. 7, 1755. He was a member of the privy council, a knight of St. Patrick; and, in 1787, had a grant of a pension of £800 a year: he died Sept. 7, 1791. His eldest son, Richard, lord Delvin, born 1742, was killed in a duel, 1761. He was, therefore, succeeded by his second son, George Frederick, lord Delvin, who thus became seventh and present *earl of Westmeath*.

His lordship was born Nov. 18, 1760; and, while a commoner, represented the borough of Fore in parliament. He married, first, April 27, 1784, Marianna,

24 PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

eldest daughter of St. John Jeffries of Blarney-castle, in Cork, esq. by Arabella, eldest sister of John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare, and by her, whose marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, in 1796, had George Thomas John, lord Delvin, his son and heir. He married, secondly, Feb. 2, 1797, lady Elizabeth Emily Moore, eldest daughter of Charles, marquis of Drogheda, by whom he has issue. He is one of the twenty-eight Irish peers elected for life to the British parliament.

Female Descent.] Drake, Hollywood, Preston, Fitzgerald, ..., St. Lawrence, Preston, Fitzgerald, Plunket, Macdonnell, Nugent, Butler, Bellew, Molza, White.

Chief Seat.] Castle-town-Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

Heir Apparent.] George Thomas John, lord Delvin, born 1785, a captain in the third regiment of foot.



PATRICK DILLON, EARL OF
ROSCOMMON.

1622.

HENRY DILLON, or Dillon, was, in 1185, sent into Ireland, first gentleman and secretary to John, earl of Morton, (afterwards king John), who granted to him Mac-Carron's territory, called Corkoici, with part of Annaly, now the county of Longford; and a considerable share of Mac-Geoghegan's and O'Melughlin's territories, &c. extending from the Shannon to Cloghane-numora, east of Mullingar, to hold per baroniam in capite, by the service of sixty knights fees. This large tract was called after its lord, *Dillon's Country*, and so continued till reduced into Shire country, by king Henry VIII. when it was divided into the barony of Kilkenny-west, and others. He was then honoured with knighthood, and by this tenure, attended with a kind of sovereignty: he and his heirs were entitled to have summons to parliament, like the ancient barons of England, who held their baronies by the same tenure. He built his mansion-house, with the church in

D

Drumrany, pretty much in the centre of his country, in the west of Meath; also a castle in Drumrany; and several abbies, churches, and castles, were built and endowed by his descendants, lords of the said territories. He was progenitor to all who bear the name of *Dillon*, a name of great note in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo, and other parts of the kingdom; where, and in many foreign countries, they have flourished in the highest departments of church and state. Sir Thomas Dillon of Drumrany, son and heir of Henry, was father of Henry, lord of Drumrany, whose son, sir Henry Dillon of Drumrany, was living, 1 Edward III. who granted to him the custody of the manor of Kilkenny-west. His son and heir, Robert, lord of Drumrany, was father of Gerald, lord of Drumrany, whose third son, sir James, was ancestor of the earls of Roscommon, and whose eldest son, sir Maurice, was ancestor to the Dillons of Drumrany, and from whom sprung numerous branches; and, among the rest, the present viscounts Dillon, (by a younger son), of whom hereafter, under that title.

Sir James Dillon, third son of Gerald, lord of Drumrany, was bred in England, honoured with knighthood, and acquired a large estate about Tarah, in the county of Meath, and built his mansion-house, and a castle, with a parochial church, in his manor of Skreene. He was father of sir Robert Dillon of Proudston and Skreene, whose younger son, Gerald, was ancestor to the Dillons of Clonbrock; but whose eldest son, sir Richard, left a son and heir, James of Riverston, in the county of Meath, who left five sons: first, sir Bartholomew, whose descendant, John Dillon of Riverston, was, in 1782, created a baron of the Roman Empire; second, Gerald, who left posterity at Skryne and Balyeith; third, sir Robert of Newtown, near Trim, who, in 1545, was attorney-general to K. Hen. VIII. and, in 1553, appointed second justice of the Queen's Bench, and one of her privy council; and, in 1558, chief justice of the Common Pleas. In the reign of queen

Elizabeth, he was also speaker of the House of Commons. His son and heir, sir Lucas Dillon of Newtown, was not only eminent in the law, but distinguished for his experience both in martial and civil affairs, and much in the confidence of sir Henry Sydney. In 1572, he was constituted chief baron of the Exchequer. His eldest son, sir James, had a special livery of his inheritance, April 8, 1595, was knighted by king James I. and was created a peer, by the title of *lord Dillon*, baron of Kilkenny-west, Jan. 24, 1619, and advanced to the dignity of *earl of Roscommon*, Aug. 5, 1622. Dying 1641, he left a younger son, Lucas, ancestor of the present earl; and was succeeded by his son, Robert, second *earl of Roscommon*, a nobleman of courage, who served his king and country with integrity and affection. He took an active part in the state, and was an adherent of the earl of Ormond. He died Aug. 27, 1642, leaving sir James, son and heir, and a younger son, Carey, who succeeded his nephew as fifth earl. Sir James, became third *earl of Roscommon*, and was reclaimed from the superstitions of the church of Rome by archbishop Usher, and sent to England for education. He was a strenuous opposer of the rebels in the county of Longford; and afterwards a leading man in the House of Peers. He was excepted (though dead) from pardon by Cromwell's act, 1652, having died at Limerick, in Oct. 1649, by a fall down stairs.* He married Elizabeth, sister of the lord deputy Thomas, earl of Strafford, by whom he had Wentworth Dillon, fourth *earl of Roscommon*, well known as a poet, who was educated in England, and restored to the estates of his ancestors by act of parliament, in 1660. He was afterwards made captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and then master of the horse to the duchess of York, both of which places he quitted some time before his death, which happened in Jan. 1684, without issue, having had two wives, of whom Isabella, the last, daughter of Matthew, second son of sir Matthew

* See Johnson's life of his son the next earl, among the poets.

Boynnton of Barnston, in Yorkshire, survived him till Sept. 1721, having remarried Thomas Carter of Roberts-town, in Meath, esq. To this lady the earl devised his estates, real and personal. But was succeeded in the honour by his uncle, Carey, fifth *earl of Roscommon*, who was a commander for king Charles in the troubles, and member of parliament for the borough of Banagher, in 1661. In 1682, he was commissary-general of the horse. In 1691, he was appointed patent-master of the mints then to be established, with the salary of £500 a year. He was colonel of a regiment of foot, 1689, at the taking of Carrickfergus, &c. for which he was attainted by king James's parliament, and had his estate of £2118 a year, and £130 personal property sequestered. His son, Robert, sixth *earl of Roscommon*, was left an infant in England, at his father's death, and took his seat in parliament 1703, and dying 1715, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, seventh earl, who was cornet of a troop of horse in Ireland, and dying Jan. 9, 1721, without issue, was succeeded by his brother, James, eighth *earl of Roscommon*, born 1702, who had a pension of £300 a year, but died unmarried, Aug. 20, 1746. From that time the earldom lay dormant; till it was established on a claim made by the present peer, as heir male of the body of Lucas Dillon, second son of the first earl.

The said Lucas Dillon was of Trinity-island, in the county of Cavan. He tampered with the rebels, in the time of Charles I. to save his father's goods; and left issue a son, James Dillon of Ruthwyre, esq. whose son, Patrick, succeeded him at Tuaghmore, before 1684. He left five sons: Robert, the eldest, had he claimed the title, would have been ninth *earl of Roscommon*. He was a colonel of foot, and marshal in the armies of France, and died March 24, 1790, aged 61; John, his next brother, would, in the same manner, have become tenth earl of Roscommon. He died Aug. 21, 1783, leaving issue, Patrick, who claimed, and was allowed the earldom, and is the present peer.

His lordship was born March 15, 1769, and married, July 10, 1797, Barbara, daughter of Ignatius Begg, esq.

EARLS.

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of Belra, co. Roscommon, and has a daughter, Maria, born June 2, 1798.

Female Descent.] Darcy, Birmingham, Wile, Bath, Barnewall, Bathe, Barnewall, Thorp, Mullady, Talbot, Mullany.

Chief Seat.] Booterstown, Black-rock.

Hair] *

* Next after the earl of Roscommon is Basil Percy Fielding, earl of Desmond, 1622—earl of Denbigh, in England, which title see, Vol. I. p. 145.



JOHN CHAMBRE BRABAZON,
EARL OF MEATH,

1627.

THE Brabazons are an ancient Leicestershire family, who obtaining a considerable appointment in Ireland, in the reign of Henry VIII. there laid the foundation of their honours. They are said to have derived their origin and their name from Brabant, in Flanders. John le Brabazon had his residence at Betchworth, in Surry, in the reigns of Henry I. and II. where his son, Adam le Brabazon lived in the time of Richard I. and Henry III. His son, Thomas, married the heiress of Moseley, in Leicestershire, and had sir Roger, knighted 1268, seated at Moseley and Eastwell, in that county. His eldest son, sir Roger, was knighted, and by charter, dated 28 Edward I. had a grant of free warren at Croxhall, in Derbyshire; and at Moseley, &c. In the same year he was constituted constable of the Tower of London. On Oct. 13, 1313, (7 Edward II.) he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas. Dying

without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Matthew, whose son and heir, sir William, lived at Garthorpe, in Leicestershire, 20 Edward II. Thomas, second son, who survived to be heir male, was born 1299; and held lands in Moseley, in the reign of Edward III. in which he was succeeded by his son, John, who was a great commander for king Edward III. in his wars with France; and had his residence at Moseley and Eastwell in his reign, and in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV. His son and heir, Nicholas le Brabazon, lived at Eastwell, 23 Henry IV. and left issue John of Eastwell, who was slain in the battle of Bosworth-field, Aug. 22, 1485. Roger, eldest son, left only two daughters, his coheirs. John, third son, was father of sir William, who raised his family to power and rank in Ireland. On Aug. 26, 1534, he was appointed vice-treasurer and general-receiver of Ireland, which he held till his death, July 9, 1552; which year, says sir Richard Coxe, "was unhappy, not only by the civil dissensions in Ulster, between the earl of Tyrone, and his son, Shane O'Neill, and by the scarcity of provisions, but also by the death of sir William Brabazon, who died in July, and was one of the most faithful men to the English interest that had appeared in Ireland from the conquest to that day." Lord chief justice Aylmer, in a letter to lord Cromwell, styled him, "the man that prevented the total ruin and desolation of the country, and is extolled by them as the saviour of the country." He was constituted lord justice of the kingdom, 1543; and again, in 1546; and a third time, in 1549. He died in Ulster, in 1552, as before-mentioned. His younger son, sir Anthony, was ancestor to many Irish families. But sir Edward, eldest son, was little more than three years old at his father's death, and when in England resided at Nether-Whitacre, in Warwickshire. He was sworn of the privy council, in 1584, and represented the county of Wicklow in parliament, in 1585. He was high sheriff of the county of Stafford, in 1606. And was raised to the dignity of a

baron, by the title of *lord Brabazon of Ardee*, July 19, 1616: he died Aug. 7, 1625, aged about 75. His eldest son, William, second *lord Brabazon*, was created *earl of Meath*, April 16, 1627. In the ensuing troubles he adhered to the king, for whom he was a great sufferer, and dying 1651, was succeeded by his son, Edward, second *earl of Meath*, who was drowned in his passage to England, March 25, 1675, between Holyhead and Beaumaris, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, third *earl of Meath*, who, during his father's life, was, in 1665, called to the House of Peers, by writ of summons. He died 1684, and leaving only daughters, was succeeded by his next brother, Edward, fourth *earl of Meath*, who was attainted by king James's parliament, May 7, 1689, and his estate of £2000 sequestered. He commanded a regiment of foot at the taking of Carrickfergus, 1689; fought at the battle of the Boyne, 1690; and was wounded at the attack on Limerick, the same year. He was sworn of the privy council, 1690; and again 1702. He died without issue, 1707; and was succeeded by his next brother, Chambre, fifth *earl of Meath*, who died suddenly at Nottingham, April 1, 1715, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Chaworth, sixth *earl of Meath*, born 1686, who dying at Calais, on his way to Aix-la-Chapelle, May 14, 1763, aged 77, was buried at Canterbury. His brother, Edward, became seventh *earl of Meath*, and dying Nov. 24, 1772, was succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony, eighth *earl of Meath*, born 1721, who represented the county of Wicklow, 1747, and of Dublin, 1773. He died Jan. 4, 1790, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, ninth *earl of Meath*, born 1769, who dying unmarried,* May 26, 1797, was succeeded by his brother, John, tenth and present *earl of Meath*.

His lordship was born April 9, 1772, and married, Dec. 31, 1801, Melesina Adelaide, fourth daughter of John, earl of Clanwilliam, by whom he has issue.

Female Descent.] Biffett, Truffell, Harcourt, Howbert, Jervis, Chaworth, Clifford, Smith, Bingley, Chambre, Chaworth, Collins, Leigh.

* He was killed in a duel.

Chief Seat.] Killrothery, co. Wicklow, eleven miles from Dublin.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Anthony, lord Ardee, born Nov. 10, 1862.

Younger Branches.] The issue of his uncle, William; and sir Anthony Brabazon of New-park, co. Mayo, bart. descended from sir Anthony, younger brother of the first peer.



HENRY BARRY, EARL OF
BARRYMORE.

1621.

THIS family are descended from William de Barri, elder brother of the famous historian and topographer, Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born at Tenby, in Pembrokeshire, about 1146; and was afterwards bishop of St. David's, and died about 1215. (See sir Richard Hoare's late splendid edition of his Description of Wales, &c.) Sir Robert Barry, son and heir of William, accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen into Ireland, in 1169, to assist Dermoid, king of Leinster, to regain his kingdom. His uncle, Giraldus, speaks of him as "a young knight, that for his worthiness cared not for his life, and was rather ambitious to be really eminent, than to seem so;" and remarks, that he was the first that ever maimed a hawk in this island. He was killed at Lismore, in Waterford, about 1185. His brother, Philip, succeeded in his estates, and built the castle of Barry's-court, about 1206, 8 king John. In 1229, he endowed the Friary of Ballybegg, in the county

of Cork. His son, Robert de Barry, was father of David O'Barry, who had a grant of a Saturday market at *Buttevant*, in 1234. He was knighted in 1235, and killed in 1262. His son and heir, David, styled the first *viscount of Buttevant*, was appointed by the king, in 1267, lord justice of Ireland; and subdued the Mac-Carthies and Geraldines, and ended the feuds between them and the Burkes. In 1273, he had free warren in all his lands, as *lord of Buttevant*, being styled a *rich noble baron*. He died 1278, and was succeeded by his son, David Oge Barry, the second viscount, who founded a monastery of minorites at Buttevant, in 1290; and was succeeded by his son, William Barry (Moyle), called lord Barry of Olethan, living 1300, whose son and heir, Lawrence Barry of Ruthbarry, was succeeded by John, his son, who was living at Buttevant, Jan. 8, 1317, (11 Edward II.) and was father of David de Barry, who left issue, David Fitz-David, lord of Olethan and Castlelehan; a man who made some figure in the reign of king Edward III. In 1344, he was appointed sheriff of the county of Cork, during pleasure; and also the king's seneschal, and keeper of the manor of Incheoigne, and town of Youghall, with power to hold courts and pleas: he died 1347. His son and heir, sir David, left a son and heir, sir John, lord of Olethan and Muskery-Dunegan, in 1403; about which time he died, and was succeeded by his son, James, lord Barry, viscount of Buttevant, so styling himself, in 1405. His son and heir, William, lord Barry, (so styled in a grant of king Edward IV.) was father of sir John, lord Barry, a nobleman of great worth and honour, who died in 1485; and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, lord Barry of Olethan, and viscount Buttevant, who, on June 27, 1485, did homage to sir Richard Edgcumbe, the king's commissioner for his barony. His son and heir, William, was a man esteemed for his valour, virtue, conduct, and liberality, in the annals of Nenagh, *et in universo morum honestate præclarus*; and, in 1490, sat the first viscount in parliament; but, in Aug. 1499, was slain by his brother, David, archdeacon of Cork and

Cloyne. His son and heir, John, lord Barry and viscount Buttevant, was succeeded by his son, John Fitz-John Barry (More), lord Barry and viscount Buttevant, who, in 1556, made a collateral entail of his lands on his cousin, James Fitz-Richard Barry Roe, lord of Ishawne, and his heirs male, &c. and dying without issue, in 1557, was succeeded, accordingly, by the said James le Barry, lord of Buttevant. He died April 10, 1581, leaving Richard, eldest son, who was deaf and dumb; and on that account, though otherwise in his perfect senses, not permitted to succeed to the honours; and died at Liscarral, April 24, 1622, unmarried; and David, second son, and successor; who first joined in Desmond's rebellion, 1585; but was received to submission by Arthur, lord Grey; and became remarkable for his fidelity to the crown. In 1613, his seat in parliament being questioned on account of his elder brother, his majesty signified his pleasure in the following manner, which in our days must seem a little more despotic than is consistent with the rights of subjects. "In regard the lord Barry hath been always honourably reported of for his dutiful behaviour to our state, and hath enjoyed, without contradiction, these many years the title of honour and living of his house; we are pleased to command you, if this question concerning his right to sit in parliament be stirred by any person, that you silence it by our command; and that you do admit him according to his degree to have place and voice in parliament, not taking knowledge of any doubt, which may be moved of his legal right thereunto." He died at Barry's-court, April 10, 1617. His only son, David Fitz-David, dying before him, left a posthumous son, David, who succeeded to his grandfather's honours, and, in 1621, married Alice, the daughter of the great earl of Cork; and, in 1625, was created *earl of Barrymore*. He joined his father-in-law, lord Cork, in active loyalty to king Charles I. in those unhappy times; and died Sep. 29, 1642. He was generous, brave, and pious; and lord Cork, in a letter to the marquis of Ormond, dated Oct. 7, 1642, recommended to his favour

the young lord, "whose father says he died on Michaelmas day, leaving a distressed lady and four children; with an incumbered and disjointed estate, and all his country wasted, having no other entertainment from his majesty than a troop of horse." Richard, son and heir, second *earl of Barrymore*, born 1630, took his seat in parliament May 11, 1661; and again, after the revolution, Oct. 7, 1692. He died 1694; was succeeded by his eldest son, Lawrence, third *earl of Barrymore*, who dying without issue, in 1699, was succeeded by his half-brother, James, fourth *earl of Barrymore*, who was born 1667, and, at the revolution, in 1688, was made a lieutenant-colonel in king William's army. In 1701, he purchased the command of the regiment of foot lately belonging to his brother-in-law, sir John Jacob, bart. In 1701, he was made a brigadier-general; in 1708, a major-general; and, in 1710, a lieutenant-general. In 1710 and 1713, he represented Stockbridge in the English parliament; and from 1714 to 1747, he sat for Wigan in the same: he died Jan. 5, 1747. By his second marriage with lady Elizabeth Savage, daughter and heir to Richard, earl Rivers, he formed extensive English connections. This lady, however, died in 1714. His fourth son, John Smith Barry of Marbury, in Cheshire, was father of John Smith Barry of the same place, born in 1748, whose younger brother, James Hugh Smith Barry of Marbury, died unmarried in 1801. James, eldest son, became fifth *earl of Barrymore*; and dying in Dublin, Dec. 19, 1751, aged 34, left an only son, Richard, sixth *earl of Barrymore*, born in 1745; who died Aug. 1, 1773, æt. 25, leaving three sons, of whom Richard, the eldest, became seventh *earl of Barrymore*; and with talents to shine in a course of honourable ambition, with wit, good nature, and engaging manners, shone a meteor of temporary wonder and regret, by freaks which would have disgraced Buckingham or Rochester; and wasted his fortune and his health among gamblers, pimps, and players, till the accidental explosion of his musket, while conveying some French prisoners from Folkestone to Dover, as captain

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in the Berkshire militia, put an end to his troubles and his follies, on March 5, 1793, in his twenty-fourth year. He was succeeded by his next brother, Henry, eighth and present peer.

His lordship was born Aug. 16, 1770, and married Jan. 16, 1795, Anne, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Coghlan, esq. of Ardo, in Waterford; but has no issue.

Female Descent.] Maccarthy, Roche, Poer, Boyle, Ferrer, Chichester, Davis, Stanhope.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Augustus Barry, is holy orders; but formerly in the army.



ARTHUR JAMES PLUNKET, EARL
OF FINGAL.

1628.

NOTHING certain can be traced as to the first arrival of this very ancient family in Ireland: but its numerous branches have extended into many parts of the kingdom, particularly the counties of Meath, Dublin, and Louth, and participated in almost every honour which the crown could bestow. John Plunket was seated at Beaulieu, in the county of Louth, as early as the eleventh century; where he died in 1082, and where has been the constant residence of the elder branch of his descendants. Christopher Plunket, the descendant of Walter, died in 1201. His son, Richard, succeeded at Bewley, and was living in the reign of Henry III. His eldest son, John, was ancestor to the *family of Louth*, hereafter mentioned.

Richard Plunket, second son, of Rathregan, co. Meath, died 1338, was father of John, whose son, Sir Christopher, was, in 1432, deputy to Sir Thomas Stanley, lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1403, (4 Edward IV.) he married

ried Joan, daughter and sole heir to sir Lucas Cusack, knight, lord of Killeen, Dunfany, and Gerardston, co. Meath: he died 1445. His second son, Christopher, was ancestor to the *lords Dunfany*.

His eldest son, John, was *lord of Killeen*; and was father of sir Christopher, third *lord of Killeen*, who dying 1449, left Edmund, fourth *lord of Killeen*, who was one of the lords of parliament in 1490; and was father of sir John Plunket, fifth *lord Killeen*, who was of the privy council to king Henry VIII. in 1529. He died March 19, 1549-50; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick, sixth *lord Killeen*; whose son and heir, Christopher, seventh baron, was present in parliament 1559, and was succeeded by his brother James, eighth baron, who was one of the lords of parliament in 1585, and dying Jan. 13, 1595, left Christopher, his son and heir, ninth baron, then thirty-one years old, who was appointed knight-marshal of the camp, April 29, 1598; and dying in Oct. 1613, was succeeded by his eldest son, Lucas, tenth baron, who was created *earl of Fingal*, by patent, Sept. 26, 1628: he died March 29, 1637. His fourth son, captain George Plunket, was great grandfather of the present earl of Fingal. But

Christopher, eldest son, succeeded as second *earl of Fingal*. He joined his brother Catholics in the rebellion against government, in 1641; and was seven times indicted and outlawed, and being taken prisoner in the battle of Rathmines, died in the castle of Dublin, Aug. 18, 1649. His eldest son, Luke, became third *earl of Fingal*, and was restored to his estate by the court of claims, being but two years old when the rebellion broke out. He died about 1682, and was succeeded by his only son, Peter, fourth *earl of Fingal*, born in 1678, who was outlawed by the name of *Luke*, for his services to James II. on May 11, 1691; but, on Dec. 2, 1691, lord Massareene reported that the outlawry was then taken off. Having settled his estate on his heirs male, both lineal and collateral, he died Jan. 24, 1717, leaving an only son, Justin, fifth *earl of Fingal*, then a minor, who dying March 27, 1734, with-

out issue, (though he had been married) the title descended to Robert, grandson of George, fourth son of the first earl.

This George was a captain of foot at the siege of Drogheda, in 1641, and afterwards a colonel in the rebel army. James Plunket, his eldest son, was father, by his second wife, of

Robert, who thus became, in 1734, sixth *earl of Fingal*. He was a captain in Berwick's regiment, and dying at Paris, in 1738, was interred there. His eldest son, Arthur James, born 1731, became seventh *earl of Fingal*; and marrying an English heiress, Henrietta Maria, daughter and heir of William Woolascot, esq. of Wolhampton,* in Berkshire, resided many years at that seat; but, in 1779, fixed his residence at Killeen-castle, the family seat in the county of Meath: he died Aug. 21, 1793. His wife survived till March, 1809. By her he left issue, his eldest son, Arthur James, present and eighth *earl of Fingal*.

His lordship was born Sept. 9, 1759, and married Dec. 18, 1785, Frances, only daughter of John Donellan, esq. of Bally-Donellan, in Galway; and by her, who died in April, 1808, has had a son and a daughter. His lordship is well known for the lead he takes in the affairs of the Irish Catholics.

Female Descent.] Cusack, Bellew, Bellew, Fleming, Preston, Preston, Fitz-John, Dillon, Brabazon, Hill, Cusack, Magenis, Woolascot.

Chief Seat.] Killeen-castle, in the county of Meath.

Heir Apparent.] Arthur James, lord Killeen, born 1791.

Collateral Branches.] Lord Dunfany; lord Lowth, &c.

* He sold this seat to the late Mr. Crewe of Boleworth-castle, in Cheshire, father of the late viscountess Falmouth.



**RICHARD FORD WILLIAM LAMBERT,
EARL OF CAVAN.**

1647.

THE family of Lambert are of English extraction. Richard Lambert, citizen and sheriff of London, who died 1567, (said to be descended from an ancient Yorkshire family),* married the daughter and heir of Andrews of Laverstock,† in Hants. Walter, his brother, married Rose, daughter of sir Oliver Wallop of Wallop and Farley, in Hants. ; by whom he had sir Oliver Lambert, who went to Ireland under the patronage of his uncle, sir Henry Wallop, vice-treasurer of that kingdom. He was knighted at Cadiz, by Robert, earl of Essex, in 1596 ; after which he was a commander in the Netherlands ; and from thence transported two regiments of old soldiers, with whom he served against Tiroen, until, in Sept. 1599, he was appointed provisionally master of the camp, and afterwards serjeant-major of the army. On July 19, 1601, he was appointed to the

* See Whitaker's History of Craven.

† See Gent. Mag. 1789.

government of Conaught. He served in parliament for the county of Cavan, in 1613; and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of *lord Lambert, baron of Cavan*, Feb. 17, 1617. He died, the next year, July 9, 1618, in London. His eldest son, Charles, second *lord Lambert*, having the command of the forces in Dublin, 1642, and distinguishing himself by his loyalty, was advanced to the titles of *earl of Cavan* and *viscount of Kilcourse*, Jan. 24, 1646-7: he died June 25, 1660. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, second *earl of Cavan*, who became a lunatic, being deprived of his reason by a deep melancholy, with which he was seized before, from a sense of the injuries put upon him by his younger brother Oliver, who by his father's will got the estate of the family settled upon him. His son, Charles, succeeded as third *earl of Cavan*, and died 1702. His younger son, Henry, was father of the late earl. But Richard, eldest surviving son, succeeded as fourth *earl of Cavan*, and being well versed in the rules and constitutions of parliament, was constantly a member of all committees, and consulted in all affairs of moment. In 1691, he was an officer in king William's army, and served in Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, being lieutenant-colonel to colonel Edmund Fielding's regiment. In 1715, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel to Dormer's regiment, which he disposed of in 1726, and was afterwards a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of guards. He died at his seat at Lambarton, March 10, 1741, æt. 76, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Ford, fifth *earl of Cavan*, who was born 1718, and took his seat 1743. He died Sept. 29, 1772, leaving an only daughter and heir, lady Gertrude, married to sir Michael Cromie, (who was created a baronet in 1776.) He was succeeded by his first cousin, Richard, son of his uncle Henry.

This Henry had been an ensign in a regiment of foot, and left issue, the above Richard, who thus became sixth *earl of Cavan*. He was colonel of the 15th regiment of foot, and a lieutenant-general; and, on Oct. 14, 1773, took his seat in parliament. He died Nov. 2, 1778, and

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was succeeded by his only son, Richard Ford William, present and seventh *earl of Cavan*.

His lordship was born July 28, 1767, was brought up to arms, and early obtained a commission in the guards. He had a command in Egypt, in 1801; and is now a lieutenant general, and colonel of the 77th regiment of foot. He married, July 8, 1782, Honora, daughter and coheir of sir Henry Gould, late one of the judges of the Common Pleas in England, by whom he has several children.

Female Descent.] Wallop, Fleetwood, Robarts, Ware, Gilbert, Higginson, Davies.

Chief Seat.], near Southampton.

Heir Apparent.] George Frederick Augustus, viscount Kilcourtie, born March 9, 1789, an ensign in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Younger Branch.] Edward Henry Wentworth Villiers Lambert, his younger son, born 1791, an ensign in the first regiment of foot guards.



FREDERICK DE GINKELL, EARL
OF ATHLONE.*

1692.

THIS is a Dutch family. Godert de Ginkell, a general of the cavalry of the United Provinces of the Derhadon of Guelder, and county of Zutphen, being promoted by king William to the post of lieutenant-general of the forces in Ireland, where he gave signal proofs of his conduct and courage, in reducing the kingdom to his majesty's obedience. As a reward for his services he had a grant, Oct. 13, 1693, of the forfeited estate of William Dongan, earl of Limerick. On March 4, 1691-2, he was created *earl of Athlone*, and *baron of Agbrim*. He succeeded prince Nassau Saarbruck, in 1702, as veldt-marshal of the armies of the States General; but died Feb. 11, following, at Utrecht, after two days illness; and his loss, though great

* Before this earl are,

1. Charles Talbot, earl of Wexford and Waterford, 1661—earl of Shrewsbury, in England, see Vol. I. p. 127.

2. George Forbes, earl of Granard, 1684—baron Granard, in England, see Vol. II. p. 425.

in itself, was yet more so to the States, at a time when the campaign was approaching; for his zeal to the public was accompanied with an extraordinary experience, and an uncommon presence of mind, in the most difficult and surprizing circumstances, of which he gave ample testimony. He was succeeded by his son, Godert, second *earl of Atblone*, who was lieutenant-general of the Dutch forces, and governor of Sluys; and acquired a great reputation in the service of the States, during the course of queen Anne's wars. His eldest son, Godert Adrian, third *earl of Atblone*, dying at Marbourg, in Hesse, Oct. 8, 1736, by the small-pox, at the age of twenty years and eight months, was succeeded by his brother, Godert, fourth *earl of Atblone*, born 1717; who dying, unmarried, 1747, aged 30, was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William, fifth *earl of Atblone*, who dying 1748, left issue Frederick Christian Rhynhart, sixth and late *earl of Atblone*, who came over from Holland, where his ancestors had resided since the first earl, and settled in Ireland, where he took possession of his rank and privileges. He died Dec. 13, 1808, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick, present and seventh *earl of Atblone*.

His lordship was born Oct. 21, 1766, and was, till within these two or three years, in the army. He married, first, in 1789, miss Munter; and by her, who died in 1793, had no issue. He married, secondly, Henrietta, daughter of sir John Eden, bart.

Female Descent.] De Nassau, De Wasenar, De Tuyel.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Rynan Diederick Jacob, born 1773.

Younger Branches.] His younger brothers, of whom William, born 1780, is a captain in the Oxfordshire militia.



FRANCIS THOMAS FITZMAURICE,
EARL OF KERRY.*

1722.

THIS is a very ancient Irish family; and the elder branch to the house of Lansdowne. They sprung from the same ancestor as the duke of Leinster and the earl of Plymouth; viz. William, one of the sons of Gerald Fitzwalter, from whom are descended the above peers.

This William was sent by earl Strongbow to Ireland, with his son, Raymond, in 1171; but returning to his native country, died there, in 1173.

Odo, eldest son, inherited Carew-castle, in Carmarthenshire, and thence assumed his name, which he transmitted to his posterity, who afterwards separated into many honourable branches in the west of England, of whom George Carew was created by king James I. *earl of Totness*; and there still remains sir Henry Carew of Hacombe, co. Devon. bart. so created 1661.

* Before him is William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam, 1716— earl Fitzwilliam, in England, see Vol. I. p. 261.

Raymond, second son, was a principal sharer in the reduction of Ireland; and was given in marriage earl Strongbow's sister. He had (granted by Dermoid MacCarthy, king of Corke,) a large tract of land in the county of Kerry, then reckoned part of the kingdom of Corke; where he settled his son, Maurice, who became so powerful, that he gave name both to his county and family; this being called *Fitzmaurice*, and that *Clan-Maurice*; both which have been enjoyed by his lineal descendant, the present earl of Kerry. On the death of earl Strongbow, 1177, he was chosen chief governor of the kingdom.

Maurice, his son, (generally supposed a *notural* son,) had a grant of five knights' fees from king Richard I. in Desmond. He left a son, Thomas, the first who assumed the name of *Fitz-Maurice*. In his youth he had a grant of ten knights' fees from king John. He founded the Grey Friary of Ardfert, in 1253; and died 1280. He was the first *lord of Kerry*. His eldest son, Maurice, second *lord of Kerry*, sat in parliament at Dublin, 1295; he died 1303. His eldest son, Nicholas, third *lord of Kerry*, was knighted at Adare, 1312, for assisting lord Offaley to suppress the rebellion of the Irish in Munster. His son and heir, Maurice, fourth *lord of Kerry*, was taken prisoner in 1339, by Maurice, earl of Desmond, for associating with the Irish, and disturbing the peace, being kept in confinement, till he died that year. He was succeeded by his brother, John, fifth *lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry*, who dying 1348, was succeeded by his son, Maurice, sixth *lord of Kerry*, who was a lord of parliament, 48 Edward III. and died 1398. His eldest surviving son, sir Patrick, seventh lord, was killed 1410, leaving Thomas, who became eighth lord, and dying 1469, left his son, Edmond, ninth lord, who dying 1498, left his son, Edmond, tenth lord, who died 1543, having resigned his title and estate to his eldest son, and taken the habit of St. Francis, as a lay-brother, in the friary of Ardfert. Edmund, eldest son, became, on his father's resignation, eleventh lord, and was created by king Henry VIII. in 1537, *baron of Odorney* and

viscount Kilmaule. He died 1541, without issue male; and was succeeded by his brother, Patrick, twelfth *lord of Kerry*, who died of a cold he caught after hunting at Drumleggah, in 1547. His eldest son, Thomas, became thirteenth lord, and dying 1549, was succeeded by his brother, Edmund, fourteenth lord, who was succeeded by his uncle, Gerald, fifteenth lord, who was killed in Desmond, and buried in 1550; and his widow remarried, first with Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, lord of Corbery; and, secondly, with Edmund, lord Dunboyne, by whom he had Elenor, countess of Desmond, who is said to have lived to a remarkable age.* He was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, sixteenth lord, born 1502, bred a soldier in Milan, in Italy, under the emperor of Germany, where he was at the time the honour fell to him, on which Gerald Fitzmaurice, the next heir male, took possession, and kept it for a year. On his return he regained his rights, after a strenuous opposition. He sat in parliament third and fourth of Philip and Mary; and was placed there as the first *baron of Ireland*, the lord Athenry being marshalled next after him; but, in 2 Elizabeth, he was placed after the baron of Trimleston. In 1581, he fell into the rebellion, which reduced him to great distress; but afterwards returning to his duty,

* Pennant, in his *Journey to Scotland*, i. 72, says, "In Dupplin, the residence of the earl of Kinneul, are some very good pictures; but the most remarkable is a head of Catharine, the celebrated countess of Desmond, whom the apologists for the Usurper Richard III bring in as an evidence against the received opinion of his deformity. She was daughter of the Fitzgeralds of Drumana, in the county of Waterford, and married, in the reign of Edward IV. James, thirteenth earl of Desmond; was in England in the same reign, and danced at court with his brother, Richard, then duke of Gloucester. She was then a widow; for sir Walter Raleigh says, 'she held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond, since that time.' She lived to the age of some years above 140, and died in the reign of James I. It appears that she retained her full vigour in a very advanced time of life; for the ruin of the house of Desmond reduced her to poverty, and obliged her to take a journey quite from Bristol to London, to solicit relief from the court, at a time she was above 140. She also twice or thrice renewed her teeth; for lord Bacon assures us, in his *History of Life and Death, ter per vices dentisse*, and in his *Natural History* mentions she did *dentire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth and others coming in their places."

was again present in parliament, 1585: he died at Lixnaw, 1596. His eldest son, Patrick Fitz-Thomas Fitzmaurice, succeeded as seventeenth *lord of Kerry*. He was born 1541; and being sent to England in the nature of an hostage to queen Mary, was educated there till upwards of twenty years old; and had an employment in queen Elizabeth's court, with whom he was in great favour, and had her majesty's leave to return to Ireland, to see his father. But he no sooner arrived there than he forsook his faith and allegiance, and continued her majesty's enemy till his death, Aug. 12, 1600. His eldest son, Thomas, born 1574, succeeded as eighteenth *lord of Kerry*. He continued long in rebellion like his father; but, submitting to king James, had a pardon, and his estate restored to him by new letters patent, 1604, and again 1612. He sat in parliament 1615, and died at Drogheda, June 3, 1630. His eldest son, Patrick, became nineteenth *lord of Kerry*; was born at Lixnaw, 1595, and took his seat in parliament, July 14, 1634; but, after the rebellion broke out, retired into England, and remained there till he died in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, Jan. 31, 1660. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William, twentieth *lord of Kerry*, born 1633, who dying 1697, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, twenty-first *lord of Kerry*, born 1668, who supported the government of king William, and was advanced, by king George I. to the titles of *viscount Clan-Maurice*, and *earl of Kerry*, by patent, Jan. 17, 1722. He married Anne, sister and heir of Henry Petty, earl of Shelbourne, and died at Lixnaw, March 16, 1741, aged 80. His younger son, John, was created earl of Shelburne, and was grandfather of the present marquis of Lansdowne. William, eldest son, succeeded as second *earl of Kerry*. He was born 1694, and was a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards. He took his seat in parliament Oct. 24, 1743; and died at Lixnaw, April 4, 1747. His only son, Francis Thomas, succeeded as third and present *earl of Kerry*.

His lordship was born Sept. 9, 1740; and married,

March 6, 1768, Anastacia, coheirefs of Peter Daly, efq. of Luanfbury, in Galway, who died April 9, 1799; but has no ifue by her.

Female Defcent.] Fitz-Henry, Cavenagh, Macleod, Obrien, Obrien, Fitzgerald, Mac-Carthy, Fitzgerald, Oconnor, Mac-Mahon, Fitzgerald, Roche, Obrien, Fitzgerald, Long, Petty, Lambert.

Chief Seat.] Lixnaw, in the county of Kerry.

Heir Prefumptive.] The marquis of Lanfdowne.



HENRY THOMAS BUTLER,
EARL OF CARRICK.*

1748.

JOHN BUTLER, younger son of Edmond, who was created earl of Carrick, 1315, and younger brother of James, *first earl of Ormond*, was seated at Clonamilchon, in the county of Tipperary, where he died in 1330. He left a son, Edmond, whose son, Peter Butler of Clonamilchon, esq. was father of James, father of another James, whose son, Peter Butler, esq. of the same place, was father of James (Oge) Butler; whose son and successor, James, was father of sir James Butler of Lisfallen, knight, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, earl of Ormond, and had issue, sir Pierce Butler of Lisfallen and Clonamilchoc,

* Precedent to this earl are,

1. John Bligh, earl of Darnley, 1725—baron Clifton, in England, *see* Vol. II. p. 108.

2. John James Perceval, earl of Egmont, 1733—baron Lovel and Holland, *see* Vol. II. p. 165.

3. Frederick Ponsonby, earl of Besborough, 1739—baron Ponsonby, in England, *see* Vol. II. p. 146.

knight, who was created *viscount Ihyrrin*, on March 12, 1628. Being a nobleman of spirit, he took part afterwards with the Irish in the rebellion, and continued very active and serviceable to the Roman Catholics, during the progress of the war, for which he was indicted and outlawed: he was living 1660. His eldest son, James, died before him, in London, 1638, leaving a son, Pierce, born 1637, who succeeded his grandfather as second *viscount Ikerrin*, who, though his ancestors had been Roman Catholics, became a protestant as soon as he arrived at years of discretion. He was succeeded by his eldest son, James, third *viscount Ikerrin*, who was a captain of grenadiers in king James's army; and as such had £235:4s. a year allowed by the military establishment, commencing Jan. 1, 1687, with a pension of £100 a year on the civil list. He died in London of the small-pox, Oct. 26, 1688, in the persuasion of the church of Rome; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Pierce, fourth *viscount Ikerrin*, who was outlawed for his adherence to king James; but, obtaining a reversal, took his seat, Oct. 5, 1698. He died Jan. 4, 1710, at Castle Freke, in the county of Cork. James, his only son, fifth *viscount Ikerrin*, born 1698, died 1712, and was succeeded by his uncle, Thomas, sixth *viscount Ikerrin*, at that time in holy orders, having been chaplain general to the army in Flanders, under the command of James, duke of Ormond. He died March 3, 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, seventh *viscount Ikerrin*, who died of the small-pox, Oct. 20, 1721, aged eight years. He was succeeded by his only brother, Somerset Hamilton, eighth *viscount Ikerrin*, born 1718, who was created *earl of Carrick*, June 10, 1748. He died April 15, 1774. æt. 56, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Thomas, second and present *earl of Carrick*.

His lordship was born May 19, 1746; and married, Aug. 7, 1774, Sarah, second daughter and coheir of Edward Taylor, esq. of Askeaton, co. Limerick, by whom he has a large family.

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Female Descent.] Butler, Butler, Fitzgerald, Bryan, Redman, Hamilton, Boyle.

Chief Seat.] Mount-Juliet, in the county of Kilkenny.

Heir Apparent.] Somerset Richard, viscount Ikerrin, born 1779.

Younger Branch.]



HENRY SKEFFINGTON, EARL OF
MASSAREENE.*

1756.

THE Skeffingtons are a very ancient English family, who took their name from their seat of Skeffington, in the county of Leicester. Simon Skeffington of Skeffington, was living there in the reign of king Edward I. His son, Geoffrey, lord of Skeffington, obtained a licence of free warren there, in 1303. His descendant, William Skeffington, was father of John, whose son, William, temp. Hen. VI. was ancestor of sir William Skeffington, knighted by king Henry VII. in the twenty-fourth year of whose reign he was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick, as well as in the seventh and thirteenth of Hen. VIII.

* Precedents to this earl, are

1. John Fitzpatrick, earl of Upper Ossory, 1751—baron of Upper Ossory, in England, see Vol. II. p. 293.

2. Henry Petty, earl of Shelburne, 1753—marquis of Lansdowne, in England, see Vol. I. p. 109.

3. Henry Boyle, earl of Shannon, 1756—baron Carleton, in England, see Vol. II. p. 230.

The latter monarch sent him, in 1529, commissioner to Ireland. In 1530, he was appointed master of the ordnance, in England; and then made deputy to Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which office of lord deputy he died, in Dec. 1535. He had a son, Leonard, whose son, Thomas Skeffington of Skeffington, died 35 Henry VIII. 1543, leaving William, his son and heir; from whence descends, in the female line, the present sir William Skeffington, bart.*

A younger son (as it is presumed) was John Skeffington of Fisherwick, in Staffordshire; from whom came another John of Fisherwick, who married his cousin, Ursula Skeffington, and was father of John Skeffington of Fisherwick, whose son and heir, sir William Skeffington of Fisherwick, was sheriff of Staffordshire, 43 Elizabeth, and 21 James I. who knighted him; to which king Charles I. added a baronetage, 1626. His eldest son, sir John Skeffington, second baronet, was succeeded by his son, William, third baronet, who was succeeded by his uncle, sir Richard, fourth baronet; who dying June 2, 1647, was buried at Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire. His son and heir, sir John Skeffington, fifth baronet, married Mary, only daughter and heir of sir John Clotworthy of Antrim, *viscount Massareene*.

The said sir John Clotworthy, first *viscount Massareene*, was a very eminent person in the reign of Charles I. he was a member of the English parliament, and so instrumental in forwarding the restoration of king Charles II. that by patent, Nov. 21, 1660, he was created *baron of Loughneagh*, and *viscount Massareene*, with remainder, on failure of his own heirs male, to sir John Skeffington, and the heirs male of his body, by Mary, his daughter; and for default of such issue, to the heirs general of the body of the said sir John Clotworthy. He died in Sept. 1665, and his son-in-law, the above

Sir John Skeffington, became second *viscount Massareene*. Being a strenuous assertor of the protestant interest,

* See Nichols's Leicestershire.

he was attainted by king James's parliament, May 7, 1689; and had his estate of £4340 a year sequestered; to which he was restored on the success of king William. He died June 21, 1695, and was succeeded by his son, Clotworthy, third *viscount Massareene*, who was attainted by king James's parliament, and had his estate of £660 a year in Ireland, and £800 a year in England, sequestered: he died at Antrim, in March 1713. His eldest son, Clotworthy, succeeded as fourth *viscount Massareene*, and dying 1738, was succeeded by his eldest son, Clotworthy, fifth *viscount Massareene*, who was advanced to the dignity of *earl of Massareene*, July 16, 1756; and dying suddenly, as he was fowling, near the town of Antrim, Sept. 17, 1757, was succeeded by his eldest son, Clotworthy, second *earl of Massareene*, who was born in 1742, and was remarkable for having suffered a confinement of many years in the Bastille prison, in France, from whence he effected his escape, in 1789, by marrying mademoiselle Mary Anne Barrier, daughter of the governor, who with her sister and her husband became the partners of his flight and accompanied him to Ireland. He possessed many eccentricities, having contracted many singular habits from his long confinement. His countess died before him, in 1800; and his lordship dying in Feb. 1805, without issue, at his seat in the county of Antrim, was succeeded by his next brother, Henry, present and third *earl of Massareene*.

His lordship was formerly a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and member of parliament for the borough of Belfast.

Female Descent.] Dering, Newdigate, Clotworthy, Hungerford, Chichester, Daniel.

Chief Seat.] Antrim-castle.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, William, formerly in the army.

Younger Branches.] His younger brothers.



**BRINSLEY BUTLER, EARL OF
LANESBOROUGH.**

1756.

THIS family is not sprung from any of the ancient Irish houses of Butler; but from George Butler of Fenny-Drayton, in Cambridgeshire, and of Tewing, in Hertfordshire, living 1575, son of Edward Butler, said to be descended from John Butler, living at Warely, in Huntingdonshire, in 1376, (50 Edward III.) Sir Stephen Butler of Belturbet, in Ireland, a younger son of George, removed into Ireland, in the reign of king James I. being an undertaker in the plantation of the province of Ulster, in which he received a grant of 2000 acres, called Clonose; and where he erected a castle and bawn of great strength; and afterwards planted a town at Belturbet. His wife was Mary, daughter and coheir to Gervais Brindfley of Brindfley, in Nottinghamshire: he died 1639. His third, but

eldest surviving son, Francis Butler of Beltrubet, esq. bore arms in the service of Charles I. in the rebellion; and, after the restoration, represented the borough of Beltrubet in parliament; but becoming obnoxious to king James II. was involved in the act of attainder, 1689: he died at Beltrubet, Aug. 15, 1702, æt. 68. His son and heir, Theophilus Butler, was, in 1679, appointed, with sir Arthur Jones, joint clerk of the pells, and tallies in the court of Exchequer, for life; and returned representative for the county of Cavan, 1703. By king George I. he was raised to the peerage, by the title of *baron of Newtown Butler*, Oct. 21. 1715, with remainder, in default of his own issue male, to the heirs male of his father. He died March 11, 1723, and, leaving no surviving issue, was succeeded by his brother, Brinsley, second *lord Newtown Butler*; who had been, on July 11, 1711, sworn gentleman usher of the black rod, and being lieutenant of the company of battle-axes, was made their colonel, May 5, 1714, which he resigned at the queen's death. He was, by king George II. advanced to the dignity of *viscount Laneborough*, Aug. 12, 1728; and dying March 6, 1735, was succeeded by his eldest son, Humphry, second *viscount Laneborough*, who was advanced to be *earl of Laneborough*, by patent, July 20, 1756. On March 14, 1760, he was elected to be speaker of the House of Peers, during the chancellor's illness; and dying at St. Stephen's Green, April 11, 1768, of a paralytic disorder, was succeeded by his only son, Brinsley, second *earl of Laneborough*, who was born 1728, and died 1779, æt. 56. His widow remarried the well-known Mr. John King. His eldest son, Robert Herbert, became third *earl of Laneborough*; and dying April 17, 1806, æt. 47, was succeeded by his son, Brindsley, fourth and present *earl of Laneborough*.

His lordship was born Oct. 21, 1803; and is at present unmarried.

Female Descent.] Beckingham, Brindsley, Jones, Pooley, Berry, Rochfort, La-Touch.

60 PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

Chief Seat.] Newton-Butler, in the county of Fermanagh.

Heir Presumptive.] His uncle, Augustus Richard, who has taken the additional name of *Danvers*, by marrying the daughter and heir of the late sir John Danvers, of Swithland, in Leicestershire, bart. which lady died in 1802.



GEORGE ROCHFORD, EARL OF
BELVEDERE.

1756.

THE Rochfort family came into Ireland at the first settlement of the English there, in the reign of Henry III. Sir Maurice Rochfort was lord justice of Ireland, in 1302. His son, sir William, was father of Edmund Rochfort, whose son, sir John, lord of Tristledelan, in 1384, was father of John, who became settled at Kilbryde, in the county of Meath, 1415, and was father of Thomas, whose son, Robert of Kilbryde, 1464 and 1472, was father of Christopher of Kilbryde, lord of Castledelan, who was succeeded by his son, Robert, who was living at Kilbryde, in 1569. Walter Rochfort, his second son, by his second wife, was seated at Brenanstown, and died in 1630. His second son, James, of Agherim, in the county of Wicklow, had a second son, named *Prime-iron*, who took arms against the rebels, as well as his elder brother; and, during the

course of the war, was made a lieutenant-colonel, but happening to kill his major, was sentenced by a court-martial to be shot to death, which he accordingly suffered, May 14, 1652. His second son, Robert Rochfort, was born Dec. 9, 1652, and being bred to the law, made a considerable figure for many years. He was made recorder of Londonderry, 1680, and one of the commissioners of the great seal, Aug. 1, 1690. He was appointed attorney-general, 1695, and speaker of the House of Commons the same year. On June 30, 1707, he was constituted chief baron of the Exchequer; from which he was removed on queen Anne's death; when he resumed his practice at the bar. In 1704, a desperate attempt was made on his life, by Francis Cresswick, a disgusted man, of Gloucestershire, who had been many years a prisoner in the Fleet, and who stabbed him through his gown, and other clothes, and gave him a dangerous wound in his right thigh. He died at his seat of Gaulstown, Oct. 10, 1727. His eldest son, George Rochfort of Gaulstown, esq. was appointed chief chamberlain of the court of Exchequer, on April 7, 1708, which he held till his death; and, in the reigns of queen Anne, king George I. and George II. represented the county of Westmeath in parliament, being also a member of the privy council. He died July 8, 1730, leaving Robert, his son and heir, born 1708; who, in 1731, was unanimously chosen to supply his father's seat in parliament, for the county of Westmeath; and was created a peer, by patent, on March 16, 1737, by the title of *baron of Bellfield*; and was farther advanced to the degree of *viscount Bellfield*, Oct. 5, 1751, and *earl of Belvedere*, Nov. 29, 1756. In 1764, his lordship was appointed muster-master-general of Ireland, which he held till his death: his lordship died in April, 1772. His eldest son, George, succeeded as second and present *earl of Belvedere*.

His lordship was born Oct. 12, 1738, and married, first, Aug. 20, 1775, Dorothy, second daughter of John

EARLS.

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Bloomfield of Redwood, esq. who died without issue, April 6, 1803; he married, secondly, Nov. 10, 1803, miss Mac-Cay, daughter of the rev. James Mac-Cay of Philadelphia.

Female Descent.] Pigot, Hancock, Tenison.

Chief Seat.] Belvedere, in the county of Westmeath.

Heir.] None.

Younger Branch.



ALEXANDER DUFF, EARL OF FIFE.

1759.

THIS nobleman is descended from John Duff, a merchant of Aberdeen, in the reign of king Charles II. descended from David Duff, who had a grant of the lands and barony of Muldavit and Baldavie, in the shire of Banff, in 1404; and said to be of the same family with the celebrated Mac-Duff, thirteenth earl of Fife, who died without male heirs, in 1353.

John Duff of Aberdeen, merchant, who acquired the lands of Boighall, was father of Adam Duff of Cluniebeg, who, in 1646, was fined in great sums by the covenanters, for his attachment to the interests of the royal family: he died in April, 1674. Alexander, his eldest son, was seated at Keithmore; and had three sons, Alexander of Bracco; William of Dipple; and Patrick of Craigtown. Alexander of Bracco, was a commissioner of parliament, and left William of Bracco; who dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle, William, of Dipple; whose son and heir, William of Dipple, represented the shire of Banff

In parliament, in 1727; but, preferring a private life, declined being returned to the next parliament. He was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Bracco of Kilbryde*, July 28, 1735; and was created *viscount Macduff*, and *earl of Fife*, April 26, 1759. Dying Sept. 30, 1763, he was succeeded by his eldest son, James, second and late *earl of Fife*; who was created an English peer, by the title of *baron Fife*, Feb. 19, 1790; but dying without issue, Jan. 24, 1809, the English honour became extinct; but his next brother, Alexander, succeeded as third and present *earl of Fife*.

His lordship was educated an advocate at the Scotch bar. He married Mary, daughter of George Skene of Skene, esq. by whom he has had two sons and three daughters.

Female Descent.] Gordon, Grant, Gordon, Grant.

Place of Seat.] Duff house, near the town of Banff, in Scotland.

Heir Apparent.] James, viscount Macduff, who married miss Manners, daughter of lady Louisa. She died in Dec. 1805, without issue. His lordship is now serving as a volunteer with the Portuguese army, where he has the rank of colonel.

Younger Branches.] His younger son, Alexander, lieutenant-colonel of the 88th foot; and his younger brothers; or their sons.



AUGUSTUS LUDLOW,
EARL LUDLOW.

1760.

THIS family are descended from Henry Ludlow, a younger brother of Edmund Ludlow, the celebrated republican, of ancestors long settled in Wiltshire.

William Ludlow was settled at Hill-Deverell, in Wiltshire, about the middle of the fourteenth century. His son, John, of Hill-Deverell, was father of another John, of Hill-Deverell; whose son, William, of Hill-Deverell, was father of George, of Hill-Deverell, 1543; whose son and heir, sir Edmund Ludlow, knight, was father of sir Henry Ludlow, knight, born in 1587, who is presumed to have been seated at Maiden-Bradley, in Wiltshire, in 14 James I. He left three daughters, and two sons.

Edmund Ludlow, eldest son, was born at Maiden-Bradley, about 1620, and studied the law in the Inns of Court; having taken the degree of A. B. at Oxford, in 1636. His father, sir Henry, who died in the long parliament, which met 1640, being warmly against the court,

encouraged his son to engage as a volunteer in the earl of Essex's life-guards. In this station he appeared against the king, at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642; and, having raised a troop of horse the next summer, 1643, he joined sir Edward Hungerford, in besieging Wardour-castle. On its surrender he was made governor of it. When it was retaken, he was carried prisoner to Oxford. He was appointed by the parliament sheriff of Wilts. He then raised a regiment of horse, which he commanded at the second battle of Newbury. He was afterwards dismissed at new modelling the army; but, in 1655, was chosen representative for Wilts. He was one of the commissioners to try the king, and signed the warrant for his death. When Cromwell succeeded Fairfax in the command of the army, and as lord lieutenant of Ireland, Ludlow was nominated lieutenant-general of horse in that kingdom; which he retained till the death of Ireton, lord deputy, in 1651; when he was appointed by the parliament commissioners to act as general, of which Cromwell, whose ambitious views he opposed, found means to defeat the confirmation. When Cromwell assumed the Protectorate, he considered it an usurpation, and did all he could to oppose it; for which he was removed from his command in the army, and was necessitated to fly and cross the water to Beaumaris; where he was seized, and detained till he subscribed a paper never to act against the government then established. He then came to London, and had a personal conference with the Protector; during which a most curious conversation took place. He was now permitted to retire into Essex, where he was allowed to remain in the bosom of his friends during the remainder of the Protector's life. On Richard's accession, he was returned to the new parliament, in which he was suffered to sit without the prescribed oaths. He was now very active in procuring the restoration of the Rump Parliament; and, therefore, to get him out of the way, he was appointed to the chief command in Ireland; for which purpose he arrived at Dublin, in Aug. 1659. Here not finding affairs

agreeable to his views, he soon returned to England, where he was active in his own republican principles; but in December returned to his post in Ireland, where being ill received, he soon had a letter of recall from Lenthall the speaker. He was soon after elected member for Hindon, in the convention parliament, which met April 24, 1660; and, on the king's return, had some doubt whether he should not surrender himself, in the hope of being included in the Bill of Indemnity. But his fears prevailed; and flying to the coast of Suffex, he embarked in a small open vessel, and landed at Dieppe; whence he went to Geneva, and afterwards passing to Lausanne, settled at Vevay, in Switzerland, where he continued under the protection of those states till the revolution, in 1688. In 1689, he came to London, and appeared openly; but, on the proposal of a proclamation to apprehend him for the murder of king Charles I. he returned to Vevay, where he died, in 1693, æt. 73. After his death came out "*Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow, esq.*" printed at Vevay, 2 vols. 8vo. 1698; with a third volume 1699, since reprinted at London, folio, 1751. "His character is seen in the fullest light, by contrasting him with his antagonist Cromwell; it being very clear that, if we except their bravery, there could not be two more different men. Ludlow was sincerely and steadily a republican; Cromwell not attached to any kind of government, but of all kinds liked that the least. Ludlow spoke his mind plainly, and was never taken for any other than he professed himself to be; Cromwell valued himself upon acting a part, or rather several parts, and all of them equally well: and when he performed that of a commonwealth's-man, he performed it so admirably, that though Ludlow knew him to be a player by profession, yet he now thought he had thrown off the mask, and appeared to be what he really was. Ludlow was entirely devoted to the parliament, and would have implicitly obeyed their orders upon any occasion whatever, especially after it was reduced to the Rump;

Cromwell never undertook any business for them, but with a view principally to his own interest."*

Henry Ludlow, younger brother of Edmund, was father of Stephen Ludlow, an only son, one of the six clerks in Chancery, in Ireland, who died Oct. 21, 1721, leaving Peter Ludlow, his son and heir, who served in parliament for the county of Meath, in 1719 and 1727. He married the heiress of Preston of Ardsfalia, descended from the noble family of Gormanstown, and died at Bath, June 19, 1750, leaving an only surviving son, Peter Ludlow, born April 21, 1730, who succeeded to the estate at Ardsfalia, in right of his mother; and, in June 1753, married lady Frances Saunderson (Lumley), eldest daughter of Thomas, third earl of Scarborough, (by lady Frances Hamilton), and on Nov. 14, 1755, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of *baron Ludlow*, of Ardsfalia; and was further advanced to the titles of *viscount Preston* of Ardsfalia, and *earl Ludlow*, by patent, Oct. 3, 1760. His lordship died Oct. 26, 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Augustus, present and second *earl of Ludlow*.

His lordship was born Jan. 1, 1755; and is unmarried. He resided many years at Great Stoughton, in Huntingdonshire, (since sold) near his friend the late duke of Bedford.

Female Descent.] Preston, Lumley.

Chief Seat.] Ardsfalia, in the county of Meath.

Heir Presumptive.] His only brother, lieutenant-general sir George Ludlow, K.B. who was many years in the first regiment of Foot Guards. He commanded a brigade in Egypt, 1801; having previously lost an arm, when on service in Holland.

* Biographical Dictionary x. 24 - see also Noble's Regicides, ii. 10.



GEORGE CARPENTER, EARL
OF TYRCONNEL.

1761.

THIS family were raised to the peerage for military services, in the person of lieutenant-general George Carpenter, 1719, great grandfather of the present earl.

They are sprung from William Carpenter of *the Holme*, a manor in the parish of Delwyn, near Weobley, in Herefordshire, who died in 1520, leaving James Carpenter, his heir, who, in 1537, was succeeded by his son, John, who in 1540, left the estate to his son, William, who, in 1550, was succeeded by his son, James, who dying 1593, left a son, James, who dying 1599, was father of Thomas Carpenter of *the Holme*, esq. who died in 1653, and left six sons, of whom Thomas, the youngest, was father of the first peer. Richard, the eldest, was grandfather of Thomas Carpenter of *the Holme*, esq. who dying 1733, left that estate to his cousin, the second lord Carpenter.

Thomas Carpenter, sixth son, already mentioned, was an active officer, and was wounded in the battle of Nase-

by, June 14, 1645, which was, after some years, the occasion of his death. The expence occasioned by the ill health which ensued, so reduced his fortune, that he left but a slender provision for his wife and several children. George, youngest son, was born at Pitcher's Oculi, in Herefordshire, Feb. 10, 1657; and, at the age of fourteen, in 1671, was sent page to the earl of Montagu, in his embassy to the court of France. On his return, the next year, he rode as a private gentleman in the third troop of guards, which is said to have been "then considered as an honourable introduction into the world, none being admitted but the younger sons of the nobility and gentry." Shortly after he became quarter-master to the earl of Peterborough's regiment of horse, and passed through the several commissions of cornet, lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment for thirteen years, until 1685, although it was almost in continual service. In 1693, having married a widow, the daughter of viscount Charlemount, he raised 1800 guineas by the sale of part of her jointure, with which he purchased the command of the king's own regiment of dragoons, a command which he retained till his death. He distinguished himself in the battle of Almanza, 1707, and was wounded in that of Almenara, 1710; and was again, the same year, desperately wounded at Brihuega. In 1705, he was made a brigadier-general; in 1708, a major-general; and, in 1709, a lieutenant-general. In 1714, he was elected member of parliament for Whitechurch, in Hampshire; and, 1715, appointed envoy extraordinary to Vienna; but, before he set out, the rebellion in Scotland breaking out, he was sent into the north; where, on his arrival at Preston, the rebels surrendered at discretion to him. In 1719, he was appointed governor of Minorca; and, on May 29, 1719, was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Carpenter of Kellaghy*. In 1722, he was chosen to the English parliament for the city of Westminster. He died Feb. 10, 1731, æt. 74, and was succeeded by his son, George, second *lord Carpenter*; who, in 1704, was a cornet in the

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first regiment of horse guards; in 1712, a captain; in 1715, lieutenant-colonel; and, in May 1748, first lieutenant-colonel. In 1714, and 1722, he was chosen member of parliament for Morpeth, in Northumberland; and, in 1741, for Weobley, in Herefordshire. He died at his house in Grosvenor-square, July 12, 1749, and was succeeded by his only son, George, third *lord Carpenter*, born 1723, who represented Taunton in the English parliament, from 1754, till his death. On May 1, 1761, he was advanced to the titles of *viscount Carlingford*, and *earl of Tyrconnel*; and dying in Grosvenor-square, March 9, 1762, *æt.* 39, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, second *earl of Tyrconnel*, born 1750; who first married, in 1752, lady Frances Manners, sister to the late duke of Rutland, from whom he was divorced, in 1777; and, secondly, married, in 1780, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late lord Delaval, by whom he left issue,* an only daughter, married to the present marquis of Waterford; and dying April 15, 1805, was succeeded by his nephew George, (son of his brother, Charles, a captain in the navy, born 1757, who died 1803,) which George became third and present *earl of Tyrconnel*.

His lordship was born Oct. 10, 1788, and is a lieutenant in the first regiment of Foot Guards; and is at present of the commander-in-chief's staff. He is unmarried.

Female Descent.] Taylor, Caulfield, Petty, Clifton Mackenzie.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, John Delaval, born Dec. 16, 1790.

Younger Branch.]

* He left a natural son, now in the 15th dragoons.



ARTHUR SAUNDERS GORE,
EARL OF ARRAN.*

1762.

THIS family is of English descent. The present branch came into Ireland in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Gerard Gore, citizen, merchant taylor, and alderman of London, died Dec. 11, 1607, æt. 91.

His second son, sir John Gore, alderman of London, was ancestor to the Gores of Gilston, in Hertfordshire, &c. and of Barrow-court, in Somersetshire, of which last, William Gore (Langton), esq. late member of parliament for Somersetshire, is representative.

Sir Paul, eldest son of alderman Gerard Gore, went to Ireland in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as commander of a troop of horse in her army. In Nov. 1602, capt. Gore conducted Rory O'Donnel to Athlone, to submit to the lord deputy Montjoy, on which submission he was created

* Precedent to this earl is,

Francis Rawdon Hastings, earl of Moira, Dec. 15, 1761—baron Hastings and Hungerford, in England, for whom see Vol. II. p. 87.

earl of Tyrconnel. For this and other services captain Gore was rewarded with a grant of lands in the county of Donegall, which were afterwards exchanged for others in Ulster, in 1610. He sat in parliament for Ballyshannon, 1613; and was created a baronet of Ireland, Sept. 28, 1621. He died in Sept. 1629, and was buried in the Abbey-church of Donegal. His great great grandson, sir Ralph Gore, sixth baronet, a general in the army, was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Gore*, 1764; and created *viscount Billefle*, 1761, and *earl of Ross*, 1771, and dying 1802, without surviving male issue, the titles became extinct.*

Sir Arthur Gore, second son of the first baronet, settled at Newtown-Gore, in the county of Mayo. In 1660, he was appointed constable of Fort Falkland, for life; and the same year obtained the command of a company of foot; from whence he was promoted to a majority; and was created a baronet of Ireland, Nov. 26, 1661. On Aug. 30, 1666, he had a grant upon the Acts of Settlement, of the lands of Castle-Gore, *alias* Newtown, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, with the creation of the whole into the manor of Castle-Gore, &c.: he died 1697.

George, his fourth son, a judge of the Common Pleas, was father of John, his second son, who was made chief justice of the King's Bench, in 1764, and created *baron Annaly* of Tenelick, co. Longford, Jan. 17, 1766; but dying without issue, in 1783, the title became extinct.

Paul, *eldest* son of sir Arthur Gore, died in his father's lifetime, 1689, leaving his eldest son, sir Arthur, heir to his grandfather, who became second baronet, and represented the county of Mayo in parliament, in 1727, and, dying Feb. 10, 1741, left sir Arthur, his successor, third baronet, who was elected to parliament for the borough of Donegal, in 1741, and was advanced to the peerage, Aug. 15, 1758, by the titles of *baron Saunders* of Deeps, in the county of Wexford; and *viscount Sudley* of Castle-Gore, in

* He left a natural daughter, married to the present sir Richard Harding, bart,

the county of Mayo; and was farther created *earl of Arras*, in the county of Galway, April 12, 1762. Hedied April 21, 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur Saunders, second earl; who was born July 25, 1734, and served in parliament for the borough of Donegal, and county of Wexford, during his father's life. His lordship lived to a good age, dying in 1809, having been one of the knights of the order of St. Patrick from its commencement, and many years a member of the privy council in Ireland. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur, present and third earl.

His lordship was born July 26, 1761. In 1802, he was elected member of parliament for the county of Donegal. He married, on Dec. 29, 1787, Mary, eldest daughter and coheirefs of the late sir John Tyrrell of Herons, in Essex, bart. by whom he has no issue.

Female Descent.] Wickliffe, St. George, Gore (of Sacombe, in Herts), Annesley, Saunders, Annesley.

Chief Seats.] Newton-Gore, co. Mayo; and Saunders-court, co. Wexford.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, lieutenant-colonel William-John Gore, who married, March 30, 1798, Caroline, youngest daughter and coheir of the late sir Thomas Pym Hales, of Howletts, in East Kent, bart. by whom he has issue.

Younger Branches.] His younger half-brothers, Saunders Gore, born 1783; and John Gore, born 1787.



JOSEPH LEESON, EARL OF
MILTOWN.*

1763.

HUGH LEESON, descended from a family settled at Whitefield, in Northamptonshire, came into Ireland in 1689, an officer in the army; from which profession he retired and became an eminent brewer. His son, Joseph, pursued his father's occupation with rapid success. He had an only son, Joseph, born 1711, who served in parliament for the borough of Rathcormuck, 1744, and was advanced to the peerage, May 5, 1756, by the title of *baron of Rusborough*, in the county of Wicklow; from whence he was made *viscount Rusborough*, Sept. 8, 1760, and *earl of Miltown*, in the county of Dublin, May 10, 1763. He died Oct. 10, 1783, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John.

* Precedent to him is, James Stopford, earl of Courtown, April 1762—baron of Saltersford, in England, June, 1796, for whom see vol. II. p. 323.

seph, second *earl of Miltown*, who dying, unmarried, Nov. 27, 1801, was succeeded by his brother, Brice, third *earl of Miltown*, born 1735, whose eldest son, Joseph, died before him, 1800, aged 34. He was succeeded, therefore, at his death, on Jan. 10, 1807, by his grandson, Joseph, present and fourth *earl of Miltown*.

His lordship is a minor—being born Feb. 14, 1799.

Female Descent.] Leigh, Graydon, Douglas.

Chief Seat.] Rufsborough, in the county of Wicklow.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Henry Talbot, born 1800.

Younger Branches.] His uncles, John and Robert, and his great uncles, William and Robert.



FRANCIS WILLIAM CAULFIELD, EARL
OF CHARLEMONT.

1763.

THIS family is sprung from the county of Oxford, and came to Ireland in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In the reign captain Toby Caulfield performed * many memorable services against her majesty's enemies in Spain, the Low Countries, and Ireland. In 1599, he had the command of a company of foot, with which he served under the earl of Essex, the lord lieutenant, when he was stationed at Newry. He afterwards accompanied the lord deputy, Mountjoy, in 1600, to the fight of Carlingford against Tyrone. He served also with his lordship next year, when he took the field, and marching to the passage of the Blackwater, there built a bridge and fort, and called it from his own Christian name (Charles) Charlemont. Captain Caulfield's services were now deemed so eminent, that the queen rewarded him with a grant

* He served, in his youth, with sir Martin Frobisher; and afterwards against the Spanish Armada.

part of Tyrone's estate, and other lands in the province of Ulster. After king James's accession to the crown, he was knighted, called to the privy council, made governor of the fort of Charlemont, &c. and had many grants of lands and employments. In 1613, he was returned member of parliament for the county of Armagh; and, in 1614, was made master of the ordnance. On Dec. 22, 1620, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of *baron of Charlemont*, with a collateral limitation to his nephew, sir William Caulfield, and his issue male. He died, unmarried, Aug. 17, 1627, æt. 62; and was succeeded by his nephew, sir William Caulfield, (son of his brother, Dr. James Caulfield), who thus became second *lord Charlemont*. He was knighted by L. D. St. John, 1621; and succeeded his uncle also, by a reversionary grant, as master-general of the ordnance, which he surrendered to king Charles I. on Sept. 2, 1634. He increased his estate by several purchases, and died in 1640. His eldest son, Toby, became third *lord Charlemont*; and succeeded also as governor of the fort of Charlemont, an important place at the time of the rebellion of 1641, where he then lived, and where he was surprised and taken prisoner, with all his family; and afterwards murdered by sir Phelim O'Neil's directions. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother, Robert, fourth *lord Charlemont*, who enjoyed the title only a few months, his death being occasioned by prescribing to himself too large a quantity of opium. His next brother, William, became fifth *lord Charlemont*, and had the good fortune to apprehend sir Phelim O'Neil, his brother's murderer, and to have him executed. He was created *viscount Charlemont*, Oct. 8, 1665; and died in April, 1671. His eldest son, William, became second *viscount Charlemont*, and was attainted by king James's parliament; but was given a regiment of foot by king William, which being disbanded, 1697, he was again made colonel of a regiment of foot, 1701. In 1705, he served in Spain, under the earl of Peterborough, and commanded the first brigade at Barcelona, when be-

sieged by the French; and, when it was afterwards in their hands, had a considerable share in its reduction.— On Aug. 25, this year, he was promoted to be brigadier-general; and, in 1708, to be major-general; but, in 1706, he was removed from his regiment by the earl of Peterborough. He died July 21, 1726, having enjoyed the peerage upwards of fifty-five years, and being reputed the oldest nobleman in his majesty's kingdoms. His eldest surviving son, James, became third *viscount Charlemont*, and dying April 21, 1734, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, James, fourth *viscount Charlemont*, born 1728, who was created *earl of Charlemont*, Dec. 23, 1763. In 1783, he was appointed one of the original knights of the order of St. Patrick; and, in 1785, was chosen president of the Royal Irish Academy. During a long life, his lordship was distinguished in his native country, for his knowledge and protection of the belles-lettres and the arts; for his polished manners and accomplishments; and for his amiable character.† He died Aug. 4, 1799, æt. 71, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis William, present and second *earl of Charlemont*.

His lordship was born Jan. 3, 1775, and married, Feb. 9, 1802, the youngest daughter and coheirs of William Birmingham, esq. late of Ross-hill, in Galway, by whom he has issue.

Female Descent.] King, Moore, Margetson, Bernard Hickman.

Chief Seats.] Castle Caulfield, co. Tyrone; and Marino, one mile and half from Dublin.

Heir Apparent.] His son, James William, viscount Caulfield.

Younger Branches.] His brother, Henry, an ensign in the first regiment of Foot Guards, late member of parliament for Armagh; besides many remoter collateral branches, descended from the many younger sons of the respective peers.

* See Malone's Letter to him on the Shakespeare MSS.—and his Life, by Mr. Hardy, lately published.



JOHN SAVILE, EARL OF
MEXBOROUGH.

1768.

THE Saviles are a very ancient Yorkshire family; in which county they were resident prior to the year 1300. From sir John Savile of Savile-hall descended Thomas Savile, who married the daughter and heir of sir Richard Tankersley, by whom he had two sons, sir John Savile, and Henry, which last was ancestor to the earl of Mexborough.

Sir John was ancestor of sir John Savile, who was sheriff of Yorkshire, 3 and 11 Richard II. and was also member of parliament for that county, in 7 and 8 of that reign. His eldest son, sir John, was father of another sir John, who died S. P. leaving his sister, Isabel, his heir, married to Thomas Darcy. But Henry, second son, marrying the heiress of Thornhill of Thornhill, was father of sir Thomas, whose son, sir John, was grandfather of sir Henry, knight of the Bath at the coronation of queen Anne Bullen—whose legitimate son, Edward, an idiot,

died in 1563, leaving his sister, Dorothy, married to John Key of Woodsome, his heir. But he had also an illegitimate son, Robert, (by Barkston, a concubine), called sir Robert Savile, alias Barkston, knight, who was sheriff of Lincolnshire, 15 Elizabeth. He married a sister of John, lord Huffle, and had issue, sir John Savile of Howley, in Yorkshire, knight, who represented that county in several parliaments, and was advanced to the English peerage, 4 Charles I. by the title of *lord Savile of Pontefract*. He was comptroller of the king's household, and died 1630. See his character in lord Clarendon. Thomas, his third son, and at length heir, second *lord Savile*, was created *viscount Savile of Castlebar*, in Ireland; and, by Charles I. dignified with the title of *earl of Suffex*. His son, James, second *earl of Suffex*, died 1671, without issue, leaving a sister and heir, Frances, married to Francis, lord Brudenel.

Thomas Savile of *Lupset*, (younger brother of sir John, who was grandfather of sir Henry, knight of the Bath), was father of John, whose son, Henry Savile, of *Lupset*, was sheriff of Yorkshire 9 Elizabeth—and by Jane, daughter and heir of Vernon, was father of sir George Savile, knight, created a baronet 9 James I. who obtained the estate of *Rufford*, in Nottinghamshire, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury. (He had also a second wife, Elizabeth Ayscough, from whom descended the late sir George Savile, bart.) George Savile, eldest son, by lady Mary Talbot, dying 1618, before his father, left sir George, who succeeded his grandfather as second baronet—but died unmarried—and was succeeded by his brother, sir William, third baronet—who made a garrison for the king of his house at Thornhill. He died 1643, and was succeeded by his son, sir George, fourth baronet, who was created *lord Savile of Eland*, and *viscount Halifax*, at the Restoration; and, in 1682, *earl* and *marquis of Halifax*, and in the same year was made lord privy seal. He was one of the celebrated CABAL—(See *Burnet's Own Times*.) His son, William, second *marquis of Halifax*, died 1700, without

issue male, when the peerage became extinct. Of his co-heirs, lady Anne married lord Bruce—lady Dorothy, the earl of Burlington—and lady Mary, Sackville seventh earl of Thanet. Sir John Savile of Lupset, son of sir John Savile, younger son of the first baronet, succeeded to the baronetage—but died, unmarried, in 1704—and was succeeded by sir George, son of the rev. John Savile, rector of Thornhill, son of Henry Savile, youngest son of the first baronet. This sir George, seventh baronet, died Sept. 16, 1743, and was succeeded by his only son, sir George, eighth and last baronet, who represented Yorkshire in parliament, and was well known for his patriotism and virtues. He died, unmarried, 1784. His sister, Barbara, marrying George, fifth earl of Scarborough, was mother of the present possessor of the Savile estates, who has taken that name.

We now return to Henry Savile, second son of Thomas Savile, who married the daughter and heir of sir Richard Tankersley in the early part of the pedigree. This Henry, about 1300, married Ellen, daughter and heir to Thomas Copley of Copley, in Yorkshire, and in her right possessed that lordship. John, eldest son, was ancestor to John Savile of Copley, created a baronet 1662, whose daughter and heir married lord Thomas Howard. Thomas Savile, second son, by Anne Stansfield, had John, eldest son, of Hüllengridge, near Eland, whence come those of that place.—Nicholas, fourth son, of Newhall, near Eland, whose son, John of Newhall, had a third son, Henry Savile, who was seated at Bradley, near Halifax, in Yorkshire. Sir Henry Savile, his second son, born at Bradley hall, 1594, was the famous Grecian, who died at Eton College, Feb. 19, 1621. Sir John, elder brother of sir Henry, was appointed a baron of the Exchequer 26 Elizabeth, was knighted 1603, and died 1606, æt. 61. His eldest son, sir Henry, was of Methley, in Yorkshire, knighted 1603, created a baronet 1611. He represented Yorkshire in parliament, but died 1633, æt. 53, when the baronetage expired. John Savile, his half-

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brother, succeeded to the estates, and died about 1651. His son and heir, John Savile, born 1644, succeeded; and left a son and heir, John, who died 1717. His son and successor, Charles Savile, esq. died June 5, 1741, aged 65, leaving John, his son and heir, who succeeded at Methley—and, in 1747, was chosen member of parliament for Heydon, in Yorkshire; in 1749, was installed a knight of the Bath—and, in 1753, was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Pollington of Longford*, and, Dec. 27, 1765, was created *viscount Pollington*, and *earl of Mexborough* in that kingdom. He died Feb. 12, 1778—and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, second and present *earl of Mexborough*.

His lordship was born April 8, 1761, married Sept. 25, 1782, miss Elizabeth Stephenson, by whom he has issue.

Female Descent.] Tankersley, Copley, Stansfield, Wilkinfon, Ramsden, Wentworth, Garraway, Tryon, Banks, Mellington, Delaval.

Chief Seat.] Methley-hall; near Pontefract, Yorkshire.

Heir Apparent.] John, viscount Pollington, born 1785, member of parliament for Pontefract—married lady Anne, daughter of Philip, earl of Hardwicke.



EDWARD TURNOUR, EARL OF
WINTERTON.

1766.

THE name of the male line of this family was *Garth*, which the present earl's father changed to *Turnour*, in right of his mother.

Edward Turnour, a bencher of the Middle Temple, London, descended from ancestors who had been long seated at Haverhill, in Suffolk, died 1623, and was buried in the Temple Church. Edward Turnour, his son and heir, was father of Arthur Turnour, who was treasurer of the Middle Temple, and a serjeant at law; and who died July 1, 1651, aged 63. Sir Edward, his son and heir, as an eminent lawyer, knighted 1660, member of parliament for Hertford, and speaker of the House of Commons, 1661—solicitor-general, 1670—chief baron of the Exchequer, 1671. He died March 4, 1675, and was buried at Little Parendon, in Essex. His son and heir,

Edward Turnour, knighted by king Charles II. member of parliament for Orford, in Suffolk, died 1721.—

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Charles Turnour, his son and heir, left two daughters, who died without issue. Sarah Turnour, his sister, married Francis Gee, esq. and left a daughter and heir, Sarah, who became heiress to the estates of her uncle Turnour, and married Joseph Garth, esq. by whom she had Edward Turnour *Garth*, who assumed the name of *Turnour*, to whose estates he succeeded. He was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of *lord Winterton* of Gort, in the county of Galway, April 10, 1761, and was created *viscount Turnour*, and *earl Winterton*, Dec. 27, 1765.— He died Aug. 11, 1788, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward Garth, second and present *earl of Winterton*.

His lordship was born May 11, 1758, and married, 1781, miss Chapman of Streatham, in Surry.

Female Descent.] Hanchet, Morice, Jermy, Gort, Keith, Gee, Archer.

Chief Seat.] Shillinglee-park, Suffex.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Edward, viscount Turnour, born June 13, 1784—married, May 25, 1809, miss Keys, and has a son.

Younger Branches.] His younger sons, and younger brothers.



WILLIAM ST. LAWRENCE, EARL
OF HOWTH.

1767.

THE family of St. Lawrence is very ancient in Ireland—having been settled at their seat at Howth from very early times—and were originally *barons by tenure*, from the reign of king Henry II. Sir Amorey Tristram is said to have been the first baron, father of sir Nicholas Fitz-Amorey, second baron, father of Almaric de St. Laurence, third baron, to whom king John confirmed the lands of Howth, then of Adam, fourth baron—father of Robert, fifth baron—father of Nicholas, sixth baron—father of Robert, seventh lord of Howth, living 1289—father of Adam de Howth, the eighth lord—father of Almericus, ninth baron of Howth, who died May 1, 1327, and was succeeded by his son, Christopher, tenth baron—whose son, Stephen, eleventh baron, had issue, Nicholas, twelfth baron, who died at Howth, Nov. 11, 1404, leaving his son, Christopher, thirteenth baron, who is buried at Howth, with this inscription, dated 1430—

Christopher, baron Howth, alias
De S^{to}. Laurencio, and lord of
Parliament, and Anne Plunket,
Daughter of ——— Plunket of
Rathmore, in the county of Meath.

He was succeeded by his son, sir Christopher, fourteenth baron, living temp. Henry VI.—whose son, sir Robert, fifteenth baron of Howth, was made chancellor of the green wax of the Exchequer, Feb. 23, 1467; and lord chancellor of Ireland, July 10, 1483. His eldest son, sir Nicholas, sixteenth baron of Howth, was entirely devoted to the house of Lancaster. He was made lord chancellor, June 10, 1509, and died July 10, 1526. His son, sir Christopher, seventeenth lord of Howth, died April 20, 1542, leaving his eldest son, Edward, eighteenth lord of Howth; who dying July 2, 1549, was succeeded by his brother, sir Richard, nineteenth lord; who dying without issue, in 1558, was succeeded by his brother, Christopher, twentieth lord, usually called *the Blind Lord*. He died at Howth, Oct. 24, 1589. His son, sir Nicholas, twenty-first lord, was knighted 1588, and died May 14, 1606.—His son, sir Christopher, twenty-second baron, was a colonel of foot, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He died at Howth, Oct. 24, 1619, leaving his eldest son, Nicholas, twenty-third lord Howth, who died 1643, and was succeeded by his son, William, twenty-fourth lord, who died June 17, 1671. His son, Thomas, twenty-fifth lord Howth, came of age 1680, and was a favourer of the Revolution. He died May 30, 1727, and was succeeded by his son, William, twenty-sixth lord, born 1688, who died April 4, 1748, leaving his eldest son, Thomas, twenty-seventh lord Howth, born May 10, 1730, who was elevated to the titles of *viscount St. Lawrence*, and *earl of Howth*, Sept. 3, 1767. He died Sept. 20, 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, second and present *earl of Howth*, born Oct. 4, 1752.

EARLS.

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His lordship married, first, June 1, 1777, lady Mary Birmingham, daughter of Thomas, earl of Lowth, and by her, who died 1793, has three daughters. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of William Burke of Glinsk, in Galway, esq. and has two sons.

Female Descent.] Plunket, Beaufort, Plunket, Birmingham, Plunket, Barnewall, Wentworth, Montgomery, ..., Barnewall, Gorges, King.

Chief Seat.] Howth, in the county of Dublin.

Heir Apparent.] William, viscount St. Lawrence, born in Aug. 1803.

Younger Branch.] His brother, Thomas, bishop of Cork and Ross, born 1755.

1543
29.4



GEORGE KING, EARL OF
KINGSTON.

1768.

SIR JOHN KING, of a Yorkshire family, came over to Ireland in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and had afterwards many grants of lands from king James. He was made clerk of the crown in Chancery, July 12, 1603; and muster-master general, May 8, 1609—he died 1636. Sir Robert King, eldest son, succeeded his father as muster-master-general, and died 1657. He left four sons, 1. sir John, ancestor of the first branch of peers; 2. Henry; 3. sir Robert, *ancestor to the present peer*; 4. William.

Sir John King, eldest son, being active in the Restoration, was created *lord King* of Kingston, in Ireland, Sept. 4, 1660. He died 1676, leaving his eldest son, Robert, second *lord Kingston*; who dying without issue, in Dec. 1693, was succeeded by his brother, John, third *lord Kingston*, who died in the Temple, London, Feb. 15,

1727. His son, James, fourth *lord Kingston*, born 1693, married to his second wife, lady Ogle, widow of admiral sir Chaloner Ogle, (who died 1750), in right of whom he enjoyed the seat at Martyr-Worthy, near Winchester—where he died, Dec. 28, 1761, without surviving male issue, leaving only a daughter, Margaret, wife of Richard Fitzgerald of Mount-Ophaley, whose daughter and heir, Caroline, married Robert King, viscount Kingsborough, hereafter mentioned.

Sir Robert King, *third son of the first sir Robert*, was seated at Rockingham, in the county of Roscommon, and represented that county in parliament, 1661. He was made a baronet, 1682, and died 1708. His son, sir John, second baronet, dying 1720, was succeeded by his brother, sir Henry, third baronet, who died at Spa, Jan. 1, 1740. His eldest son, sir Robert, fourth baronet, was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Kingsborough*, July 13, 1748. But dying, unmarried, May 22, 1755, the peerage expired.

He was succeeded by his brother, sir Edward, as fifth baronet; he was born March 29, 1726, and represented the county of Roscommon in parliament, 1749, 1761.—On July 12, 1764, he was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Kingston* of Rockingham; was created *viscount Kingston of Kingsborough*, Nov. 15, 1766, and *earl of Kingston*, Aug. 25, 1768. He died Nov. 8, 1797, and was succeeded by his son, Robert, second *earl of Kingston*, who married, Dec. 5, 1769, his cousin, Caroline, daughter of Richard Fitzgerald, by Margaret, daughter and heir of James lord Kingston of the first branch, and dying April 17, 1799, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, third and present *earl of Kingston*.

His lordship was born April 9, 1771; and married, May 5, 1794, lady Helena, only daughter of Stephen, earl of Mountcashel, by whom he has three sons.

Female Descent.] Drury, Polliott, Gore, Wingfield, Caulfield, Fitzgerald.

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Chief Seat.] Kingston-lodge, in the county of Roscommon, and Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork.

Heir Apparent.] Edward, viscount Kingsborough, born Sept. 5, 1796.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, of whom Robert was created lord Erris, 1800, and viscount Lorton, 1806.



**CHARLES WILLIAM MOLYNEUX,
EARL OF SEFTON.**

1771.

THE Molyneuxes are a very ancient English family.— The manor of Sefton, in Lancashire, has been possessed by them from the Conquest, or very soon afterwards. It was held as a knight's fee, by castle-guard of the castle of Lancaster. His eldest son, Robert de Molineux, lived about the time of king John. Richard, eldest son, succeeded in the twelfth of that reign; and left Adam Molyneux of Sefton, esq. who was living in 1235. His son, sir William, was father of sir Richard, whose son, sir William of Sefton, in 1286, (14 Edward I) was made a banneret in Gascoigne, by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, and died 1289. His son, sir Richard, was father of sir William, who was made a banneret in Spain, by Edward the Black Prince, in 1367, and died in 1372. His son, sir William, died 1397, and was succeeded by his son, sir Richard, who signalized himself in the wars in France, under king Henry V.

Sir Thomas, his second son, was ancestor to the present sir Francis Molineux of Teverfal, in Nottinghamshire, bart.

Sir Richard, eldest son, was slain at the battle of Blore-heath, 1459, leaving sir Thomas Molyneux of Seston, his son and heir; who dying 1491, was succeeded by his son, sir William, who distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden-field, and dying 1548, lies buried at Seston. His son, sir Richard Molyneux, was knighted at the coronation of queen Mary; he died in 1568, and was buried at Seston, being succeeded by his grandson, sir Richard Molyneux, who was in ward to sir Gilbert Gerard, master of the rolls, and was knighted by queen Elizabeth, June 24, 1586. He was sheriff of Lancashire, 31 and 39 Elizabeth; and, on the institution of the order of baronets, May 22, 1611, was the second created to that dignity (his cousin, sir John Molyneux of Teverfall, in Nottinghamshire, being advanced to the same title June 29, following). He was succeeded by his son, sir Richard, second baronet, who was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, Dec. 22, 1628, by the title of *viscount Molyneux of Maryborough*. He died 1632, and was succeeded by his son, sir Richard, second *viscount Molyneux*, who espoused the royal cause, and was in the battle of Worcester with king Charles II. but died soon after, and was succeeded by his brother, sir Caryll, third viscount, who was outlawed by the parliament; but at length, by paying an excessive fine, recovered his estate. King James II. made him lord lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, &c. and he died at his seat at Croxteth, Feb. 2, 1699, æt. 77. His son, sir William, fourth viscount, died March 8, 1717, æt. 62, and was buried at Seston, leaving his eldest son, sir Richard, fifth viscount, who died at Little Oulton, in Cheshire, Dec. 12, 1738, æt. 60, without surviving issue male. He was succeeded by his brother, sir Caryll, sixth *viscount Molyneux*, who dying at Croxteth, in Nov. 1745, was buried at Seston, and was succeeded by his eldest son, sir Richard, seventh viscount, who entered into the holy

orders of the church of Rome, and was succeeded by his next brother, sir William, eighth viscount, who dying without issue, in 1758, was succeeded by his nephew, sir Charles William, ninth *viscount Molyneux*, (son of his youngest brother, Thomas), who was born Sept. 30, 1748, conformed to the established Protestant religion, in 1768, and was advanced to the dignity of *earl of Sefton*, in Ireland, Nov. 30, 1771. He died Dec. 30, 1794, and was succeeded by his only son, William, tenth *viscount Molyneux*, and present and second *earl of Sefton*.

His lordship was born Sept. 18, 1772, and married Jan. 1, 1792, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William, late lord Craven, by whom he has three sons, and three daughters.

Female Descent.] Le Garnet, Villiers, Le Botiller, Brinley, Thornton, Downe, Skarfbreck, Kyrton, Ellall, Holland, Urfwick, Haydon, Stanley, Rugge, Ratcliffe, Gerard, Caryll, Barlow, Lucy, ..., Leverley, Stanhope.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] Charles William, viscount Molyneux, born July 10, 1796.

Younger Branch.] Sir Francis Molineux, bart.



ROBERT JOCELYN, EARL
OF RODEN.

1771.

THE Jocelyns are a very ancient Hertfordshire family, whose ancestor, Thomas Jocelyn, married Maud, daughter and coheir of sir John Hide of Hide-hall, in Sabridgeworth, in that county, in 1249, (33 Henry III.) His son, Ralph Jocelyn, was succeeded at Hide-hall, by his son, Geoffrey, in 1312, who was father of Ralph; whose son, Geoffrey, died in 1425, leaving several sons, of whom sir Ralph, the third son, was lord mayor of London, 1404; but Thomas, eldest son, who lived in the reign of Edward IV. was father of George, whose son, John Jocelyn, esq. was auditor of the augmentations, on the dissolution of abbies by king Henry VIII. and dying 1525, lies buried at Sabridgeworth. His son, sir Thomas Jocelyn of Hide-hall, was created a knight of the Bath, at the coronation of king Henry VI. and died in 1562.—

John, his third son, was a great antiquary, a very learned man, and secretary to archbishop Parker, and died in 1603. Richard Jocelyn of Hyde-hall, eldest son, died in 1605, leaving Robert; whose son, sir Robert Jocelyn of Hyde-hall, was sheriff of Hertfordshire, 1645. His eldest son, sir Robert Jocelyn of Hyde-hall, was created a baronet, June 8, 1665, and died in 1712, aged about 90.— Thomas, his fifth son, was ancestor to the earls of Roden.

Sir Strange Jocelyn, eldest son, second baronet, died Sept. 3, 1734, and was succeeded by his son, sir John, third baronet, a barrister at law, who dying unmarried, in Nov. 1741, was succeeded by his brother, sir Conyers Jocelyn, M.D. fourth baronet, who was living unmarried, in 1771.

Thomas Jocelyn, fifth son of the first baronet, was father of Robert, who being bred to the law, at length rose to be lord chancellor of Ireland, Sept. 7, 1739, and was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Newport of Newport*, Nov. 29, 1743, and was farther advanced to the title of *viscount Jocelyn*, Dec. 6, 1755. He died in London, Dec. 3, 1756. His son, Robert, second *viscount Jocelyn*, was created *earl Roden of High Roden*, in the county of Tipperary, Dec. 1, 1771. He died June 22, 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, third viscount, and second and present earl.

His lordship was born Oct. 26, 1756. He represented Dundalk in the Irish parliament, while a commoner, and was appointed joint-auditor-general of Ireland, with his father. He married, first, Feb. 5, 1788, Frances Theodosia, eldest daughter of Robert Bligh, dean of Elphin, and by her had, 1st. Robert, his son and heir; and, 2d. James, in the navy. His lordship married, secondly, 1804, Juliana Anne, eldest daughter of John Orde of Westwood, in Northumberland, esq. by whom he has a daughter.

Female Descent.] Hide, Liston, Sutton, Rokell, Pat-

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mer, Bray, Duke, Bardolph, Bradbury, Gates, Lucas, Atkyns, Smyth, Strange, Bray, Anderson, Hamilton.

Chief Seat.] Brockley-park.

Heir Apparent.] Robert, viscount Jocelyn, born in 1788, member of parliament for the county of Lowth.

Younger Branches.] His brother, Dr. Percy Jocelyn, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, &c.



JOHN VAUGHAN, EARL OF
LISBURNE.

1776.

THIS is a Welch family. Sir John Vaughan, (son of Edward), was a very eminent lawyer in his day, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and admitted of the Inner Temple, 1621; where, addicting himself to general literature, he became acquainted with the famous John Selden, and other men of learning and wit, among whom was the illustrious Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, who has drawn his character with much force, though Vaughan's panegyrics pretend too invidiously.— At length he applied himself closely to the studies of his profession, and became very eminent, particularly in the practice of the Star Chamber. He was elected member of parliament for the town of Cardigan, 1640, and took an active part against the measures of the court, as too arbitrary. But finding matters at length carried too far, he seceded from parliament, and lived in retirement, till 1661, when he was elected member of parliament for the

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county of Cardigan. On May 22, 1668, he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, in which high office he died, Dec. 10, 1674, and was buried in the Temple church, near the grave of his friend Selden, with this inscription—

“ Hic situs est Johannes Vaughan, Eques Auratus, Capitalis Justitiarius de Com. Banco, filius Edw. Vaughan de Trowscoed in agro Dimetorum, Arm. unus e quatuor perdocti Seldenii executoribus et stabili amicitia studio-rumque communione e Tyrocinio intimus et percarus. Natus erat XIII. die Sept. 1603, denatus die X. Decem. 1674, qui juxta hoc marmor depositus adventum Christi propitium expectat.”

His son, Edward Vaughan, succeeded him as member of parliament for Cardiganshire, and distinguished himself in the House of Commons, being reckoned by bishop Burnet among the most eminent men who preserved the constitution in those days. He was for a short time a lord of the Admiralty, and died at Ludlow, in Shropshire, in 1693. His eldest son, John Vaughan, also represented the county of Cardigan in several parliaments; and was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the titles of *baron of Fethers*, and *viscount Lisburne*, June 22, 1695. He married one of the daughters and coheirs of the celebrated John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, and died in 1720, without ever having taken his seat in the Irish parliament. His eldest son, John, second *viscount Lisburne*, was appointed lord lieutenant of Cardiganshire, 1721; and, in 1727, representative of that county. He died at Trowscoed, Jan. 15, 1741, without having taken his Irish seat, leaving no issue male. His brother, Wilmot, succeeded as third viscount, and dying at Trowscoed, Jan. 19, 1766, was succeeded by his eldest son, Wilmot, fourth viscount, who was chosen member of parliament for his county, 1755, appointed lord lieutenant 1766, a lord of trade 1768, a lord of the Admiralty 1770, which he retained till 1782.

He was advanced to the dignity of *earl of Lisburne*, July 18, 1776, and died Jan. 6, 1800. He was succeeded by his son, Wilmot, fourth viscount, and second and present earl.

His lordship was born May 9, 1755, and is unmarried.

Female Descent.] Stedman, Stedman, Hooper, Wilmot, Watson, Nightingale.

Chief Seat.] Croftwood, Cardiganshire.

Heir Presumptive.] His half-brother, colonel John Vaughan, born March 3, 1769, married, Aug. 2, 1798, to Lucy, daughter of the late viscount Courtenay, by whom he has two sons and a daughter. He is member of parliament for the town of Cardigan.



RICHARD MEADE, EARL OF
CLANWILLIAM.

1776.

THE founder of this family was sir John Meade, of Ballintobber, in the county of Cork, knight, one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, who was judge of the Palatinate Court of Tipperary, and attorney-general to James, duke of York. In 1609, he represented the University of Dublin in parliament; and was also member for the same in the reigns of king William and queen Anne. He was created a baronet, Sept. 26, 1703; and died Jan. 12, 1706. His eldest son, sir Pierce, became second baronet, and dying at the age of seventeen, was succeeded by his brother, sir Richard Meade, third baronet, who dying April 27, 1744, was succeeded by his only son, sir John Meade, fourth baronet, who was born April 21, 1744, educated at the University of Dublin; and, in 1766, was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron of Gifford*, and *viscount Clanwilliam*; and July 20, 1776, was farther advanced to the title of *earl of Clanwilliam*. He

died Oct. 19, 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, fifth baronet, and second *earl of Clanwilliam*.— This earl died Sept. 3, 1805, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, present and third earl.

His lordship was born Aug. 15, 1795.

Female Descent.] Butler, Prittie, Magill, Thunn.

Chief Seat.] Liffane, in the county of Tipperary.

Heir Presumptive.] His uncle, the hon. major-general Robert Meade, of the 31st foot, born Jan. 18, 1771, married, June 20, 1808, Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of the late major-general Sir John Dalling, bart.

Younger Branches.] His uncles, Lt. col. John Meade of the 45th foot, and the rev. Pierce Meade.



JOHN CROSBIE, EARL OF GLANDORE.*

1776.

THIS family of Crosbie came into Ireland in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when one of the house of Crosbie of Great Crosbie, in Lancashire, migrating into this kingdom, left two sons, Patrick and John.

Patrick, the eldest son, obtained a considerable landed property, and was succeeded by his son, sir Pierce, who incurred the resentment of the great earl of Strafford, for opposing in parliament his violent measures, which obliged him to quit the kingdom, when a second prosecution was carried on against him in the court of Star Chamber, in England, which ended in his confinement in the Fleet, from whence he escaped beyond seas, and continued abroad till lord Strafford's trial, when he became, in his turn, an evidence against him. He is said to have been created

* Next before the earl of Glandore, is George Nugent Grenville Temple, earl Nugent, so created, July 21, 1776—marquis of Buckingham, in England, see Vol. I. 107—whose marchioness died March, 1812.

a baronet by king James I. and was a gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I. and a lord of the privy council. He died without issue, 1646, and bequeathed his estates to his cousins, Walter and David Crosbie.

John Crosbie, his uncle, having taken holy orders, was advanced to the episcopal see of Ardfert, Oct. 2, 1600. The privy seal states him to be, "a graduate in schools, of English race, and yet skilled in the Irish tongue, well-disposed in religion, and who hath already some other means of living to enable him to bear the countenance of such a promotion, which the place hath need of; because the temporalities of that see, by reason of these rebellions, are wasted, and yield little profit, we have thought no man fitter than he." He died in Sept. 1621. He had two sons, 1st. sir Walter; 2d. colonel David Crosbie, ancestor to the earl of Glandore.

Sir Walter, eldest son, was of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, and created a baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1630. He died Aug. 5, 1638, father of sir John, father of sir Warren, father of sir Paul, father of sir Edward, fifth baronet, 1789.

Colonel David Crosbie, younger son of the bishop of Ardfert, was, in 1641, governor of the county of Kerry; and was afterwards governor of Kingsale for the king, and left two sons, sir Thomas, and a younger son, Patrick of Tubrid, who left male descendants now or lately surviving. Sir Thomas, eldest son, was knighted by James duke of Ormond, for his loyalty in the civil wars, and fixed his seat at Ardfert. He was member for the county of Kerry in king James's parliament, 1688; and died in 1694, having never taken the oaths to king William. His eldest son, David Crosbie, esq. of Ardfert, refused, like his father, to take the oaths to king William, and dying in 1717, left an only son, sir Maurice Crosbie, who was knighted 1711, and chosen member of parliament for the county of Kerry, 1713, which he continued to represent, till, on July 27, 1758, he was raised to the peerage by the title of *baron of Branden*. He died Jan. 20, 1762,

and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, second *lord Branden*, who, on Nov. 30, 1771, was created *viscount Crosbie*; and, July 22, 1776, was advanced to be *earl of Glandore*, in the county of Cork. He died April 11, 1781, and was succeeded by his only son, John, third *lord Branden*, and second and present *earl of Glandore*.

His lordship was born May 25, 1753, and married, Nov. 26, 1777, Diana, eldest daughter of the late viscount Sackville, by whom he has no issue. He is one of the twenty-eight Irish peers elected for life.

Female Descent.] O'Lator, Steere, Tynte, Hamilton, Fitzmaurice, Bligh.

Chief Seat.] Ardferth-house, in the county of Kerry.

Heir Presumptive.] William, son of his late uncle, Maurice, dean of Limerick, who died June 28, 1809.

Younger Branches.] The Crosbies of Ballyheoge, Tu-brid, &c.



JOHN STRATFORD, EARL OF
ALDBOROUGH.

1777.

ROBERT STRATFORD emigrated to Ireland before 1660; afterwards represented the county of Wicklow in parliament, and died 1699. He purchased several estates and interests in the provinces of Leinster and Munster; in which he was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Stratford, who was born 1664, and added to his father's purchases. He was active in establishing the house of Orange. His third son, John Stratford, derived from his mother the estates in Leinster and Munster; served the office of sheriff for the counties of Carlow, Wexford, Wicklow, and Kildare; was member of parliament for Baltinglass in the reigns of George I. and George II., and continued till, in 1763, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of *lord of Baltinglass*. In 1776, he was created *Count Aldborough* of Belan, in the county of Kildare; and, on Feb. 9, 1777, was advanced to be *viscount Amiens*, and *earl of Aldborough*. He died July 24, 1777, and was

succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, second *earl of Aldborough*; who, while a commoner, served in the British parliament for Taunton, and in the Irish parliament for Baltinglass, having married an English heiress, the daughter of the hon. Nicholas Herbert of Great Glemham, in Suffolk; after whose death, 1787, he remarried, in 1788, the daughter of the late lord Henniker, but died without issue, in Jan. 1801, and was succeeded by his next brother, John, third and present *earl of Aldborough*.

His lordship married, in 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of the hon. and rev. Frederick Hamilton, and has three daughters.

Female Descent.] Walsli, Bailsey, O'Neal.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, the hon. and rev. Francis Paul Stratford.

Younger Branch.] His youngest brother, Benjamin O'Neal Stratford, who is married, and has a son, and several daughters.



STEPHEN MOORE, EARL OF
MOUNTCASHEL.

1781.

RICHARD MOORE, (who seems by his arms to have been of an Hampshire family,) emigrated to Ireland in the reign of king James I. He fixed his residence at Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary. Stephen Moore, his eldest son, purchased the estate at Kilworth, in the county of Cork, in 1684, for £5500. He married a daughter of the celebrated English judge, sir George Crooke.* He had a son, Richard, who died 1701, before his father, leaving a son, Stephen Moore, who was elected member of parliament for Tipperary, in 1739, and advanced to the peerage by the title of *lord Kiltworth*, in 1764. On Jan. 22, 1766, he was created *viscount Mountcashel* of the county of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary. He died March 1, 1766, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Stephen, second *viscount Mountcashel*, who was created *lord of Mountcashel*, Jan. 5, 1781; and dying May 14,

* Quere, as it seems too late in point of time!

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1790, was succeeded by his eldest son, Stephen, second and present earl, and third viscount.

His lordship was born March 19, 1770, and married, Sept. 12, 1791, lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert, second earl of Kingston, and has issue, several sons and daughters.

Female Descent.] Crook, Ponsonby, Colvill, Rawdon.

Chief Seat.] Moore-park, in the county of Cork,

Heir Apparent.] Stephen, lord Kilworth, born Aug. 20, 1792.



ANNE CATHARINE MACDONNEL,
COUNTESS OF ANTRIM.

1620.

THIS branch of the Macdonnells, though of Scotch extraction, were settled in Ireland 300 years ago. Sir Randall Macdonnell was created *viscount Dunkela*, 1618, and *earl of Antrim*, 1620. From him descended Randall William, the sixth and last earl; who was created *marquis of Antrim*, in Aug. 1789. He also, on June 19, 1785, obtained a new patent of *earl of Antrim*, with remainder to his daughters, and their issue male. His lordship died July 8, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter, lady Anne Catharine, present *countess of Antrim*.

Her ladyship married, April 28, 1799, the present first son Vane Tempest, bart. of the county of Durham; and is issue, a daughter, lady Frances Vane Tempest, born n. 16, 1800.

Female Descent.] Skeffington, Plunket, Morres.

Heir Presumptive.] Her ladyship's sister, lady Charlotte, born 1779, wife of lord Mark Robert Ker.



THOMAS PAKENHAM, EARL OF LONGFORD.

1785.

THE Pakenhams are an ancient English family, originally seated at Pakenham, in Suffolk; from whence they removed to Lordington, in Suffex, where Hugh, eldest son of Theobald Pakenham, lived in the reigns of Henry V. and Edward IV. His eldest son, sir Hugh, died in the time of Henry VII. His daughter, Anne, married to sir William Sydney, was mother of sir Henry, and grandmother of sir Philip Sydney. Sir John Pakenham, brother, left a daughter, who carried the lordship of Lordington in marriage to sir Geoffrey Pole. Nicholas, the younger brother, was father of Robert, who died 1533 being then of Totingbecke, in Surrey, esq. Edmund, the second son, accompanied his cousin, sir Henry Sidney, to Ireland, when he went thither as lord lieutenant, in 1570 but returned to England, and died at Wimbledon, in 1574.

rey, in 1602. Robert, his youngest son, left four sons, of whom the three younger subscribed the greatest part of their fortunes as adventurers in Ireland, and had each the command of a troop of horse when the rebellion broke out, in 1641. Of these, Henry settled in the county of Westmeath, and had a grant of the lands of Tullynelly, which he called Pakenham-hall. He represented the borough of Navan at the restoration, and died in 1691, aged 80. Sir Thomas Pakenham, his eldest son, was born in 1651; was bred to the law; was knighted 1692, and created prime-serjeant, 1695; sat in parliament for the borough of Angher, in the county of Tyrone, and died 1701. Edward, his eldest son, was chosen member of parliament for the county of Westmeath, 1713; and, on the accession of king George I.—and died 1720. Thomas Pakenham, his eldest son, born 1713, represented the borough of Longford in parliament, and was advanced to the peerage by the title of *lord Longford*, May 7, 1756. He died April 13, 1766, aged 53. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir to Michael Cusse of Ballenrobe, in the county of Mayo, esq. (descended from sir James Cusse, knight, who married Alice, daughter of Ambrose Aungier, D.D. second son of sir Francis Aungier, lord Aungier of Longford, who was so created 1621, and died 1632.) She was created *countess of Longford*, May 3, 1785, and died Jan. 27, 1794. Her eldest son, Edward Michael, who succeeded his father as second *baron Longford*, was born April 1, 1743, and bred to the sea, made a lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1761; a master and commander, May 29, 1765; commanded his Majesty's ship *Alexander* in the American war; was elected member of parliament for the county of Longford, 1765; succeeded his father in the barony, 1766; and died before his mother, June 6, 1792, leaving his eldest son, Thomas, third and present *baron Longford*, who succeeded his grandmother as *earl of Longford*, Jan. 27, 1794.*

* One of his sisters is married to lord Wellington.

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His lordship was born May 14, 1774.

Female Descent.] Horsey, Lill, Nelmes, Bradeston, Cuffe, Rowley.

Chief Seat.] Pakenham hall, in the co. of Westmeath, and Longford-castle, in the county of Longford.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Edward Michael, who is in the army, and was born March 19, 1778.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, and uncle admiral Pakenham. N.B. His brother, William, captain of the *Saldanha* frigate, was lost at sea, Dec. 1811.



JOHN DAWSON, EARL OF
PORTARLINGTON.

1785.

WILLIAM DAWSON, who emigrated from Yorkshire into Ireland, was collector of the revenue for the counties of Down and Antrim, and the port of Carrickfergus, in the reign of king Charles II. His son, Ephraim Dawson, purchased Portarlington, and other estates, in the Queen's county, and fixed his family residence there. He was chosen member of parliament for that county, on the accession of king George I. in which station he continued till his death, Aug. 27, 1746. His surviving son, William Henry Dawson, represented the borough of Portarlington in parliament; and, on the accession of king George III. was elected member of parliament for the Queen's county; he was raised to the peerage, May 29, 1770, by the title of *lord Dawson* of Dawson-court, in the Queen's county; and farther advanced to the dignity of *viscount Carlou*, in the county of Carlow, July 24, 1776. He died Aug. 22, 1779, æt. 67; and was succeeded by his

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eldest son, John, second *viscount Carlow*, born Aug. 17, 1744, who had represented the Queen's county in two parliaments, and was created *earl of Portarlington*, in the Queen's County, June 21, 1785. He died Nov. 25, 1798, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, third *viscount Carlow*, and second and present *earl of Portarlington*.

His lordship was born July 26, 1781; and is unmarried. He is lieut. col. of the 23d regiment of light dragoons.

Female Descent.] Preston, Damer, Stuart.

Chief Seat.] Emo-park, near Portarlington, in the Queen's County.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, William Henry, born July 19, 1786; made a post-captain in the navy, 1811.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, George Lionel, a captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards; Lionel Charles, a lieut. in the 23d Dragoons; and William, an ensign in the 1st Foot Guards.



JOHN JAMES MAXWELL, EARL
OF FARNHAM.

1785.

THIS family came into Ireland in the reign of queen Elizabeth; being descended from Robert Maxwell, a younger son of John Maxwell of *Calderwood*, in Scotland; a man firmly attached to the interests of queen Mary, and who joined the association to defend her rights, signed at Hamilton, in May, 1568.

Aymerus de Maccleswell was one of the *Magnates Scotiae*, 1258. He was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland by king Alexander III. By Mary, daughter and heiress of Rowland de Mearns, by whom he obtained the barony and castle of Mearns, in the shire of Renfrew, he had two sons, sir Herbert, ancestor of the earls of *Nithsdale*, in Scotland, and sir John.

This sir John obtained from his father the lands and baronies of *Netber-Pollock*, in Renfrewshire; the lands of *Dryps*, *Calderwood*, &c. but assumed that of *Calaverock* for the chief title of his family. He died in the beginning

of the reign of king David Bruce; and was succeeded by his son, sir Robert Maxwell; who died soon after, 1363, leaving a son, sir John, who was entitled of Pollock and Calderwood; and had large grants of land from the crown between 1371, and 1377. By Isabella Lyndfay, he left two sons, 1. sir John, to whom he gave the baronies of *Netber-Pollock*, &c.; 2. sir Robert.

To this sir Robert his father gave the barony of *Calderwood*, &c. He died before 1423, leaving a son and heir, sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of king James I. 1424; and was one of the ambassadors extraordinary to England, 1454. He died æt. 73, about 1476. His son, sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, died about 1490, leaving a son and heir, Gavin Maxwell of Calderwood, who died before, 1493, leaving his eldest son, sir Robert of Calderwood, who died soon after, 1529; whose eldest son, Robert, died without issue, 1548. His brother, John, succeeded, and is the person mentioned at the head of this article as the adherent of queen Mary. His eldest son, James, was ancestor to the Maxwells of *Calderwood*.

Robert, the second son, who came into *Ireland*, received from his father the lands of Newlands, in the barony of Kilbride; and, after the death of queen Mary, was sent to Ireland by king James, to secure an interest for him in that kingdom, when he should ascend the British throne. He was appointed *dean of Armagh*, which he held with other considerable church preferments. But his promotion was afterwards stopped by Buckingham, whom he offended by opposing some alienation of the See lands of Armagh. He left three sons, 1. Robert. 2. Henry, ancestor to the family of Finnibroyne, in the county of Down. 3. James of Mullatiny, now Elm-park, in the county of Armagh, ancestor to the family formerly of Mullatiny. Robert Maxwell, eldest son of the dean of Armagh, entered into holy orders, and was D.D. In 1626, he built his house of *College-hall*, in the county of Armagh. In 1643, he was consecrated bishop of Kilmore,

and after this resided in England till the Restoration; when he returned to Ireland, took possession of his See, and the following year the episcopal See of Armagh was granted to him to hold in commendam with that of Kilmore. He died Nov. 16, 1672, seized of the manor of Farnham in the county of Cavan; Fellow's-hall, in the county of Armagh; College-hall, in the same county; and Falkland, in the county of Monaghan. On his accession to the See of Armagh, he sought out the ancient tenants of that See and their heirs, and restored to them their former possessions, reserving to himself only one small lease, to which no representative could be found. He left four sons; 1. John, 2. James of Fellow's-hall, 3. Henry of College-hall, 4. William of Falkland, ancestor to those of that place. John, of Farnham, eldest son, died without issue, 1713, and was succeeded by his brother, James, who dying 1714, was succeeded by his son, Robert Maxwell, D.D, on whose death, without issue, the Farnham estates devolved on his first cousin, John, son of his uncle Henry Maxwell of College-hall, prebendary of Tynan, and rector of Derrynoose, in the diocese of Armagh. This John Maxwell succeeding to the Farnham estates, had been elected member of parliament for the county of Cavan, in 1727, and continued to represent that county till he was advanced to the peerage, by the title of *baron of Farnham*, May 6, 1756. He died Aug. 6, 1759. The Barry estates, which he obtained by marriage with Judith, daughter and heir to James Barry, of Newtown Barry, in the county of Wexford, were entailed on the second sons of this family. He left three sons; 1. Robert, second peer; 2. Barry, third peer; 3. Henry, D.D. bishop of Meath. Robert, eldest son, succeeded as second *lord Farnham*; and was advanced to the dignity of *viscount Farnham*, in Dec. 1761, and created *earl of Farnham*, May 16, 1763. He died Nov. 16, 1779, without surviving male issue, when his viscounty and earldom became extinct.

His next brother, Barry Maxwell, succeeded as third

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lord Farnham, having previously assumed the surname of *Barry*, on inheriting the estates of his maternal grandfather. He had represented the county of Cavan, in 1757; the borough of Armagh, in 1761, and afterwards was re-elected for the county of Cavan, which he continued to represent till his accession to the peerage. He was recreated *viscount Farnham*, Dec. 13, 1780; and *earl of Farnham*, June 22, 1785. He died Oct. 17, 1800; and was succeeded by his only son, John James, present *earl*.

His lordship is fourth *baron Farnham*, and second *earl of Farnham*, (of the second creation.) He married *Grace*, only daughter of Thomas Cusse, esq. of Grange, in *Kilkenny*; and has several children.

Female Descent.] *Hamilton*, *Seaton*, *Echlin*, *Stewart*, *Barry*, *King*.

Chief Seat.] *Farnham*, in the county of Cavan.

Heir Apparent.] *Viscount Maxwell*.

Younger Branch.] His cousin, John Maxwell *Barry*, son of the bishop of Meath, who married lady *Juliana Lucy*, daughter of the earl of Mountnorris, &c.



HENRY LAWES LUTTRELL, EARL
OF CARHAMPTON.

1785.

THE Luttrells of Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin, are stated in Archdall's Irish Peerage to have branched off from the Luttrells of Dunster-castle, in Somersetshire, in the reign of king Edward VI. though it must be observed that their arms are not the same. However, the lands of Luttrellstown, in Ireland, are stated to have been possessed by the Somersetshire family from the time of king John; for sir Geoffrey Luttrell, who had large estates in the counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and York, attending king James to Ireland, and being much intrusted in the direction of public affairs, obtained a grant from the crown of Luttrellstown, on the payment of twenty ounces of gold, to hold by military service, and had livery of these lands from John le Mareschal, lord Mareschal of the kingdom. His son, sir Andrew Luttrell, claimed certain estates, called the barony of Irnham, in

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Lincolnshire, as heir to Maurice de Gaunt; and left a son, Geoffrey de Luttrell, whose son, sir Robert, had summons to parliament as a peer, in 1295, and died 1297, leaving a son and heir, sir Andrew; whose son, sir Geoffrey, was one of the chief knights in the army of king Edward III. in Scotland, in 1355. His son, sir Andrew, died 2 Richard II. and was succeeded by his son, sir Geoffrey, who left a sister and heir, Hawisia, married to sir Geoffrey de Hilton, from which family Irnham was conveyed by marriage to the Thimelbys, and from them, in a similar way, to the Conquests, whence an heiress carried it to the Arundels of Wardour.

Sir John Luttrell, a younger son of that Geoffrey, whose father, Robert, died in 1297, obtained a grant of certain lands in Devonshire, and married Joan, daughter of lord Mohun of Dunster. His son, sir Andrew, was father of sir Hugh Luttrell, member of parliament for Somersetshire, in the reign of king Richard II. who obtained the honour and castle of Dunster, and lordship of Carhampton, &c. in Somersetshire, as one of the heirs of lord Mohun; was honoured with many high military and civil offices, in the reigns of king Henry IV. V. and VI. He is said to have had three sons, 1. sir John; 2. Robert, *ancestor to the earls of Carhampton*; 3. Andrew.

Sir John Luttrell, eldest son, died 9 Henry VI. possessed of the castle of Dunster, &c. and was succeeded by his son, sir James, who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471. His son, sir Hugh, was made knight of the Bath, 1487; and was father of sir Andrew Luttrell of Dunster-castle, whose son, sir John, died in the reign of queen Mary, leaving his brother, George, his heir, in whose descendants and name the Dunster estates continued till colonel Francis Luttrell left a daughter and heir, who carried them in marriage to Henry Fownes, esq. of Nethway, co. Devon.; whose issue took the name of Luttrell, and still enjoy that property. See *Collinson's Somersetshire*.

Robert Luttrell, younger son of the sir Hugh before

mentioned who lived in the reign of king Henry VI. died 15 Henry VI. seized of the castle and lands of *Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin*, leaving a son, Christopher, who succeeded at Luttrellstown, and was father of Thomas Luttrell, who dying in April, 1455, was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who was succeeded by his brother, Richard, of Luttrellstown, living in 1540, who left a son, sir Thomas Luttrell of Luttrellstown, appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, in Ireland, Nov. 16, 1553.—This sir Thomas was succeeded at Luttrellstown by his son Richard; whose son, Thomas, was member of parliament for the county of Dublin, in the reigns of king James I. and king Charles I. He was a man of abilities, and of a very lofty spirit, and died Nov. 12, 1634. His eldest son, Simon, succeeded at Luttrellstown; of which the castle was taken by col. Hewson, commander of the parliament forces, in and about Dublin; and not returned to the family till the Restoration: he died in 1650. His son, Thomas, was restored to his estates in fee, by the acts of settlement, and died so seized in Aug. 1674, having been one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to king Charles II. His eldest son, Simon Luttrell, was member of parliament for the county of Dublin, and lord lieutenant of it in the reign of king James II. and governor of the town and garrison of Dublin, during that king's residence in Ireland; a privy counsellor, and colonel of a regiment of dragoons. Adhering to the fortunes of that monarch, he was attainted of high treason, in 1688. He afterwards commanded an Irish regiment in foreign service, and was killed in the battle of Landen, in 1693, without issue. Henry Luttrell, his brother and heir, taking the same side, raised and commanded five squadrons of cavalry for king James. In 1702, he was appointed a major-general in the Dutch service; but, on the death of king William, retired to his seat at Luttrellstown, where he chiefly resided, till he was assassinated in his sedan chair by a band of ruffians, in the city of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717, æt. 63. His two sons were educated

in England, in the principles of the Revolution; and Robert, the eldest, dying in his travels, was succeeded by his brother, Simon, born 1713, who was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of *baron Innham* of Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin, Sept. 16, 1768; created *viscount Carhampton* of Castlehaven, in the county of Cork, Dec. 14, 1780; and *earl of Carhampton*, June 23, 1785. He died in Dublin, Jan. 14, 1787, æt. 74, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Louis, second and present *earl of Carhampton*.

His lordship was born Aug. 7, 1743, and arrived at the rank of a general in the army, Jan. 1, 1798. In 1788, he was appointed colonel of the sixth regiment of Dragoon Guards, which he still commands. He married, June 25, 1776, Jane, daughter of George Boyde, esq. of Dublin, who is dead, without issue.

Female Descent.] Ashbourne, Rochfort, Fitzleons, Aymer, Plunket, Preston, Preston, Segrave, Jones, Lawes.

Chief Seat.] Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, John, formerly a captain in the navy, who has taken the additional name of Olmius, and has issue by his second wife.



JOHN BOURKE, EARL OF MAYO.

1785.

THE branches of the family of De Burgh, or Bourke, are very numerous in Ireland. The earls of Mayo are descended from sir Edmund, *Albanach*, (or the Scot, so called, because he was an hostage in Scotland for twenty-two years,) younger brother to William, ancestor to the earls of Clanrickard. This sir Edmund acquired a large signory in the county of Mayo, before 1338, when he was the chief murderer of Edmund, son of Richard, earl of Ulster, which forced him to fly to Scotland, from whence he returned, and repossessed himself of his signory. After this he performed many good services to the crown of Ulster. His eldest son, sir Thomas Bourke, died of the ague, in 1402, leaving five sons; of whom, 1. Walter, is ancestor to the present earl; 2. Edmund, (*Barbatus*) is ancestor to the late viscounts of Mayo.

Walter Bourke, eldest son, of Shruel and Culeagh,

founded the cell of Anagh, in the county of Mayo, and died in 1440. His *third* son, Richard Bourke of Ballinrobe, was father of John, who died in 1550, and had a *third* son, David Bourke of Monycrower; whose *second* son, John Bourke, succeeding at Monycrower, was father of Theobald Bourke, who was returned to be the proprietor of the castle and lands of Monycrower, (about 600 acres,) in the barony of Kilmaine. His third son, John Bourke, was a captain of horse under the marquis of Ormond, during the troubles of 1641, after the conclusion of which, he settled at Kill, in the county of Kildare, and purchased of his nephew the remnant of the family estate. Theobald, his third (but eldest surviving) son, resided some years at Kill; but, after the wars of 1688, removed to Palmerstown, in the county of Kildare. He died without issue, in June, 1726. His youngest brother, Richard Bourke, received his education in the university of Dublin, and applied to the civil law, in which he took the degree of LL.D. He died in March, 1727, leaving an only surviving son, John Bourke, who served many years in parliament for the borough of Naas, and was first commissioner of his Majesty's revenue; and was advanced to the peerage, June 25, 1776, by the title of *baron Naas* of Naas, in the county of Kildare. He was created *viscount Mayo* of Monycrower, in the county of Mayo, Jan. 13, 1781; and *earl of Mayo*, in the county of Mayo, June 24, 1785. He died Dec. 2, 1790, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, *second earl of Mayo*, who dying without issue, April 21, 1792, was succeeded by his brother, Joseph Deane Bourke, third earl, who had been consecrated bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, Oct. 11, 1772, and translated to the Archiepiscopal See of Tuam, July 30, 1782. He died Aug. 20, 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, fourth and present *earl of Mayo*. His lordship was born Jan. 18, 1766, and married in May, 1799, Arabella, daughter of William Mackworth Praed, esq. of Teignmouth, in Devonshire.

Female Descent.] Fay, Minchin, Deane, Meade.

Chief Seat.] Palmerstown, in the county of Kildare.

Heir Presumptive.] His next brother, Richard, dean of Ardagh, who married miss Fowler, and has a son and three daughters.



RICHARD ANNESLEY, EARL
OF ANNESLEY.

1789.

DESCENDED from the *eldest* son of the *second* marriage of the *first* viscount Valentia. This Francis, viscount Valentia, took to his second wife, Jane Stanhope, sister to the first earl of Chesterfield, widow of sir Peter Courten, bart. by whom he had seven children; of which Francis Annesley, the *eldest* son, was born in the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London, Jan. 23, 1628. He fixed his residence in Ireland, living at Cloghmaghericatt, now Castle-Wellan, in the county of Down. He raised a body of horse and foot to oppose the arbitrary measures of king James II. but was compelled to fly, and was attainted by the Irish parliament, who sequestered his estate of £390 a year. He left an only surviving son, Francis Annesley, born 1663, who was educated at the Inner Temple, and denominated of Thorganby, esq. By an act passed 11 and 12 of king William III. he was appointed one of the trustees for the sale of the forfeited

estates in Ireland; and 9 queen Anne, was constituted one of the commissioners for stating the public accounts of the kingdom, and so continued for three years. He served from 1705, in several parliaments, both in England and Ireland, for the boroughs of Westbury and Downpatrick; and was a leading member, and the first promoter in the House of Commons of the scheme for building fifty new churches in the city and suburbs of London, and was one of the commissioners for that purpose. He died Aug. 7, 1750, æt. 87, having had seven sons.

Dr. Francis Annesley, *eldest son*, was rector of Winwick, in Lancashire, and died 1740. He was grandfather of the present Arthur Annesley, esq. of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire.

Martin Annesley, D.D. second son, was rector of Frilsham, in Berkshire, and father of Arthur Annesley, esq. who many years represented Reading in parliament; and died in April, 1812.

William Annesley, *sixth son*, was a barrister at law, and chosen, in Oct. 1741, member of parliament for the borough of Middleton, in the county of Cork. In Nov. 1750, he was appointed high sheriff of the county of Down. He was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Annesley* of Castle Wellan, Sept. 20, 1758, and was created *viscount Glerawley*, in the county of Fermanagh, Nov. 14, 1766. He died at Clontarf, Sept. 12, 1770, æt. 61. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis Charles, second *viscount Glerawley*, born 1740, who was advanced to the title of *earl of Annesley*, Aug. 18, 1789, and died Dec. 19, 1802. There then occurred a dispute as to the inheritance. But it is generally understood (if not decided), that his brother, Richard, succeeded to the peerage; but, perhaps, only to the *viscounty of Glerawley*.

Female Descent.] Stanhope, Jones, Martin, Beresford.

Chief Seats.] Castle-Wellan, in the county of Down.

Heir.]

Younger Branch.]



JOHN WILLOUGHBY COLE, EARL
OF ENNISKILLEN.

1789.

SIR WILLIAM COLE settled in Ireland in the reign of king James I. He was of an ancient English family, being son of Emanuel Cole, third son of Thomas Cole of London; whose father, John, was son of William Cole, who was a younger son of John Cole, who was second son of sir John Cole of Nythway, co. Devon, by Anne, daughter and heir of sir Nicholas Bodrugan, knight, son of John Cole of Huteneffleigh, co. Devon. living 15 Edward III. great grandson of William Cole of Huteneffleigh, living 1243.

The above sir William Cole, son of Emanuel, having fixed his residence in the county of Fermanagh, was made captain of the long-boats and barges at Ballyshannon and Loughearne, by patent, in May, 1607. — Becoming an undertaker in the Northern Plantation, he had an assignment of 1000 acres of the escheated lands in the

county of Fermanagh; and afterwards other lands, of which eighty acres were assigned for the town of *Enniskillen*. Having fulfilled his engagements, the town of Enniskillen was incorporated by charter. In 1617, he was knighted by the L. D. St. John. In 1639, he represented the county of Fermanagh. He was memorable for his loyal services and intelligence at the breaking out of the rebellion, and dying in Oct. 1653, was buried in St. Michan's church, Dublin. He left two sons, sir Michael, ancestor to the present peer, and sir John.

Sir John Cole, *second* son, was seated at Newland, in the county of Dublin; and, during the rebellion, was very active under his father, particularly in the relief of Enniskillen. He was very instrumental in promoting the restoration of king Charles II. and was created a baronet of Ireland, Jan. 23, 1660. He represented the county of Fermanagh in parliament, and died about 1693. His eldest son, sir Arthur Cole, second baronet, was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Ranelagh*, April 18, 1715; and dying Oct. 12, 1754, æt. 90, the titles expired with him.

Sir Michael Cole, his uncle, *eldest* son of sir William, was elected to parliament for Enniskillen, in 1661; was knighted; and left a son and successor, sir Michael, who died in London, Feb. 11, 1710, leaving an eldest son and heir, John Cole, esq. of Florence court, who served in parliament for the borough of Enniskillen; and, in 1723, was sheriff of the county of Fermanagh. He died in July, 1726. His eldest son, John Cole of Florence-court, born 1709, represented Enniskillen in parliament, till 1760, when he was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Mount-Florence*, by patent, dated Sept. 8, of that year. He died Nov. 30, 1767; and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Willoughby, second *baron Mount-Florence*; who was created *viscount Enniskillen*, July 20, 1776; and *earl of Enniskillen*, Aug. 18, 1789. He died May 22, 1803, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest

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son, John Willoughby, third peer, and second and present earl of Enniskillen.

His lordship was born May 23, 1768, and married, Oct. 15, 1805, lady Charlotte, youngest daughter of Henry, late earl of Uxbridge, by whom he has issue.

Female Descent.] Weston, Archdeacon, Hargrave, Ingram, Parsons, Coote, Cole, Wrey, Montgomery, Corry.

Chief Seat.] Florence-court, in the county of Fermanagh.

Heir Apparent.] His son, lord Mount Florence, born Jan. 24, 1807.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, major-general Cole; William, dean of Waterford; and Arthur, in the East-Indies.



JOHN CREIGHTON, EARL OF ERNE.

1789.

THIS family is of Scotch origin. John Creighton settled in the county of Fermanagh, in the seventeenth century. His son, Abraham Creighton, entered early into the military line, and rose to the command of a regiment of foot, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the battle of Aghrim, during the memorable transactions of the Revolution. In 1692, he was returned member of parliament for the county of Fermanagh, and died in 1705.—His only surviving son, David Creighton, acquired great reputation at the age of eighteen years, by the gallant defence of the family seat, Crum-castle, in the county of Fermanagh, for several days, with an inferior force, consisting of his father's tenants and neighbours, against an army of 6000 men of king James II. which, with some artillery, had laid siege to that castle; but, upon advice being received by their general, that a body of 2000 Englishmen were advancing fast to relieve the castle, they suddenly broke up the siege, and abandoned their design,

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after a great loss. The gallant defender immediately made a sally, and put the enemy between two fires; and it ended in the total rout of them, attended by great slaughter. His eldest son, David, was returned member of parliament for the town of Enniskillen, 1692; and, in the reign of king George I. was promoted to the command of a regiment of foot; and died June 1, 1728, being then a major-general. His only son, Abraham Creighton, was created *baron Erne* of Crum-castle, in the county of Fermanagh, July 15, 1768. He died in June, 1772, and was succeeded by his son, John, second and present *lord Erne*, who was created *viscount Erne*, and advanced to be *earl of Erne*, Aug. 18, 1789.

His lordship married, first, July 1761, Catharine, daughter of Robert Howard, bishop of Elphin, sister to Ralph, viscount Wicklow, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters. She died June 15, 1775. He married, secondly, on Feb. 22, 1776, lady Mary Hervey, sister to the present earl of Bristol, and has a daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to James Archibald Stuart Wortley, esq. His lordship is one of the peers who represent Ireland in the Upper House.

Female Descent.] O'Brien, Rogerfon.

Chief Seat.] Crum-castle, in the county of Fermanagh.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Abraham, lord Creighton.



EDMUND BUTLER, EARL OF
KILKENNY.*

1793.

Richard BUTLER; eighth earl of Ormond, died in Aug. 1539, leaving three sons. Richard, *second* son; was created an Irish peer, by the title of *viscount Mountgarret*; Aug. 1550. He died in 1571. His eldest son, Edmund, *first* viscount *Mountgarret*, died Nov. 24, 1585. His eldest son; Richard, third *viscount Mountgarret*, dying in 1651, was succeeded by Edward, his son and heir, fourth viscount, who died in 1679, oppressed with age and infirmities. His eldest son, Richard, fifth viscount; being an adherent of king James II. led on the forlorn hope against the city of Londonderry, when he was taken prisoner; for which, and his other services; he was outlawed, and forfeited his estate. On Oct. 29, 1692; he

* Next before the earl of Kilkenny, is John Joshua Proby, created earl of Carysfort, Aug. 18, 1784—also baron Carysfort of Great Britain, 1801. under which title see account of him, in Vol. II. p. 387.
Pierce, a younger son, was ancestor to Lord Cahier.

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laid claim to his seat in parliament, and took the oath of fidelity; but being required to take the oath of supremacy, &c. he refused; on which the chancellor acquainted him, that for this refusal he could not sit in that house. From which privilege (though the outlawry was reversed,) this noble family was excluded, on account of their religion, except Richard, the seventh, and Edmund, the ninth peer, who conformed to the established protestant religion, in which persuasion the latter educated his son. His lordship died in Feb. 1706. His eldest son, Edmund, sixth viscount, died at Dublin, June 25, 1735, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, seventh viscount, who died on May 14, of the following year, having previously conformed, and taken his seat in parliament. He was succeeded by his brother, James, eighth viscount, who served many years in the Emperor's army, and signalized himself in the campaign on the Rhine against the French, in 1735. He died without issue, May 13, 1742, and was succeeded by his brother, Edmund, ninth viscount *Mountgarret*, who having conformed to the established church, took his seat in parliament, Oct. 10, 1749. He died March 6, 1750; and was succeeded by his only son, Edmund, tenth viscount, who had been sworn a barrister at law, on Nov. 29, 1749. He died Feb. 9, 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund, eleventh viscount, born July 27, 1745, who dying July 17, 1793, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund, twelfth and present viscount, who was created *earl of Kilkenny*, Dec. 20, 1793.

His lordship was born Jan. 6, 1771, and married June 20, 1793, Elizabeth Fowler, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin.

Female Descent.] Fitzgerald, Butler, Fitzpatrick, O'Neill, Touchet, Blundell, Buchanan, Purcell, Bradstreet, Butler.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Somerset Richard Butler, born 1771.



ARTHUR ANNESLEY, EARL OF
MOUNTNORRIS.

1703.

FRANCIS ANNESLEY was created *Baron Mountnorris*, 1628. He was descended from an ancient English family, who took their name from the lordship of Annesley, in Nottinghamshire, Richard Annesley being said to be the owner of that estate, in 1079. He was father of Ralph, father of Reginald, whose son, Ralph, sided with the rebellious barons, and died 1218. Sir Reginald, his son, had issue sir John, who died 1316, 9 Edward II. leaving sir John, his son and heir, who died 1357. His son, sir John Annesley, married Isabel, daughter and heir of Margaret, second of the three sisters and coheirs of sir John Chandos, knight of the Barter. Thomas Annesley, esq. his son and heir, was father of sir Hugh Annesley, who had two sons, John and Thomas. John, the eldest, left a daughter and heir, Alice, married to sir George Chaworth, ancestor to the late discounts Chaworth of Ireland. Thomas, the youngest son, was seated at Ruddington, in the county of North-

ampton, and was father of William Annesley, whose eldest son, sir Hugh, was seated at Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire, and left three daughters, his coheirs. Robert Annesley, fourth son, was seated at Newport-Pagnell, in Bucks, and died in 1553. His son, George Annesley of Newport-Pagnell, died 1607. Robert Annesley, his eldest surviving son, was a commander at sea, in queen Elizabeth's time, and a captain in her army, raised to suppress the earl of Desmond's rebellion, after which he became an undertaker in the province of Munster. His eldest son, sir Francis Annesley, made the kingdom of Ireland the scene of his fortune and actions, where he rose to many offices of high trust. His first office, 1606, was that of comptroller over the clerk of the works.* Early in this reign he began to raise a fortune by leases and grants of lands from the crown, which, at his death, amounted to a very considerable one. In 1616, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries for Ireland, and of the privy council. On the erection of the order of baronets in Ireland, he was the second on the list of the creation to that honour. In 1621, he was granted a peerage in *reversion*, by the title of *viscount Valentia*, after the death of sir Henry Power, lord Valentia, without issue male. In 1625, he was constituted vice-treasurer, and general-receiver of his majesty's revenues in Ireland. In 1628, he was created *baron Mountnorris* of Mountnorris. In 1635, during the government of lord deputy Wentworth, he fell into trouble in consequence of an unadvised and mysterious expression, on occasion of one of the lord deputy's servants dropping a stool which fell on Wentworth's gouty foot. Lord Mountnorris was condemned by an extraordinary act of power, to be shot to death, or lose his head, at the deputy's pleasure. He continued in prison till 1637, when he received a pardon. He survived till 1660. His third son, John, was ancestor to the families of Ballisonan,

* Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, i. 220, speaking slightly of him, says he was a dependant on lord Chichester, and a spy upon lord lieutenants, &c.

Little Rach, and Ballefax, in Ireland. He had also still younger sons by his second wife, Jane Stanhope, sister to Philip, first earl of Chesterfield, and widow of sir Peter Courten, of whom Francis was ancestor to the Annesleys of Blechingdon, and Reading, (of which Francis, late member of parliament for that town, and master of Downing-college, died in April 1812,) and of earl Annesley, viscount Glerawley, already mentioned. Sir Arthur, eldest son, second viscount Valentia, was raised to the English peerage by the titles of *baron Annesley* of Newport-Pagnell, and *earl of Anglesey*, April 20, 1661. In 1673, he was appointed lord privy seal. He was dismissed from the council, 1682, and retired to his seat at Blechingdon; but died in London, 1686.* His younger son, Altham, was created an Irish peer, by the title of *lord Altham*, with remainder to his younger brother, Richard. James, eldest son, third viscount, and third *earl of Anglesey*, died 1690, leaving his eldest son, James, to succeed him as fourth viscount *Valentia*, and third *earl of Anglesey*. He died 1701; and was succeeded by his brother, John, fifth viscount *Valentia*; and fourth *earl of Anglesey*, who dying 1710, was succeeded by his brother, Arthur, sixth viscount *Valentia*, and fifth *earl of Anglesey*, who died without issue, April 1, 1737. The honour then descended to the family of the younger sons of the first earl.

Altham, already mentioned as created *lord Altham* of Ireland, which was a patent dated 1680, died at Bath in April, 1699, leaving a son, James George, second *lord Altham*, who dying in his infancy, was succeeded by his uncle, Richard, third *lord Altham*, a clergyman, who, in 1680, had been appointed dean of Exeter. He died Nov. 1701; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur, fourth *lord Altham*, who died Oct. 26, 1729.† He was succeeded by his brother, Richard, as fifth *lord Altham*.

* See Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, by Park.

† James Annesley claimed to be his legitimate son, by Mary Sheffield, to have been born in 1715; but that his father was persuaded by miss Gregory, with whom he lived, to deny and neglect him; and

This Richard succeeded his cousin, Arthur, April 1; 1737; as sixth *earl of Anglesey*, and seventh *viscount Valentia*. His lordship died in 1761; and a memorable dispute arose as to the inheritance between the present earl his son, and the remote heir male, as far as the Irish honours were concerned; and with the crown as to the English honours. The question was concerning the date of the marriage of the countess, viz. whether it was in truth precedent to the son's birth. It was contended on the part of the legitimacy, that earl Richard's marriage with the countess; then Juliana Donovan; took place on Sept. 15, 1741; the earl having had a former wife, from whom he had been separated for many years; and on the intelligence of whose death, received express by the earl in Wales, it was alleged that he returned to Ireland, accompanied by the Rev. Lawrence Niel, his chaplain, and was married to the said Juliana, at his lordship's seat at Camollite-park, in the county of Wexford. In Ireland both the great crown lawyers, and the House of Lords, determined in favour of the validity of this marriage; and his lordship was accordingly allowed his seat in that house, as *viscount Valentia*.

In England, his lordship having petitioned for his writ of summons, as *earl of Anglesey*, the matter was referred by his majesty to the House of Lords. And that house finally determined against the validity of the marriage, in consequence of suspicion of forgery thrown on the certificate of the marriage; as far as related to the subscription of

that his uncle, Richard, assuming the title on Arthur's death, had this unfortunate boy kidnapped, and sent to America, where he was sold as a slave, and so remained for thirteen years. Having afterwards got to Jamaica, and making himself known to admiral Vernon, he was sent to England, where, soon after his arrival, he had the misfortune to kill a man, on which his uncle took the opportunity (as he said) to attempt getting him tried and executed for murder. In 1744, he had a verdict in his favour for the estates on an ejectment; after a long and solemn trial. Yet lord Anglesey being in possession of an almost inexhaustible estate, by bills of chancery, writs of error, and other arts of delay, kept off the last determination of the law for some years; till at length, in 1756, 40,000*l.* having been already expended by the claimant, a subscription was set on foot, and the business revived. But in Jan. 1760, this unfortunate man died without issue male.

Charles Cavanagh, one of the witnesses, whose name it bore.

It has ever since exhibited a singular appearance, that the same descent which was deemed in one kingdom to give a right to the honours, should in another be considered so defective, that a similar inheritance should be denied to it. From that event his lordship dropped the title of *earl of Anglesey*, and was known only as *viscount Valentia*.

On Dec. 20, 1793, he was advanced to an Irish earldom, by the title of *earl of Mountnorris* of Mountnorris-castle, in the county of Armagh.

His lordship was born July 24, 1744, and married, first, May 10, 1767, Lucy Fortescue Lyttelton, daughter of George, first lord Lyttelton; and by her, who died 1783, had one son, the present viscount Valentia, and two daughters, lady Juliana Lucy Barry; and lady Hester Arabella Macleod. He married, secondly, Dec. 20, 1783, Sarah, third daughter of the late sir Henry Cavendish, by Sarah, baroness Waterpark; and by her has had two sons, and three daughters.

Female Descent.]

Seat.] Warfield-grove, near Windfor.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, George, viscount Valentia, born Nov. 2, 1769, married Sept. 5, 1790, Anne, eighth daughter of William, second viscount Courtenay, by whom he has George Arthur, born Oct. 2, 1793, and Thomas Lyttelton.

Younger Branches.] The Annesleys of Ballefack; of Blechingdon; of Reading; and the earls of Annesley.



OTWAY CUFFEE, EARL OF DESART.

1793.

MAURICE CUFFE of Ennis, in the county of Clare, merchant, (whose relation, Hugh Cuffe, esq. was secretary to the earl of Essex, when he was sent to suppress Tyroon's rebellion, in 1599,) died in 1638. Joseph Cuffe, esq. his sixth son, took up arms, in 1649, under Oliver Cromwell, when he came to reduce Ireland to the obedience of the English parliament, commanding then a troop of horse, and was instrumental in reducing the city of Cork in the year. He died at his seat at Castle-Inch, in the county of Kilkenny, Dec. 25, 1679, aged 58. His eldest son, Armondestham Cuffe, esq. was attainted by king James's parliament, 1689; with his brother, Thomas, and had his estate sequestered; but it was restored to him by king William, to whom he did great service in the reduction of the kingdom, being the chief person his majesty relied on for the quick dispatch and safe conveyance of the ammunition and provisions for his camp. He died in Dec. 1727; and was buried at Castle-Inch. His eldest son

John Cusse of Defart, esq. was member of parliament for Thomastown, in the reign of George I.; and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of *baron Defart*, Nov. 10, 1733. He died June 26, 1749, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, second *lord Defart*, born Nov. 16, 1730, and died at Defart, Nov. 25, 1767. He was succeeded by his brother, Otway, third *lord Defart*, who was created *viscount Defart*, Jan. 6, 1781; and *earl of Defart*, Dec. 20, 1793. He died Aug. 9, 1804, and was succeeded by his only son, John Otway, fourth *baron Defart*, and second and present *earl of Defart*.

His lordship was born Feb. 20, 1788.

Female Descent.] Muscamp, Otway, Gorges, Brown.

Chief Seat.] Defart, in the county of Kilkenny.

Heir Presumptive.] His uncle, the Rev. Hamilton Cusse, to the barony only.



ROBERT HOWARD, EARL
OF WICKLOW.

1785.

JOHN HOWARD of Shelton, in the county of Wicklow, esq. dying in 1643, left issue, Ralph Howard of Shelton, esq. who was educated in the college of Dublin, took the degree of M.D. in 1667, and succeeded Dr. Margetson as physic professor of that University. Being afterwards attainted, with many others in king James II.'s parliament, on account of his having returned to England on the breaking out of the war in Ireland, with his numerous family of young children, in 1688, his estate containing 600 acres in the barony of Bargy, and county of Wexford, and his leasehold interest of the north share of Arklow, and county of Wicklow, held from the duke and duchess of Ormond, containing 4000 acres, plantation measure, were seized upon, and put in the possession of Mr. Hacket, who being appointed sequestrator, resided in the Manton-house at Shelton, and received the rents till the war ended. After the defeat at the Boyne, in 1690,

king James stayed at Shelton to refresh himself, in his way to Waterford; and says, in his Memoirs, that he rested some time at Mr. Hacket's in the county of Wicklow.* Hugh Howard of Shelton, eldest son, born 1675, was appointed keeper of the state papers at Whitehall, in 1714, and paymaster of the Board of Works, 1726. He died in London, 1738, leaving a fine collection of books, drawings, prints, and medals,† as well as his estates at Shelton and Sefkin, in the county of Wicklow, to his only surviving brother, Robert Howard, D. D. born 1683, who received his education at Trinity-college, Dublin, became senior fellow of that University, and was promoted to the Episcopal See of Kildare, Feb. 23, 1726; and, in 1729, was translated to the See of Elphin: he died in April, 1740. His eldest son, Ralph Howard, succeeding to the family estates, was, in 1761, and in 1768, elected member of parliament for the county of Wicklow. On July 12, 1776, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of *baron Clonmore* of Clonmore-castle, in the county of Carlow; and on June 23, 1785, advanced to the dignity of *viscount Wicklow*, in the county of Wicklow.

He married Alice, daughter and sole heiress of William Forward, esq. of Castle-Forward, in the county of Donegall, by Isabella Stewart, grand-daughter of sir William Stewart, bart. laird of Dundaff, in Scotland. This lady was created countess of Wicklow, on Dec. 20, 1793; and died March 7, 1807.

The above Ralph, her husband, first viscount Wicklow, dying June 26, 1786, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, second *viscount Wicklow*, who also became,

* His daughter, Catherine, married sir Thomas Molyneux, bart. (so created June 4, 1730,) a man celebrated by Locke as a scholar and a naturalist. He died Oct. 19, 1731. He was father of sir Daniel, and sir Capel, successive baronets; and was descended from sir Thomas Molyneux of Dublin, knight, chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who died Jan. 13, 1596.

See Gentleman's Magazine, 1738, p. 165— and Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters.

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on the death of his mother, 1807, *earl of Wicklow*; and is the present peer.

His lordship is at present unmarried.

Female Descent.] Hafels, Sotheby, Boleyn, Forward.

Chief Seat.] Shelton, near Arklow, in the county of Wicklow.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, William, who has taken the name of Forward, and has issue.



THOMAS SCOTT, EARL OF CLONMELL.

1793.

His grandfather of the late peer is said to have come to Ireland in 1689, in the person of Thomas Scott, a captain in king William's army, who fell in the field at the head of his troops. His son, Michael, was father of John Scott, his second son, bred to the bar, who was appointed solicitor-general of Ireland, in 1774; attorney-general in 1777; prime-ferjeant in 1783; lord chief justice of the king's Bench, and an Irish peer, by the title of *baron Earlsfort* of Liffon-Earl, in the county of Tipperary, May 10, 1784. He was further advanced to the title of *viscount Clonmell*, Aug. 18, 1789; and *earl of Clonmell*, Dec. 20, 1793. He died May 23, 1798, and was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, second and present *earl of Clonmell*.

His lordship was born Aug. 15, 1783, and married, Dec. 9, 1805, lady Henrietta Greville, second daughter of

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George, earl of Warwick, by whom he has issue, three daughters.

Female Descent.] Ormsby, Purcell, Lawless,

Chief Seat.] In England.

Heir Presumptive.] None.



ROBERT CLEMENTS, EARL OF
LEITRIM.*

1795.

It is not known when the family of Clements came to Ireland. Theophilus Clements was member of parliament for the borough of Cavan, in 1715, 1723, and 1725, and a lord of the privy council, and treasurer of the Exchequer in Ireland. He died S. P. His younger brother, Nathaniel Clements, served in parliament for the borough of Duleek, in 1727; and for that of Cavan from 1763, till his decease. He filled the office of cashier, or clerk of the Exchequer, for several years; and succeeded Sir Gardiner, as deputy vice-treasurer of Ireland. He died 1777. His eldest son, Robert Clements, born 1732, served in parliament for the county of Donegal, till 1783, when he was created a peer, by the title of *baron Leitrim* Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim, by patent, 10 Oct. 1783. He was created *viscount Leitrim*,

Precedent to this earl is, John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare, 1795—in Fitzgibbon, in England, which title see Vol. II. p. 370.

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Dec. 20, 1793; and *earl of Leitrim*, Oct. 6, 1795. He died July 27, 1804, aged 72, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nathaniel, second and present *earl of Leitrim*.

His lordship was born May 9, 1768, and married miss Birmingham, eldest daughter and coheirefs of William Birmingham of Rofs-hill, in Galway, esq. by whom he has two sons and three daughters.

Female Descent.] Gore, Skeffington.

Chief Seat.] Killadoon, in the county of Kildare.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Robert, lord Clements.

Younger Branch.] His brother, Robert, an ensign in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards.



RICHARD BINGHAM, EARL
OF LUCAN.

1795.

His lordship is descended from a younger branch of an ancient Dorsetshire family. Robert Bingham, of that county, married Alice Coker, and had several sons.—George, fourth son, was ancestor of the present earl of Lucan.

Sir Richard, third son, was the most eminent person of his family. He was one of the best officers of his age; and instrumental in reducing some insurrections in Ireland, particularly in 1586, 1590, and 1593. In 1598, he was appointed marshal of Ireland, and general of Leinster, but died soon after his arrival, without issue male.

George Bingham, fourth son of Robert and Alice Coker, served under his brother in the Irish wars, and about 1606, was governor of Sligo. His son, sir Henry Bingham of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1632. His son, sir George, second baronet, was father of sir Henry, third baronet,

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who was succeeded by his brother, sir George, fourth baronet, who was succeeded by his son, sir John, fifth baronet. This sir John was governor and knight of the county of Mayo; and married Anne, daughter of Agmondesham Vesey, esq. by Charlotte, sole daughter of William Sarsfield of Lucan, esq. (elder brother of Patrick, earl of Lucan, by Mary, sister of James, duke of Monmouth); he died July 21, 1749. His eldest son, sir John Bingham, fifth baronet, died unmarried, 1752, aged 22; and was succeeded by his brother, sir Charles Bingham, seventh baronet, who served in parliament for the county of Mayo, till July 27, 1776, when he was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Lucan*, and further advanced to be *earl of Lucan*, Oct. 6, 1795. He died March 29, 1799, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, second and present *earl of Lucan*.

His lordship married, May 26, 1794, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Bellasis, last earl of Fauconberg, (the divorced wife of Bernard Howard, esq.) and has had three daughters and a son.

Female Descent.] Coker, Martin, Byrne, Middleton, Scotts, Vesey, Smith of Cannon's Leigh, co. Devon.

Chief Seat.] Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

Heir Apparent.] His son, lord Bingham, born June : 1801.

Younger Branch.] Lord Clanmorris. N. B. The Bingham of Dorsetshire are an *elder branch*.



ROBERT STEWART, EARL OF
LONDONDERRY,

1796.

WILLIAM STEWART, esq. of Ballylawn-castle, in the county of Donegal, was father of Alexander Stewart, born 1700; who married, in 1737, Mary, sister and sole heiress of sir Robert Cowan, knight, an East Indian, who bought him a large fortune. He died April 21, 1781, leaving two surviving sons by her, of whom

Robert Stewart, the eldest, married, first, in 1766, Frances Conway, sister to the present marquis of Hertford, by whom he had his eldest son; and married, secondly, in 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles, first Duke of Camden, by whom he has had two sons, and several daughters. He was raised to the peerage of Ireland, Nov.

1789, by the title of *lord Londonderry*, and created *Count Castlereagh*, and *earl of Londonderry*, Aug. 10, 1796.

His lordship was born Sept. 27, 1739.

Female Descent.] Stewart, Cowan.

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Chief Seat.] MountStewart, near Londonderry, Ireland.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, viscount Castlereagh, born July 18, 1766; well known in the political world. He married, June 9, 1794, lady Amelia Hobart, second daughter and coheir of John, second earl of Buckinghamshire; but has no issue.

Younger Branches.] His younger son, major-general Charles William Stewart, born 1778, who married lady Catherine, sister of the earl of Darnley, which lady is lately deceased—also his lordship's brother, Mr. Alexander Stewart, born 1746.



SOMERSET LOWRY CORRY, EARL
OF BELMORE.

1797.

THE paternal name of this family was Lowry. John Lowry, esq. of a Scotch family, came to Ireland about the time of king Charles II. and settled at Ahenis, in the county of Tyrone. His son, Robert Lowry, was father of Galbraith Lowry of Ahenis, three times member of parliament for the county of Tyrone, who married Sarah, second daughter and coheir of John Corry, esq. (son of James Corry, esq. barrister at law, who emigrated from Scotland about 1650), by which lady he had issue, a son and heir, Armer Lowry, who added the name of *Corry* to his own; and having served in several parliaments for the county of Tyrone, was advanced to the Irish peerage, on the 6, 1781, by the title of *baron Belmore* of Castle-Cooile, in the county of Tyrone, and created *earl of Belmore*, Nov. 1797. He married two ladies of rank; first, in 1772, Margaret Butler, daughter of Somerset, earl of Carrigish; secondly, in March, 1780, lady Henrietta Hobart,

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daughter and coheir of John, earl of Buckinghamshire from whom he was divorced, 1790, and who remarried the earl of Ancram. He married a third wife, Mary Anne, daughter of sir James Caldwell, bart. His lordship died Feb. 2, 1802, and was succeeded by his only son, Somerset Lowry, present and second earl of Belmore.

His lordship was born July 7, 1774, and married, Oct. 20, 1800, lady Juliana, second daughter of Henry Thomas, earl of Carrick, by whom he has two sons, and a daughter.

Female Descent.] Buchanan, Sinclair, Corry, Butler.

Chief Seat.] Castle-Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Armer Lowry, lord Corry, born Dec. 1801.



HENRY BURTON CONYNTHAM,
EARL CONYNTHAM.

1797.

THE paternal name of the present peer's father was Burton. Francis Burton of Buncraggy, in the county of Clare, born 1696, married Mary Conyngham, sister to Henry Conyngham, earl Conyngham, which lady died in 1737.

Edward Burton (second son of Edward Burton, esq. of Magnor, in Shropshire, of an ancient family there, by one, daughter and heir of Nicholas Madocks of Wernid Cotton, in that county) was father of Francis Burton, who came into Ireland, in 1610, with his brother, Thomas, and settled at Ballyea, part of the estate of Buncraggy, in the county of Clare. He died without issue; his brother, Thomas, became seated at Buncraggy. His son, Samuel Burton, succeeded at Buncraggy, 1657; died 1712. Francis, his eldest son, was usher of the Court of Chancery, in Ireland. He represented the borough
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of Ennis in parliament, and died 1714. His son, Francis, above-mentioned, was the husband of Mary Conyngham.

The family of Conyngham were descended from the earls of Glencairn, in Scotland. William Conyngham, younger son of William, fourth earl of Glencairn, was bishop of Argyle, in Scotland, in 1539; and left a son, William, who was seated at *Conyngham-head*, and had two sons, William and Alexander. William was created a *baronet of Nova Scotia*, in 1627.

Alexander Conyngham, his younger brother, entering into holy orders, came into Ireland, and was, in 1611, the first protestant minister of Eever and Killymard, in the county of Donegal; and was promoted to the deanery of Raphoe, 1631. He settled at Mount-Charles, in the county of Donegal; and died Sept. 3, 1660. His son, sir Albert Conyngham, was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in the kingdom of Ireland, for life, Dec. 4, 1660, and knighted. At the siege of Limerick he fell a sacrifice to some lawless insurgents, in Sept. 1691. His son, general Henry Conyngham, was appointed major-general, 1704, and ordered to Portugal; and was afterwards governor of Lerida, and lieutenant-general of the king's army in Spain, in 1706, where he fell in an action on the frontiers of Arragon. He married Mary, daughter of sir John Williams of Carmarthenshire, bart. by whom he got a large estate in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, and in the principality of Wales. His eldest son, Williams Conyngham, died 1738, and was succeeded by his brother, Henry Conyngham, who was a captain of horse on the Irish establishment, and member of parliament for Killebegs, in 1727, which he continued to represent till he was advanced to the peerage. He represented also the borough of Sandwich, in the British parliament; and was made an Irish peer, by the title of *baron Conyngham* of Mount Charles, in the county of Donegal, Oct. 3, 1753. He was farther advanced to be *viscount Conyngham*, July 20, 1756, and *earl and baron Conyngham*, Oct. 1, 1765, with a

collateral remainder of the *barony* to his nephew, Francis Pierrepont Burton of Buncraggy, eldest son of his sister, Mary. He died April 3, 1781, and was succeeded by his nephew, Francis Pierrepont Burton, second *baron Conyngham*, who then assumed the name of *Conyngham*, and died May 22, 1787. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, second and present *baron Conyngham*.

His lordship was born Dec. 26, 1766, and was created *viscount Mount-Charles*, and *earl Conyngham*, Nov. 7, 1797. He married, July 5, 1794, Maria, daughter of Joseph Dennison of Denbies, in Surrey, esq. by whom he has several children. He is one of the elected peers for Ireland to the Imperial Parliament.

Female Descent.] Cresset, Poynor, Madocks, ..., Shepherd, Harris, Tilson, Conyngham, Clements.

Chief Seat.] Buncraggy, in the county of Clare.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Henry, viscount Mount-Charles, born 1795.

Younger Branch.] His brother, Nathaniel, member of parliament, who married, June 4, 1801, Valentina Alicia, sister of lord Cloncurry.



FRANCIS MATHEW, EARL OF
LANDAFF.

1797.

THE family of Mathew sprung from Wales, where at *Rader*, in the county of Glamorgan, they long resided; and possessed the town of *Landaff* in that county. George, son of Edward Mathew of *Rader*, became seated at *Thurles*, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, by marriage with Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Butler, viscount *Thurles*, daughter of sir John Pointz of *Aston*, in Gloucestershire, bart. This George Mathew died at *Tymby*, Oct. 1636. His son, Theobald Mathew, of *Thurles*, was father of George of *Thurles*, who died before him, and left issue, George Mathew of *Thurles*, created LL.D. by James, duke of Ormond, chancellor of Oxford, Aug. 6, 1677. He resided at *Thomastown*, in the county of Tipperary. His grandson, George, died 1738,* and was succeeded by his collateral relation, George Mathew

* See Sheridan's *Life of Swift*, p. 356, &c. for a curious account of the hospitality of a Mr. Mathew of *Thomastown*.

Thurles. He died without issue male, and was succeeded by another collateral relation, Thomas Mathew of Annfield, who was father of Francis Mathew, who served many years in parliament for the county of Tipperary, and was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Landaff*, Oct. 12, 1783, and was created *viscount and earl of Landaff*, Nov. 20, 1797. He died July 31, 1806, aged 68; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis James, second and present *earl of Landaff*.

His lordship was born Jan. 20, 1768, and married, July 10, 1797, Gertrude, second daughter of John Latouche of Harfistown, esq.

[*Chief Seat*] Thomastown, ~~near Dublin~~. *Co. of Tipperary*
[*Heir Presumptive*.] His brother, general Montague Mathew, member of parliament.



CHARLES HENRY ST. JOHN O'NEIL,
EARL O'NEIL.

1800.

THE O'Neils are one of the most ancient and original Irish families. One of them was created *earl of Tyrone*, in 1542; but afterwards forfeited that title. Charles O'Neil married lady Mary Powlett, eldest daughter of Charles, second duke of Bolton. Charles, his successor, died in 1769, having married, in 1737, Catherine, third daughter and coheir of the hon. St. John Brodrick, (eldest son of Alan, first viscount Midleton,) by whom he had issue, John O'Neil of Shanes-castle, who married Henrietta Boyle, daughter and heir of Charles, viscount Dungarvan, a lady of great genius and accomplishments, celebrated for her poetical talents, who died Sept. 3, 1793. In Nov. 1793, this John was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron O'Neil of Shanes-castle*, in the county of Antrim, and was further advanced to be *viscount O'Neil*, Oct. 6, 1795. On June 17, 1798, he died of the wounds he received in an action with the rebels at Antrim, in Ire-

land. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Henry St. John O'Neil, present and second *viscount O'Neil*, who was created *earl O'Neil*, and *viscount Raymond*, Aug. 6, 1800.

His lordship was born Jan. 12, 1779; is a knight of St. Patrick, and one of the elected peers of Ireland. He is unmarried.

Female Descent.] Brodrick, Boyle.

Chief Seat.] Shanes-castle, in the county of Antrim.

His Presumptive.] His brother, John Richard Bruce O'Neil, born Dec. 30, 1780.



FRANCIS BERNARD, EARL
OF BANDON.

1800.

FRANCIS BERNARD of Castle-Mahon, (now Castle-Bernard) in the county of Cork, esq. of English origin, born 1663, was appointed (Aug. 7, 1705) justice and commissioner of the county palatine of Tipperary; which was renewed to him by king George I. March 28, 1715. He was made solicitor-general, July 3, 1711, in the room of William Whitshed, esq. and prime serjeant at law, Jan. 26, 1724, in the room of Robert Fitzgerald, esq. and June 26, 1726, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, on the resignation of James Macartney, esq. He died June 29, 1731, aged 68, leaving five sons.

Francis Bernard, eldest son, born 1698, was of Basingbourne-hall, in Essex, and married lady Anne Petty; but died s. p. March 29, 1783.

Ludlow Bernard, third son, born April 15, 1705, was a major in the Royal Irish Dragoons; and had issue, Charles, who died at Castle-Bernard, in Feb. 1763; and

James who succeeded at Castle-Bernard, and was member of parliament for the county of Cork; and died July 7, 1790, leaving Francis Bernard, his son and heir, who was advanced to the Irish peerage, Nov. 30, 1793, by the title of *baron Bandon*; and further advanced to be *viscount Bandon*, Oct. 6, 1795; and *earl of Bandon*, and *viscount Bernard*, Aug. 6, 1800.

His lordship was born Nov. 26, 1755, and married, Feb. 13, 1784, lady Catharine Henrietta Boyle, only daughter of Richard, late earl of Shannon; by whom he has a large family.

Female Descent.] Ludlow, Echlin, Smyth.

Chief Seat.] Castle-Bernard, co. York.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, James, viscount Bernard, born June 14, 1785; married, March 13, 1809, Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Brodrick, archbishop of Cashell.

Younger Branches.] His younger sons, of whom Francis, born 1789, is a lieutenant of dragoons.



ROBERT STEWART, EARL OF
CASTLE STEWART.

1800.

SIR ANDREW STEWART having disposed of his Scotch barony, as *lord Stewart of Ochiltree*, to his cousin, was created by king James I. *baron of Castle Stewart of Castle Stewart*, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, Nov. 7, 1619. He died 1632, leaving three sons—first, Andrew; second, John, who succeeded; third, Robert, *ancestor to the present earl of Castle Stewart*.

Sir Andrew, second *lord Castlestewart*, died 1639, leaving his son, sir Andrew, third *lord Castlestewart*, who dying 1650, was succeeded by his brother, sir Josias, fourth *lord Castlestewart*, who dying Dec. 2, 1662, was succeeded by his uncle, John, fifth *lord Castlestewart*, who lived to a very great age, and died, unmarried, at his house, in the county of Tyrone, after the year 1678, when the right to the peerage devolved on the issue of his brother, Robert.

This Robert had been seated at Irry, in the county of Tyrone, and had been a lieutenant-colonel in the army,

and evinced his courage and conduct in the time of the rebellion; and died in Sept. 1662. But the honour continued dormant for nearly a century. Robert Stewart, eldest son of the above Robert, died in 1684, not having claimed the title, as alleged in the late peer's claim, because the family estate granted for the support of the honour, had been taken away by the lady Suffolk, (daughter and heir of Andrew, third lord Castlestewart). Robert Stewart left issue, one son, Andrew, and a daughter, Catharine, who in their infancy were carried to Scotland by Anne, their mother, after the breaking out of the troubles in Ireland. Andrew died in 1715, and left a son, Robert Stewart, who died in 1742, leaving a son, Andrew Thomas Stewart (Moore.)

This Andrew Thomas laid claim to the peerage, in 1774, which was referred to the Irish House of Lords, and unanimously determined in his favour; in consequence of which he took his seat as *lord Castlestewart*, Nov. 28, 1775. He was advanced to a *viscount*, Dec. 20, 1793; and to be *earl of Castlestewart*, Dec. 29, 1800. He died Aug. 26, 1809; and was succeeded by his son, Robert, second and present *earl of Castlestewart*.

His lordship was born Aug. 19, 1784, and married, April 23, 1806, *Jemima*, daughter of colonel Robinson, by whom he has issue.

Female Descent.] Kennedy, Richardson, Moore, Dallway, Edwards, Lill.

Chief Seat.] Stewart-hall, in the county of Tyrone.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Edward, viscount Stewart, born Sept. 11, 1807.



RICHARD HELY HUTCHINSON, EARL
OF DONOUGHMORE.

1800.

JOHN HELY, son of Francis Hely, esq. took the additional name of *Hutchinson*, in right of his wife, Christina, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon of Murny, in the county of Wicklow, esq. niece and heiress of *Richard Hutchinson* of Knock-Lofty, in the county of Tipperary, esq. Mr. Hely Hutchinson received his education in the university of Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1748; was appointed prime serjeant at law, in 1762, and resigned that office in 1774; was appointed provost of Trinity College, Dublin, on the death of Francis Andrews, LL.D. and, in 1777, succeeded the right hon. Philip Tisdale, as secretary of state. He was also a lord of the privy council in Ireland; and many years represented the city of Cork in parliament. He died in 1795.

His lady was created *baroness Donoughmore*, Oct. 16, 1783; and dying June 24, 1788, was succeeded by her eldest son, Richard Hely Hutchinson, who became *baron Donoughmore*, and was advanced to be *viscount Donoughmore*,

Nov. 7, 1797, and *earl of Donoughmore*, Dec. 29, 1800, with a collateral remainder of the earldom to his brothers.

His lordship was born Jan. 29, 1756, and is unmarried.

Female Descent.] Earlbury, Nixon.

Chief Seat.] Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary.

Heir Presumptive.] His next brother, John, lord Hutchinson. See Vol. II. p. 397.

Younger Branches.] His younger brothers, Francis, Abraham, Christopher, and Lorenzo.



DUPRE ALEXANDER, EARL OF CALEDON.

1800.

JAMES ALEXANDER, the first peer, (younger son of Nathaniel Alexander, an Irishman) made his fortune in India; and returning home, bought a large estate in his native country. He was born in 1730, and raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Caledon*, June 6, 1790; was farther created *viscount Caledon*, June 6, 1790; and *earl of Caledon*, Dec. 29, 1800. He died March 22, 1802; and was succeeded by his only son, Dupre Alexander, first and second *earl of Caledon*.

His lordship was born Dec. 14, 1777, and married, in 1811, one of the daughters of the present earl of Harwicke. He some time back went out governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Female Descent.] M'Clintock, Crawford.

Chief Seat.]

Heir.]



VALENTINE BROWNE, EARL OF
KENMARE.

1800.

SIR VALENTINE BROWNE of Crofts, co. Lincoln, and Hoggesden, co. Middlesex, knight; was treasurer of the town of Berwick, and in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, a commissioner in many important causes, as well in Ireland, as in the north parts of England. He was auditor of the Exchequer, in England, and was constituted auditor-general of Ireland, in which latter station he received directions, Sept. 15, 1555, from king Philip and queen Mary, to repair to England, where he died Feb. 8, 1567, leaving his son, sir Valentine Browne, his heir; who was sworn of the privy council, in Ireland, in 1584, and represented the county of Sligo in parliament, 1585. He married Thomazine, daughter of lord keeper sir Nicholas Bacon. His second son, sir Nicholas Browne of Molahiffe and Roffe, in the county of Kerry, was also of Totteridge, in the county of Hertford, and died in 616, leaving Valentine, his son and heir, who was

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created an *Irish baronet*, Dec. 21, 1621. He left sir Valentine, his eldest son, second baronet, who died April 25, 1640, leaving his son, sir Valentine, third baronet, who was of the privy council to king James II. a colonel of foot in his army, and was created by that king (*after his abdication*) *baron of Castle-ross*, and *viscount Kenmare*, by patent, dated May 20, 1689. For their services to that king, he and his son were outlawed and attainted. His son, sir Nicholas, fourth baronet, and second *viscount Kenmare*, was attainted with his father, and died at Brussels, in April, 1720. His son, sir Valentine, fifth baronet, and third *viscount Kenmare*, born 1695, continued outlawed by the attainder of his father and grandfather; but claiming an estate in tail in remainder, after his father's death, who held it by courtesy, in all the lands by virtue of deeds and recoveries made and suffered in 1675, his claim was allowed, and he was decreed to the same. He died June 30, 1736. His son, sir Thomas, sixth baronet, and fourth *viscount Kenmare*, born in 1726, died Sept. 9, 1795; and was succeeded by his son, sir Valentine, seventh baronet, and fifth *viscount Kenmare*, who was created by a new patent, *baron Castlerosse*, and *viscount Kenmare*, Feb. 12, 1798; and *earl of Kenmare*, Dec. 29, 1800.

His lordship was born in Jan. 1754, and married, first, Charlotte, third daughter of Henry, eleventh viscount Dillon, and by her, who died Aug. 15, 1782, had a daughter. He married, secondly, Aug. 24, 1783, Mary, eldest daughter of Michael Aylmer of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, esq. by whom he has several children.

Female Descent.] Bacon, O'Sullivan-Beare, Fitzgerald, Macarthy, Plunket, Browne, Butler, Cooke.

Chief Seat.] In Ireland.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Valentine, viscount Castlerosse, born Jan. 15, 1778.



EDMUND HENRY PERY, EARL OF
LIMERICK.

1803.

EDMUND PERY of Stackpole-court, in the county of Clare, esq. was a colonel in the army, and died in 1721, leaving the rev. Stackpole Pery, his second son, born in 1686, who died June 8, 1739, leaving two sons, first, Edward Sexton; second, William Cecil.

Edward Sexton Pery, eldest son, born April 3, 1719, was brought up to the Irish bar, and elected speaker of the Irish House of Commons, in three successive parliaments, in 1771, 1776, and 1783; and resigning that high office, Sept. 4, 1785, was advanced to the Irish peerage Dec. 30, following, by the title of *viscount Pery* of Newton Pery, in the county of Limerick. He died in March, 1806, leaving only two daughters, when his titles became extinct.

William Cecil Pery, his younger brother, born July 26, 1721, entered into holy orders, and was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, Feb. 18, 1781; translated to be bishop of Li-

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merick, in 1784; and advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Glentworth* of Mallow, May 21, 1790. His lordship died July 4, 1794, and was succeeded by his only son, Edmund Henry, second and present peer, who was further elevated to the dignity of *viscount* and *earl of Limerick*, Feb. 11, 1803.

His lordship married, Jan. 29, 1783, Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Ormsby, esq. by Mary, eldest sister of sir Henry Horthstonge, bart. and has several sons and daughters. He is one of the elected peers to the British House of Lords.

Female Descent.] Twigg, Walcot of Croagh.

Chief Seat] Limerick, Ireland.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Henry H. lord Glentworth, born May 26, 1789, who married, in May, 1808, miss Edwards of Ireland, and has a son.

Younger Branches.] His younger sons.



ROBERT TRENCH, EARL OF
CLANCARTY.

1803.

THIS family are said to have been French Protestant refugees, and to have settled in Ireland, in 1605.

Richard Trench * of Garbally, in Galway, esq. born in 1710, left four sons and five daughters. William Power Keating Trench, eldest son, born in 1740, was raised to the Irish peerage, Nov. 25, 1797, by the title of *baron Kilmannel* of Garbally; and further created *viscount Dunlo* of Dunlo, Jan. 3, 1801; and elevated to be *earl of Clancarty*, Feb. 11, 1803. His lordship died April 27, 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, present and second earl.

His lordship was born May 19, 1767, and married, Feb. 2, 1796, Harriet Margaret, second daughter of John

* Descended from Frederick Trench of Garbally, born 1633, (brother John Trench, dean of Raphoe, ancestor of lord Ashdown), son of Thomas Trench, born 1610, who died 1669, son of Frederick Trench, a Protestant refugee, who married, in 1576, Margaret Sutton.

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Staples, esq. by Harriet, eldest daughter of William Connolly, esq. of Castletown, co. Kildare, by Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, third earl of Stratford. By this lady his lordship has several children.

Female Descent.] Power, Gardiner.

Seat.] In Ireland.

Heir Apparent.] William Thomas, viscount Dunlo, born Sept. 20, 1803.

Younger Branches.] His brothers; uncles; and lord Ashdown.



ARCHIBALD ACHESON, EARL OF
GOSFORD.

1806.

SIR ARCHIBALD ACHESON of Gosford, in the shire of Laddington, in *Scotland*, had made a settlement in Ireland, as early as 1610, and obtained a grant of large parcels of land, in the county of Armagh: He was a steady and zealous friend to the establishment of the Protestant interest in Ireland. In Sept. 1628, he was created a *baronet* of *Nova Scotia*. He was also solicitor-general, a senator of justice, and many years secretary of state for Scotland, in which latter station he continued to fill till Oct. 1634, when he died at Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, in the house of his nephew, sir William Semple, knight. His eldest son, sir Patrick, second baronet, dying 1638, was succeeded by his half-brother, sir George Acheson, third baronet, who dying 1685, was succeeded by his son, sir Nicholas, fourth baronet, who represented the county of Armagh in the parliament which met 1695, and died in 1701. His eldest son, sir Arthur, succeeded as

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fifth baronet; he was born 1688, and was chosen member of parliament for the manbr of Mullengar, in 1727; and died Feb. 19, 1748. His eldest son, sir Archibald, sixth baronet, born 1718, was returned member of parliament for the University of Dublin, in 1741; and in 1761, and 1768, was elected for the county of Armagh; and, in 1776, for the borough of Enniskillen; and, on July 20 of that year, was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Gosford* of Market-hill, in the county of Armagh; and further created *viscount Gosford*, June 28, 1785. His lordship died Sept. 4, 1790; and was succeeded by his son, Arthur, second *viscount Gosford*, and seventh baronet, who, while a commoner, represented the borough of Old Leighlin in parliament; and was created *earl of Gosford*, in Feb. 1806; and dying Jan. 14, 1807, was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald, third peer, and second and present *earl of Gosford*.

His lordship married, July 20, 1805, Mary, only daughter of Robert Sparrow of Worlingham, in Suffolk, esq. and has issue, a son.

Female Descent.] Semple, Hannay, Tayler, Savage, Richardson, Pole.

Chief Seat.] Gosford-castle, in the county of Armagh.

Heir Apparent.] Archibald, lord Acheson, born Aug. 30, 1806.

Younger Branches.] His brothers.



LAWRENCE PARSONS, EARL
OF ROSSE.

1806.

DESCENDED from sir Lawrence Parsons, young r brother
f sir William Parsons, lord chief justice of Ireland.

This sir William Parsons was created an Irish baronet,
Nov. 10, 1620; and his great grandson, sir Richard Par-
sons, was elevated to a peerage, by the titles of *baron Ox-*
antown, and *viscount Rosse*, July 2, 1681, with remainder
to the heirs male of his great grandfather, sir William.
His lordship died Jan. 30, 1702, and was succeeded by his
son, Richard, second *viscount Rosse*, who was created *earl*
Rosse, in 1718; and dying 1741, was succeeded by his
son, Richard, second *earl of Rosse*, and third peer; who
died without issue, Aug. 27, 1764, when the titles expired.

Sir Lawrence Parsons, younger brother of sir William,
lord chief justice, was seated at Birr-castle, and was ap-
pointed attorney-general, and vice-admiral of Munster,
and second baron of the Exchequer. His grandson, sir
Lawrence Parsons of Birr-Castle, was created a baronet,

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Dec. 15, 1677; and dying 1698, left his son, sir William, second baronet, who died March 17, 1740, having survived his eldest son, William Parsons, who left several sons, of whom the eldest, sir Lawrence, succeeded his grandfather as third baronet, and had two wives, Mary Sprigge, and Anne Harman, and died in 1749, leaving one son by his first wife, and two by his second wife.

Lawrence Parsons, the second son by the second wife, took the name of *Herman* for a property he derived from his mother; and was advanced to the Irish peerage, Sept. 25, 1792, by the title of *baron Oxmantown*, with a collateral remainder to his nephew, sir Lawrence Parsons, bart. He was further advanced to a *viscounty*, Oct. 6, 1795, and to be *earl of Rosse*, in Feb. 1806, with the same remainders. He died without issue male, April 20, 1807, when the honours devolved on sir Lawrence.

Sir William Parsons, fourth baronet, his elder brother, died May 1, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest son, sir Lawrence, fifth baronet, born May 21, 1758, who succeeded his uncle, on April 20, 1807, as second and present *earl of Rosse*.

His lordship married, April 5, 1797, Alice, eldest daughter of John Loyd of Glo'ster, in King's County; and has three sons.

Female Descent.] Savage, Preston, Pigot, Sprigge, Clere.

Chief Seat.] In Ireland.

Heir Apparent.] William, lord Oxmantown, born June 17, 1800.

Younger Branches.] His brothers.



WELBORE ELLIS AGAR, EARL
OF NORMANTON.

1806.

CHARLES AGAR, D.D. third brother of James, first viscount Clifden, (and son of Henry Agar, esq. of Gowran, by Anne, only daughter of Welbore Ellis, bishop of Meath), was born Dec. 22, 1736, educated at Westminster-school; a student of Christ church, Oxford; chaplain to Hugh, duke of Northumberland, while lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1763; was first promoted to the deanery of Kilmore; consecrated bishop of Cloyne, March 20, 1768; appointed archbishop of Cashel, Aug. 6, 1771; and, in 1801, archbishop of Dublin, primate of Ireland. On June 16, 1795, he was made a peer, by the title of *baron of Somerton*, in the county of Kilkenny; advanced to a viscounty, Dec. 21, 1800; and elevated to be *earl of Normanton*, in Feb. 1806. His lordship died July 14, 1809; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Welbore Ellis, present and second *earl of Normanton*.

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His lordship was born Nov. 12, 1778.

Female Descent.] Ellis, Benson.

Seat.]

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, George Charles, born Aug. 1, 1780, a lieutenant in the third regiment of Foot Guards.



CHARLES WILLIAM BURY, EARL
OF CHARLEVILLE.

1806.

WILLIAM BURY, esq. of the county of Limerick, married, *Jan. 27, 1724*, Jane Moore, sister of Charles Moore, earl of Charleville, so created, 1758, and second lord Tullamore by descent from his father, who was a branch of the family of the marquis of Drogheda; which earl, Charles, died without issue, Feb. 17, 1764.

Mr. Bury had issue by the above Jane, John Bury, esq. eldest son, born Nov. 1, 1725, who succeeded to the estates of his uncle, the earl of Charleville, and dying soon after, Aug. 4, 1764, left issue Charles William Bury, the present peer, who was created *baron Tullamore*, Jan. 7, 1797; *viscount Charleville*, Dec. 29, 1800; and *earl of Charleville*, in Feb. 1806.

His lordship was born June 30, 1764, and married, Jan. 4, 1798, Catharine Maria, sole daughter and heiress

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of Thomas Townley Dawson, esq. by whom he has a son.

Female Descent.] Moore, Sadler.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] Charles William, lord Tullamore,
born April 28, 1801.

VISCOUNTS.



JENICO PRESTON, VISCOUNT GORMANSTOWN.

1478.

A family of Preston have been very ancient and considerable in Ireland. The first whom we meet with is Philip de Preston, father of Adam, whose son, Roger Preston, was justice of the Common Pleas, 1 Edward III. and in 1331, was promoted to the King's Bench. His son and heir, Sir Robert Preston, was knighted in the field, 361, by Lionel, duke of Clarence. In 37 Edward III. had a confirmation from Sir Elmeric de St. Amand of lordship of Gormanston; and was also lord of Preston, Meathshire. In 1365, he was chief baron of the Exchequer; in 1388, keeper of the seals; and, in 1391, Chancellor of Ireland. He obtained the manor of Derry, in the county of Kildare, by marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir to Robert de Birmingham,

lord of Carbery, and made that the chief place of his residence. Sir Christopher Preston, his son and heir, succeeded at Gormanston: he was knighted in the field, 1397. He became possessed of the barony of Naas, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Laundes, baron of Naas; and left issue, Christopher Preston, baron of the Naas, who was father of sir Robert Preston, created *viscount Gormanston*, by letters patent, Aug. 7, 1478. He was appointed deputy to Jasper, duke of Bedford, 1493; and died April 5, 1503. His son, William, second *viscount Gormanston*, was, in 1525, lord justice of Ireland; and died in Sept. 1532. His son, Jenico, third *viscount Gormanston*, died in 1569, leaving three sons first, Christopher; second, Nicholas; third, Martin, ancestor to the present lord Tara; and by the female line to earl Ludlow. Christopher, eldest son, became fourth *viscount Gormanston*; and died Jan. 24, 1599, leaving four sons. Thomas, third son, was created *viscount Tara*, with whose grandson that honour expired, July 6, 1674. Jenico, eldest son, became fifth *viscount Gormanston*; and dying about 1629, was succeeded by his son, Nicholas, sixth *viscount Gormanston*; who was deeply engaged in the rebellion, but died July 29, 1643,* lamenting his folly in siding with the rebels, and not adhering to his own countrymen the English. His son, Jenico, seventh *viscount Gormanston*, was provided for by the act of settlement after the Restoration; and was afterwards a member of the privy council to king James II. and appointed, Jan. 17, 1690, a commissioner of the Treasury, in which year he was a colonel of foot in that king's army; and was outlawed April 16, 1691, which outlawry was not reversed till 1800. He died March 17, 1690-1, at Limerick and his estates were seized into the king's hands. He was succeeded by his nephew, Jenico, styled eighth *viscount Gormanston*; who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Anthony, ninth viscount, who, after litigation and charge, recovered the estate by virtue of

* Quere, 1653?

old settlement. He died Sept. 25, 1716, and was succeeded by his son, Jenico, tenth viscount, born 1707; who dying Oct. 31, 1757, at Gormanston, was succeeded by his son, Anthony, eleventh viscount, who died in London, Dec. 15, 1786, leaving a son, Jenico, twelfth and present *viscount Gormanston*, whose claim, by a reversal of his attainder, was admitted in the House of Lords, June 25, 1800.

His lordship was born June 4, 1777, and married, Dec. 19, 1794, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Arthur, viscount Southwell, by whom he has several children.

Female Descent.] Birmingham, Laundes, D'Artois, Molyneux, Burnell, Fitzgerald, Fitzwilliam, St. Lawrence, Barnewall, Preston, Preston, Robinson.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Edward Anthony John, born 1796.

Younger Branch.] Lord Tara.



CHARLES DILLON LEE, VISCOUNT
DILLON.*

1622.

SOME account of this family has already been given under the *earldom of Roscommon*. Gerald Dillon, lord of Drumrany, had four sons, first, sir Maurice; second, Henry; third, sir James, ancestor to the earls of Roscommon; fourth, John.

Sir Maurice Dillon, eldest son, was father of Thomas Dillon of Drumrany, whose son, Edmund, lord of Drumrany, whose son and heir, Gerald Dillon, was, on Sept. 12, 1532, made prothonotary and custos brevium of the court of Common Pleas; and had three sons, first, Robert, whose descendants followed the fortunes of king James II.; second, James; third, William.

James, *second son*, inherited Ballinekill, the castle and town of Lifdeffane, &c.; and was father of Thomas, who settled in Dillon's country. His eldest son, Gerald, left

* Next before him is, George Villiers, viscount Grandison, ~~now~~ who is earl of Jersey, in England, for whom see Vol. I. p. 200.

only daughters. Edmund Dillon, second son, settled in the castle of Ardnegragh, in the county of Westmeath, and left many male descendants.

Theobald Dillon (younger brother of Edmund of Ardnegragh) was, on March 25, 1582, appointed general collector and receiver of all and singular the composition money, within the provinces of Conaught and Thomond, which employment was renewed to him by king James, on his accession. He commanded an independent troop in queen Elizabeth's reign; and, in 1559, was knighted in the field of battle. On March 16, 1621-2, he was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of *viscount Dillon of Costello Gallen*. He died March 15, 1624, at so advanced an age, that at one time he had the satisfaction of seeing above an hundred of his descendants in his house of Kilsenfaghny. Sir Christopher Dillon, his eldest son, died before him, 1624, having been president of Conaught, and of the privy council in the reigns of king James I. and king Charles I. He left several sons, of whom Lucas, the eldest, succeeded his grandfather as second *viscount Dillon*; but died April 13, 1629, aged 19, leaving a son, Theobald, who became third *viscount Dillon*, and dying in his infancy the next year, was succeeded by his uncle, Thomas, fourth viscount, then aged only 15, who having been bred a Roman Catholic, declared himself a Protestant, and was present in the parliament at Dublin, March 16, 1640. He was a man of extraordinary parts and demeanour, and generally beloved; and attaching himself to the monarch in the subsequent troubles, suffered many sequestrations, losses, and hardships: but was restored to his property at the Restoration. He lived till 1672, when he was succeeded by his son, Thomas, fifth viscount, who died in 1674, without surviving issue male, when he was succeeded by his cousin, Lucas Dillon.

This Lucas Dillon was son and heir of Theobald Dillon, (who was younger brother of Lucas the second viscount) and thus became sixth viscount. He was high in the favour of king Charles II. but died in Sept. or Oct.

1682, at Killenfaghny, in Westmeath, the usual mansion-house of the family, without issue. The honour then devolved on the descendant of sir Lucas, second son of the viscount.

This sir Lucas was settled at Lough-Glyn, in the county of Roscommon, where he lived in splendour and universal esteem, till the unhappy troubles broke out, in which he took a part, and had his estates seized and sequestered by Cromwell. He survived these distractions, and was, in 1662, high sheriff of Mayo. His eldest son, captain Robert Dillon, died early; leaving issue, Theobald, who succeeded his cousin, in 1682, as seventh *viscount Dillon*. He resided chiefly at Kilmore, and was lieutenant colonel to the earl of Clanricarde's regiment of guards, in the army of king James II. and for his services to that king, was outlawed, in 1690, which outlawry was reversed by his son. He died in 1691. His eldest son, Henry, eighth viscount, was colonel of a regiment of foot in king James's army. In Trinity Term, 6 William and Mary, he procured the outlawry of his father to be reversed. He died Jan. 13, 1714, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, ninth viscount, who was born in 1688, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance, never obtained his seat in the House of Lords. He died in 1737, leaving no issue male, when he was succeeded by his first cousin, Charles, eldest son of his uncle, Arthur, who died Feb. 15, 1733. This Charles was tenth *viscount Dillon*; he had been colonel of a regiment in France, which he commanded upon the Rhine against the Germans, in 1734; but, in 1736, had come over to Ireland, and taken possession of his inheritance. He died in London, Oct. 24, 1741, and was succeeded by his brother, Henry, eleventh and late viscount, who served as major in Dillon's regiment, while under the command of his brother, and afterwards as colonel, which command he resigned before the act for preventing British subjects from entering into foreign service. He arrived in London, May 13, 1744, and, Oct. 26, 1745, married lady Charlotte Lee,

eldest daughter of George Henry, second earl of Lichfield, a marriage which brought the large inheritance of that family in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire to his son, the present peer. His lordship died in 1787, at a great age, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, twelfth and present *viscount Dillon*.

His lordship was born Nov. 6, 1745, conformed to the established church, Dec. 4, 1767; and added the name of *Lee*, on succeeding to his maternal inheritance, in Nov. 1776. He received a writ of summons as a peer, May 2, 1788. His lordship married at Brussels, Aug. 19, 1776, Henrietta Maria Phipps, sister of the present lord Mulgrave, and by her, who died in Sept. 1782, had a son and a daughter.

Female Descent.] Fitzgerald, Dillon, Tuite, Dalton, Dillon, Tuite, Moor, Dillon, Talbot, Sheldon, Lee.

Chief Seat.] Lough-Glyn, in the county of Roscommon; and Ditchley, in the county of Oxford.

Heir Apparent.] His son, colonel Henry Augustus Dillon, born Oct. 28, 1777, who commands the 101st regiment, with temporary rank as colonel. He married, in Feb. 1807, miss Browne, eldest daughter of D. G. Browne, esq.



JOHN NETTERVILLE, VISCOUNT
NETTERVILLE.

1622.

THE family of Netterville is said to have settled in Ireland on the first reduction of the kingdom, in the reign of Henry II. John Netterville of Douth, was a judge of the court of Common Pleas in that kingdom. His son, Patrick, succeeded at Douth, and was father of John, who, on April 26, 1499, was constituted one of the commissioners of the peace for the barony of Slane. His son, Lucas Netterville of Douth, was, on Oct. 19, 1559, made second justice of the King's Bench. His son, John, succeeded at Douth, and represented the county of Meath in parliament, 1585; and died at Douth, Sept. 20, 1601. He was succeeded by his only son, Nicholas, then twenty years old, a person of many good qualities, and on that account considered by king James I. worthy to be advanced to the peerage of Ireland; to which he was accordingly raised, April 3, 1622, by the title of *viscount Netterville* of Douth. He joined with the lords of the

Pale in the rebellion, and was outlawed 1642. He died in 1654, and was buried at Mountown, in the county of Dublin. His eldest son, John, second *viscount Netterville*, was, after the reduction of the kingdom by the parliament, together with his family, excepted from pardon for life and estate, but by the interest of his lady, an English woman, lady Elizabeth Weston, daughter of Richard, earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England, obtained a fifth part of the profits of the estate, towards the better subsistence of herself and her children. He died in Sept. 1659, and was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the fields, London. His eldest son, Nicholas, third viscount, could not, even after the Restoration, get into possession of more than about a fifth part of the estate, though he procured decrees for the restoration of the whole. He was of the privy council to king James II. in whose reign, and in that of his brother, he had a pension; and being in that king's army before the city of Derry, was taken prisoner May 6, 1689, and outlawed. He died soon after. His eldest son, John, fourth viscount, was in foreign parts for his education, at his father's death; and, after the reduction of Ireland, in 1692, returned home, being then under age. In 1715, he took the oath of allegiance, and died of a fever at Liege, in Flanders, Dec. 12, 1727, æt. 54. He was succeeded by his only son, Nicholas, fifth viscount, born 1708, who took his seat in the House of Lords, 1729; and dying March 19, 1750, was buried at Douth. He was succeeded by his son, John, sixth and present *viscount Netterville*.

His lordship was born in 1744.

Female Descent.] Gernon, Bathe, Weston, O'Hara, Parsons, Burton.

Chief Seat.] Douth, in the county of Meath.

Heir.]



ROBERT NEEDHAM, VISCOUNT
KILMORY.

1625.

THE Needhams are a family of antiquity and note in the counties of Salop and Chester. William de Needham was lord of Staunton, in Cheshire, in 1102. From him descended Thomas Needham of Needham, in the county of Derby, living 1337, whose younger son living in 1375, was justice of Chester, and was father of Robert, living 1417, whose son, Robert Needham of Cravach, esq. living 18 Richard II. died 1448, leaving Thomas Needham of Cravach, esq. his eldest son, who left issue sir William Needham of Cravach and Shavington, knight, whose son, sir Robert Needham, knight, purchased the estate at Shenton, in 1506, (22 Henry VIII.) and in the 20th, 27th and 32d of Henry VIII. was sheriff of Shropshire. He died 1556. His son and heir, Thomas Needham of Shenton, esq. was father of Robert, who was sheriff of the county, 6, 28, and 37 Elizabeth, and had considerable commands during the war in Ireland; after which he was

made vice-president of the council in the Marches of Wales. His eldest son, sir Robert Needham, succeeded at Shenton, and was knighted by king James I. He was sheriff of his county, in 1606; and advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by king Charles I. on April 18, 1625, by the title of *viscount Kilmorey*, in the county of Clare. His son, Robert, succeeded as second *viscount Kilmorey*, and dying Sept. 12, 1653, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, third viscount, who dying in Jan. 1657, was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles, fourth viscount; who being concerned in the rising at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1659, in favour of the restoration, was taken prisoner, and carried to London, where he died in 1660. His eldest son, Robert, became fifth viscount, but died a minor, May 29, 1668, and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, sixth viscount, who was succeeded by his son, Robert, seventh viscount, who died Oct. 2, 1710, aged 28. His eldest son, Robert, succeeded as eighth viscount; but died unmarried, Feb. 19, 1716, and was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, ninth viscount; who dying without issue, Feb. 3, 1768, was succeeded by his younger brother, John, tenth *viscount Kilmorey*, who, in July 1737, was colonel and captain of a company of grenadiers in the second regiment of Foot Guards, which he resigned in Nov. 1748. He died May 27, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, eleventh and present viscount.

His lordship married, Jan. 10, 1792, Frances, eldest daughter of the late sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, bart. of Cumbermere-abbey, in Cheshire; but has no issue.

Female Descent.] Savage, Brereton, Bromley, Manwaring, Talbot, Aston, Robinson, Dutton, Drury, Fowler, Offley, Shirley, Shakerley.

Chief Seat.] Shenton-hall, Shropshire.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, general Needham, who is married, and has a son, a captain in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards



PERCY SMYTHE, VISCOUNT
STRANGFORD.*

1628.

THE opulence and rank of this family were founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Smythe, esq. customer, or farmer of the customs in that reign, (son of John Smythe of Corsham, in Wiltshire). This Thomas raising a large fortune in this lucrative office, purchased a fine property in Kent, seating himself at Othenhanger, near Hythe, which he bought of sir Thomas Sackville. He also increased this property by marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of sir Andrew Judd of Ashford, by whom he obtained the manor of that town. He died June 7, 1591, and lies buried at Ashford, where (in the church) he has a handsome memorial. He had three sons, sir John, ancestor to lord Strangford; sir Thomas; and sir Richard.

* Precedent to this peer is, Richard Lumley, viscount Lumley, 1644, earl of Scarborough in England, for whom see Vol. 1. 189.

Sir Thomas, second son, purchased the manor of Bidborough, in Kent. He succeeded his father, as *customer* to queen Elizabeth; and was sent by king James, in 1604, ambassador to the empress of Russia; and, after his return, was made governor to the society of merchants, trading to the East Indies, Muscovy, the French and Summer Islands; and treasurer for the colonies and companies of Virginia. During this appointment he resided at Deptford, where his magnificent house was burned, Jan. 30, 1618, so that in April following he resigned those employments. His eldest son, Sir John Smythe, was also farmer of the customs, and was father of Robert Smythe, esq. who succeeded at Bidborough, and was also seated at Sutton-at-Hone, and at *Bounds*, near Tunbridge, in Kent; and was second husband of the celebrated lady Dorothy Sydney, (*Waller's Sacbariffa*), widow of Henry Spencer, first earl of Sunderland, (who fell at the battle of Newbury). By her he was father of Henry Smythe of Bounds; whose son, the late Sir Sydney*Stafford Smythe, of Bounds,* was appointed, in 1750, one of the barons of the Exchequer, in England; but died nearly forty years ago, without issue.

Sir John Smythe of Ostenhanger and Ashford, eldest son† of Customer Smythe, was high sheriff of Kent, 42

* Bounds was bought a few years ago by Lord Darnley, for his mother.

† Jane, one of the sisters, was second wife to Thomas Fanshaw, of Ware-park, in Hertfordshire, remembrancer of the Exchequer, which seat he purchased from Catharine, countess of Huntingdon, about 1570. This Thomas had, by his first wife, Mary Bouchier, Sir Henry, who succeeded to the office of remembrancer, and died 1615, leaving three sons. Sir Richard, third son, was the celebrated poet, who died at Madrid, 1666, æt 69. Sir Thomas, his elder brother, was created viscount Fanshaw of Dromore, in 1661; and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, second viscount, who sold Ware-park. His son, Charles, third viscount, was, in 1680, sent envoy extraordinary to the Prince Regent of Portugal, and was chief remembrancer of the Exchequer; in which place he was succeeded by his brother, Simon, fourth viscount, 1770; on whose death, 1716, Evelyn, the fifth and last viscount, succeeded.

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Elizabeth. He also added to his Kentish property, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Fineux of Hearne and Swingfield, in Kent, (descended from chief justice Fineux). He died 1609, and was succeeded by his son, sir Thomas Smythe of Ostenhanger, who was made a knight of the Bath, in 1616; and advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *viscount Strangford*, July 17, 1628. He died 1635, and was buried at Ashford. His son, Philip, second *viscount Strangford*, resided at Ostenhanger, till having involved himself in debt, he disposed of it. He married, 1630, lady Isabella Sydney, sister of the celebrated Algernon Sydney. His son, Thomas, third viscount, resided at his seat at Sturry-court, near Canterbury, where he died, 1708. His son, Philip, fourth viscount, (who married Mary, daughter of George Porter, son of the celebrated Endymion Porter), died in Sept. 1715; and, about this time all the remaining estates of the family, in Kent, were disposed of. His only son, Endymion, fifth *viscount Strangford*, went over to Ireland, and took his seat in the House of Lords there, 1715. He died 1724; and was buried in St. Peter's church, Dublin. His son, Philip, sixth viscount, entered into holy orders, in 1743; and obtained several preferments, among which was the deanery of Derry, 1752, which he afterwards resigned. He died April 23, 1787. He was succeeded by his son, Lionel, seventh viscount; who was born at Londonderry, May 19, 1753; entered into the army early in life, and served many campaigns in North America; but retiring from the military profession, entered into holy orders, in 1785, and was presented, in 1788, to the living of Kilbrew, in the diocese of Meath. He died Oct. 1, 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Percy Clinton Sydney, eighth and present *viscount Strangford*.

His lordship was born in London, Aug. 31, 1780; and having distinguished himself by his literary talents, was appointed ambassador to the court of Lisbon, Oct. 7, 1806; and has since accompanied that court to the Brasils, where he has received the Portuguese order of the

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Tower and the Guard, and has received also from his own sovereign the honour of the order of the Bath. He is author of "*Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with Remarks on his Life and Writings, Notes,*" &c. &c. The second edition, 1804.

Female Descent.] Judd, Fineux, Sydney, Sydney, ...
 , Porter, Le Larget, Jephson, Philips.

Chief Seat.]

Heir Presumptive.] Unknown.



RODOLPHUS TAAFE, VISCOUNT
TAAFE.

1628.

THE Taafes are an ancient Irish family. John Taafe, archbishop of Armagh, died in 1306. Richard Taafe of Ballybraggan, and Castle-lumpnagh, was sheriff of the county of Louth, in 1315. From him descended Peter Taafe of Ballybraggan, esq. whose son, Nicholas, was member of parliament for the county of Louth, in 1559. His second son, sir Nicholas Taafe of Harlestone, Ballymote, and Smarmore, distinguished himself by his services to the crown, during Tyrone's rebellion; and had a large share of king James's bounty, as well as of queen Elizabeth's, having served them both with great fidelity. He died 1630. His son, sir John Taafe, was knighted in his father's life-time, and in consideration of his father's long services in the wars of Ireland with valour and reputation, was raised to the Irish peerage, by the titles of *baron of Ballymote*, and *viscount Taafe* of Corren, Aug. 1, 1628. He died Jan. 9, 1642, having had fourteen sons. William, ninth son, was ancestor of the present viscount.

Theobald, eldest son, succeeded as second *viscount Taafe*, and was, during the course of the rebellion, constituted general of the province of Munster. In 1651, he was excepted by Cromwell from pardon, for life and estates, in consequence of his extraordinary services and exertions for the crown. After the Restoration he was restored to his estate, and created *earl of Carlingford*, by patent, dated June 26, 1662. He died Dec. 31, 1677, and was buried at Ballymote. His son, Nicholas, third viscount, and second *earl of Carlingford*, was sent, in 1689, envoy or ambassador to the emperor Leopold; but the next year, commanding a regiment of foot in king James's army, lost his life, July 1, 1690, at the battle of the Boyne. He was succeeded by his brother, Francis, third earl, and fourth viscount, who was the famous *count Taafe* of the empire, having been above thirty years in the Imperial service, colonel of the Royal Cuirassiers, and lieutenant-general of the horse. In his younger days, he obtained the golden key, as chamberlain to the emperor, was advanced to be a marshal, counsellor of the state and cabinet, and obtained from the king of Spain the order of the Golden Fleece. He was so highly esteemed by most of the crowned heads of Europe, that when the hereditary honours devolved to him, on his brother's death, he was exempted from forfeiture by a special clause in the act 1 William and Mary. He died without issue, in Aug. 1704; and was succeeded by his nephew, Theobald, fifth viscount, and fourth earl, who receiving a pass from the government, April 25, 1737, to go into Germany, died at Lille, in Flanders, Nov. 24, 1738, without issue; whereby the earldom of Carlingford became extinct. But the viscounty descended to his cousin, Nicholas Taafe, grandson of William Taafe, sixth son of the first viscount.

This Nicholas, sixth *viscount Taafe*, count of the Holy Roman Empire, was educated in Loraine; appointed chancellor to Leopold, father to the emperor Francis I. and from thence entering the Austrian service, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He obtained the golden key

from the emperor Charles VI. as he did from his successor, which mark of distinction both his sons enjoyed. He was colonel of a regiment of Fusileers; and possessed a considerable estate in Silesia. He distinguished himself by the name of *count Taaffe*, during the war of 1738, with the Turks, and behaved at Belgrade with such remarkable bravery, that he gained the victory with great honour. He died Dec. 30, 1769, at the castle of Elisham, in Bohemia. His eldest son, John, who was, in 1761, made a counsellor of the Imperial Aulick of the Empire, died before him at Gortz, Dec. 10, 1765, of a fever, leaving a son, Rodolphus, who succeeded his grandfather as seventh and present *viscount Taaffe*.

His lordship is married, and has issue two sons.

Female Descent.] Bellew, Dillon-O'Kennedy-Roe, Despendler, Choteck.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son.



THOMAS JONES, VISCOUNT
RANELAGH.

1628.

DR. THOMAS JONES (son of sir Roger Jones, alderman of London) having been educated in Christ's College, Cambridge, obtained successively the preferments of chancellor and dean of St. Patrick's Dublin, and in 1584, was made bishop of Meath; from whence he was translated, in 1605, to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin. He was also made lord chancellor of Ireland, in Oct. 1605, which high office he filled till his decease, April 10, 1619. His eldest surviving son, sir Roger Jones, of Durhamston, in the county of Westmeath, succeeded to the estates, which his father had formed, and was raised to the Irish peerage, Aug. 25, 1628, by the title of *baron Jones of Navan, and viscount Ranelagh*. He died 1638, leaving two sons, of whom Thomas, the second, was ancestor to the present peer. Arthur, eldest son, second *viscount Ranelagh*, died 669, leaving one son, Richard, third viscount.

This viscount Richard, was chosen to the English par-

liament for the borough of Castle-Rising, in Norfolk, and for West-Looe, in Cornwall. He was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, 1674, and created *earl of Ranelagh*. He was several years paymaster to the army; and was sworn of the privy council to king William, 1691. He died Jan. 5, 1711; having had for his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Francis, lord Willoughby of Parham, through whom came a claim to his heirs, of the English *barony of De Roos*. He left no surviving male issue: but his daughter, lady Frances, married Thomas, earl Coningsby. See title *De Roos*, in Vol. II. p. 61. The right to the viscounty then devolved on the heir male of Thomas Jones, second son of the first viscount; but who did not claim the right till 1759.

This Thomas was father of Roger Jones, who served in the English parliament for the city of Winchester; and left issue, Charles Jones, several years a cornet in lord Carpenter's regiment of Dragoons, who died in Ireland, leaving issue a son, Charles.

This last Charles claimed the honour, and sat in parliament, 1759, as fourth *viscount Ranelagh*. In 1760, he obtained an annual pension of £300; which, in 1764, was augmented to £400. In 1760, an address was presented to his Majesty by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, requesting him to confer the sum of £1000 on his lordship for his merit and services as chairman to the committees of the House. Similar addresses were presented in 1771, and 1774; and, in 1775, another, augmenting the sum to £1600, which was repeated in 1777, and 1779; and again, in 1781, and 1783, for £2000; and, in 1785, 1786, and 1787, for £1400. He died April 20, 1798, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, fifth viscount; who was a post-captain in the Royal Navy; and dying unmarried, Dec. 24, 1800, was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, sixth and present *viscount Ranelagh*; then a major in the 66th regiment of Foot.

His lordship was born Feb. 2, 1763, and married, Aug. 21, 1804, miss Stephens, natural daughter of the late Sir

Philip Stephens, bart. secretary to the Admiralty; which lady died without issue, June 17, 1805; and his lordship married, secondly, Sept. 15, 1811, Caroline, sole daughter of the late colonel Lee of Yorkshire.

Female Descent.] Purdon, Moore, Harris, Gulston, Douglas, Montgomery.

Chief Seat.] Monkstown, near Dublin.

Heir Presumptive.] His next brother, Richard; born 1764.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, Benjamin, John, and William.



RICHARD FITZWILLIAM, VISCOUNT
FITZWILLIAM.

1629.

THIS is supposed to be a younger branch of the English family of Fitzwilliam. They attended king John to Ireland, when chief governor of the kingdom, and founded this stock, which has flourished from that time to the present. John Fitzwilliam was living 1282: R. Fitzwilliam of Ballymon, was living in the reign of king Edward II. William Fitzwilliam was constable of the castle of Wicklow; and, in 1375, chief commander and governor of that part of the country. He was, in 1367, lord of Kickenran. His son, William, was sheriff of the county of Meath, in 1382. In 1385, he was appointed keeper of the Great Seal of the Exchequer: he died 1397. His son John, was slain the next year. To him succeeded Thomas Fitzwilliam, father of Richard, who was living at Donnybrook, near Dublin, in 1432; Philip, presumed to be his son, was living at Merryong, in 1442, and to him succeeded Stephen; and to him William, father of Richard.

father of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Meryon, esq. who was sheriff of the county of Dublin, in 1511, and died 1529. His son, Richard Fitzwilliam of Baggotrath, esq. was one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber, in 1527. His eldest son, sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Meryon and Baggotrath, having enjoyed many honourable appointments under the crown, died 1592, leaving his eldest son, sir Richard of Meryon, to succeed, who was constable of the castle of Wicklow, and lord warden of the marches of Leinster, and died 1595. His eldest son, sir Thomas, succeeded at Meryon, and was knighted 1608; was sheriff of the county of Dublin, 1609; and advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Fitzwilliam* of Thorn-castle, and *viscount Fitzwilliam* of Meryon, Aug. 5, 1629. Being a Catholic, and in favour with the monarch, he went to England, and served king Charles I. in the rebellion, and obtained a grant of a *privy-seal* for an earldom of that kingdom; but the great seal not being in the power of that unfortunate monarch, the patent could not be legally effected. He was outlawed in Ireland; which outlawry was reversed by king Charles II. His eldest surviving son, Oliver, became second *viscount Fitzwilliam*. He was a lieutenant-general under the marquis of Ormond, and acquired a complete victory at Roscommon, and gained the province of Connaught to the king's service, for which, and other services, king Charles II. created him *earl of Tyrconnel*, 1661, (or 1663). He died without issue, at his house in Meryon, April 11, 1667; and was succeeded by his brother, William, third *viscount Fitzwilliam*, who had been lieutenant-colonel of the 3000 men which his brother took into France, in the time of the Civil Wars; was governor of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, and lieutenant-general of that county. He died before 1681, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, fourth viscount, who was of the privy council to king James II. by whom he was appointed, June 1, 1690, a commissioner of the Treasury, and commanded a regiment of horse in his army. He was accordingly outlawed; but got his outlawry reversed.

He died Feb. 20, 1704, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, fifth viscount, who, conforming to the established religion, took his seat in the House of Lords. King George I. called him to his privy council, Oct. 9, 1714; and king George II. did the same on his accession. In 1726, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Fowey, in Cornwall. He died at Thorpe, in Surry, June 6, 1743, and was succeeded by his son, Richard, sixth *viscount Fitzwilliam*, born 1711, who, in Nov. 1733, was appointed cornet of horse in the Royal Regiment of Horse, and at his father's death was in Germany, in his majesty's service. In 1744, he was elected a knight of the Bath; and, in 1746, sworn of the privy council. He was also vice-admiral of the province of Leinster, and F. R. S. He died May 25, 1776, and was buried in Donnybrook-chapel, near Dublin; being succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, seventh and present *viscount Fitzwilliam*.

His lordship was born in Aug. 1745; and is unmarried.

Female Descent.] Bathe, Finglas, Preston, Plunket, Luttrell, Stapleton, Shelley, Decker.

Chief Seat.] Mount-Merion, in the county of Dublin.

Heir Presumptive.] The son of his next brother, William, who died in 1810, if any.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, John and Thomas.

BARNEWALL, VISCOUNT
KINGSLAND.*

1646.

A CLAIM to this honour is now before the House of Lords,
made by a descendant from a collateral branch.

* Before him is,
Thomas James Warren Bulkeley, viscount Bulkeley, Jan. 19, 1643—
baron Bulkeley in England, for whom see Vol. II. p. 212.



WILLIAM HOW, VISCOUNT HOW.*

1701.

JOHN How, esq. (son of John, who died 1574,) obtained large estates in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, by marriage with Jane, sister and heir of sir Richard Grubham of Wishford, in Wiltshire. His eldest son, sir John How, had the manor of Compton, in Gloucestershire, of which county he was sheriff, 1650; and also Wishford, &c. near Salisbury; and was made a *baronet*, Sept. 22, 1660. His second son, John, was ancestor to viscount How. Sir Richard, eldest son, second baronet, was succeeded by his son, sir Richard, third baronet, who died without issue, 1730. John How, second son of the first baronet, represented Gloucestershire in parliament, from 1661, to 1678, and having married Annabella, one of the natural daugh-

* Before him are.

George James Cholmondeley, viscount Cholmondeley of Kells, March 29, 1661—earl Cholmondeley, in England, for whom see Vol. I. p. 206.

John Christopher Burton Dawnay, viscount Downe, July 19, 1680—baron Dawnay, in England, for whom see Vol. II. p. 325.

ters of Emanuel Scrope, earl of Sunderland, who divided his large estates among them, obtained the seat at *Langar*, in Notts, where he fixed his residence. This lady died in 1703. John Grubham How, their second son, was ancestor to the late lords Chedworth. Sir Scrope How, eldest son, born 1648, was member of parliament for the county of Nottingham, in the reigns of Charles II. and William and Anne; and was active for the Revolution, for which he was made a groom of his majesty's bedchamber, March 7, 1689; and advanced to the peerage of Ireland, May 16, 1701, by the titles of *baron of Glenawley*, and *viscount How*. He died at Langar, Jan. 26, 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Emanuel Scrope, second *viscount How*, who also succeeded, in 1730, to the English baronetage, created 1660. He was member of parliament for the county of Nottingham, in the reigns of king George I. and king George II. and being appointed, in May, 1732, governor of Barbadoes, died there, March 29, 1735. He was succeeded by his eldest son, sir George Augustus, third viscount, who, in May, 1747, was returned member of parliament for the town of Nottingham; and entering into the army, obtained a commission in the first regiment of Foot Guards, May 1, 1749. In 1757, he was promoted to a regiment of foot; and afterwards commanding as a brigadier general under general Abercrombie, in North America, was killed in a skirmish with a party of French on the march towards Ticonderoga, July 5, 1757, dying unmarried, and much lamented.—He was succeeded by his next brother, Richard, fourth viscount, who entering the naval service, rose to all the honours and distinctions of that noble profession, and was created an English peer, by the title of *viscount How*, 1782; and *baron and earl How*, (with remainder of the barony to his daughters, 1788. He died Aug. 5, 1799, leaving a daughter, the present baroness How of England, for whom Vol. II. p. 244.) He was succeeded by his brother, sir William, as fifth and present *viscount How*.

His lordship entering the army early, rose to all its ap-

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pointments; became a lieut.-general, in 1773, and had the command of the 19th regiment of Dragoons; was a member of the British privy council; obtained a red ribbon; and, in 1775, was appointed commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in North America, where his operations (till his recall, in 1778) are fully recorded in the annals of his country. He married Frances, fourth daughter of the right hon. William Conolly of Castletown, in Kildare, by the lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, third earl of Strafford.

Female Descent.] Grubham, Rich, Scrope, Allington, Kielmansegge.

Chief Seat.] Langar, Nottinghamshire.

Heir Presumptive.] None.



ROBERT MOLESWORTH, VISCOUNT
MOLESWORTH.*

1716.

THE Molesworths are an ancient English family. John Molesworth of Helperton, in Northamptonshire, served the office of escheator for the county of Rutland, and dying 1542, left issue, John, who, by Margaret, daughter and heir of William Westcott of Handsacre, in Staffordshire, left five sons, Anthony, Robert, Bevil, John, and Wingfield.

John, fourth son, seated himself at *Pencarrow*, in Cornwall, and was ancestor to the baronets still seated there.

Anthony Molesworth, eldest son, obtained a seat and estate at Fotheringay, in Northamptonshire, by marriage with Cecily, daughter and heir of Thomas Hurland of that place; but being a man of generosity and hospitality, and busily entertaining queen Elizabeth at that seat for

Precedent to him is, John James Hamilton, viscount Strabane, 2, 1702—marquis of Abercorn, in England, for whom see Vol. I. p.

several days, he so involved himself in debt, that he was necessitated to sell the best part of his property, and among the rest, his patrimony of Helyerton. His eldest son, William Moleworth, accompanied the duke of Buckingham in the expedition to the Isle of Rhee, and commanded a company in the regiment of sir Peregrine Bertie. He left three sons, Guy, Edward, and Robert, which last served under his brother, Guy, through the civil wars, in the station of captain; and, after Ireland was delivered up by the marquis of Ormond to the parliament of England, became an adventurer for carrying on the war, in order to reduce it to obedience, and obtained allotments of land in the county of Meath. He afterwards became an eminent merchant of Dublin, and in high confidence with the government then presiding in Ireland. He died Sept. 3, 1656. He left a posthumous son, and only child, Robert Moleworth, esq. who was born at Dublin, in Sept. four days after his father's death, and was educated in that university. He distinguished himself by an early attachment to the Revolution; for which he was attainted by king James's parliament, May 7, 1689; and had his estate of £2825 a year sequestered. King William immediately called him into his privy council; and, in 1692, sent him envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, where, in that honourable station, he resided several years, and made those useful remarks on tyrannical government, which he published after his return, and which have been generally esteemed, and translated into several languages. He sat in parliament for both kingdoms, being chosen both for the borough of Swords, in Ireland; and for those of St. Michael, Bodmin, and East Retford, in England; in which station he took an active part in support of the liberty and constitution of his country. At length having constantly asserted and strenuously maintained the Hanoverian succession to the throne, he was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by patent, dated July 16, 1716, by the titles of *baron of Philipstown*, and *viscount Moleworth* of Swords. He was F.R.S. and continued to serve his country with in-

defatigable industry, integrity, and talent, till the last two years of his life, when, worn out with constant business, he passed the remainder of his days in a learned retirement. He died May 22, 1725, æt. 69, and was buried at Swords. He had seven sons, of whom William, the third son, was ancestor of the present peer. John, eldest son, succeeded as second *viscount Moleworth*; he was born in 1679; and, in May, 1710, was appointed a commissioner of the Stamp Office, and the same month sent envoy extraordinary to the duke of Tuscany. In 1715, he succeeded his father as one of the commissioners of trade and plantation. In 1720, he was sent envoy extraordinary to the king of Sardinia; and was also his majesty's minister at Florence, Venice, and Switzerland, which he held till his father's death called him to Ireland, where he arrived from Turin, July 8, 1725. He died in London, the next year, Feb. 17, 1726,* without issue male; his only child, who was posthumous, being a daughter. He was succeeded by his brother, Richard, third *viscount Moleworth*, who had been a captain of horse, and aid-du-camp to the duke of Marlborough, with whom he distinguished himself at the battle of Ramillies. He was appointed lieutenant of the ordnance, 1714; elected member of parliament for Swords, 1 George I.; and, in 1724, succeeded to the command of Whetham's Regiment of Foot. In 1731, he succeeded general Crofts in his Regiment of Dragoons; was made a major general, 1735; was, in 1736, appointed to the command of the Royal Irish Dragoons; was made lieutenant-general, 1739; and master-general of the Ordnance, Jan. 1, 1740; a general of horse, 1746; and lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, Sept. 1751. At length he rose to the rank of field-marshal. He died Oct. 12, 1758, aged 78. His widow, with three of her daughters, perished by a dreadful fire which broke

* Mary, one of his sisters, (a daughter of the first viscount), was author of a collection of poems, which her father published, and dedicated to Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales. She was married to George Monck, esq. of Stephen's Green, and died 1715.

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out in her house, in London, May 7, 1763. He was succeeded by his only son, Richard Nassau, fourth *viscount Molefworth*, born Nov. 4, 1748, who dying, unmarried, June 23, 1793, was succeeded by his cousin, Robert Molefworth, present and fifth *viscount Molefworth*, (eldest son of the hon. captain William Molefworth, who had served in the wars in Spain, and, in 1714, was appointed surveyor of crown lands, &c. and, in the reign of king George I. was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Philipstown, and died at Bath, March 6, 1770, leaving three sons.)

His lordship was born Dec. 1729, and served early in life in the army, having been appointed, in Oct. 1745, cornet, and, in Jan. 1753, lieutenant in his uncle's regiment of dragoons. He married, Aug. 18, 1761, Mary Anne, daughter of Israel Alleyne, esq. and has four sons, and five daughters.

Female Descent.] Westcot, Hurland, Palmes, Byffe, Coote, Adair.

Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, William Thomas, lieutenant-colonel in the army, born Aug. 18, 1768.

Younger Branches.] His younger son, Robert, who is married, and has issue; and the issue of his three uncles Edward, Coote, and Byffe Molefworth.—Also the Molefworths of Pencarrow, in Cornwall.



RICHARD CHETWYND, VISCOUNT
CHETWYND.

1717.

The Chetwynds are an English Staffordshire family of great antiquity and respect. They took their name from their earliest residence at Chetwynd, in Shropshire. Sir John Chetwynd of Chetwynd had a grant of free-warren in all his lands in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Warwickshire, 37 Henry III. They obtained the lordship of Ingestrie, in Staffordshire, by marriage with the heiress of Philip de Mitton. Sir Philip Chetwynd was sheriff of Staffordshire, 7 and 15 Henry IV. He served in the French wars, and had several important commands, and died 24 Henry VI. His grandson, William, was gentleman usher of the chamber to king Henry VII. and was slain by the contrivance of sir Humphry Stanley, 9 Henry VII. William, his son, succeeded at Ingestrie, and was sheriff of Staffordshire, 27 Henry VIII. His son, Thomas, died 1556, leaving his son, John Chetwynd of Ingestrie, esq. who was sheriff of his county 20 Elizabeth,

and died 1592. His son, sir Walter Chetwynd of Ingestrie, was sheriff 1607; and was father of Walter Chetwynd, esq. whose son, Walter Chetwynd, esq. was sheriff 1680; and is memorable for having improved his seat at Ingestrie, and rebuilt the church. He died March 21, 1692. He was succeeded by his cousin, Walter Chetwynd, son of his uncle, John Chetwynd of Ridge, (which John had also two younger sons, John, and William Richard). Walter, who thus succeeded to the estate of his cousin, was member of parliament for Stafford, or Lichfield, from 1703, till his death. In the reign of queen Anne he was master of the buck-hounds; and, in 1714, appointed chief ranger of St. James's Park, and keeper of the Mall there, which he resigned in 1727. On June 29, 1717, he was raised to the Irish peerage, by the titles of *baron of Rathdowne*, and *viscount Chetwynd of Bearhaven*, with limitation of the honours to the heirs male of the body of his father. He died at Ingestrie, without issue, Feb. 21, 1735, and was succeeded by his next brother, John, second *viscount Chetwynd*, who had served in parliament for Stockbridge, St. Mawes, and Stafford, from 1702; was receiver-general of the duchy of Lancaster, in the reign of queen Anne; was made one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, in 1714; and appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, 1717. In 1735, he succeeded his brother, as recorder of Stafford. He died June 21, 1767, leaving a daughter and heir, who was married to the late earl of Talbot, and carried Ingestrie and the bulk of the estates into that family. He was succeeded by his next brother, William Richard, third *viscount Chetwynd*, who, before his accession to the honour, resided at Haseler, near Lichfield. In June, 1708, he was appointed resident at the court of Genoa; elected member to the English parliament, 1714; made a commissioner of the Admiralty, 1717, which he resigned, 1727, on being appointed master-worker of the Mint, an office which he held till June 1, 1769. He died April 3, 1770, at 51. His wife was Honora, daughter of William Baker, C.

consul at Algiers, by Deborah, daughter of sir Leonard Robinson, knight, (ancestor to lord Rokeby). William, his son and heir, succeeded as fourth *viscount Chetwynd*, and died 1791. His eldest son, William, having died before him, 1779, he was succeeded by his second son, Richard, fifth and present *viscount Chetwynd*.

His lordship* was born Sept. 29, 1757, and is now clerk of his majesty's privy council. He married, July 30, 1791, Charlotte, sister to Ralph William Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, in Northamptonshire, and has two sons, and three daughters.

Female Descent.] Mildmere, Molyns, ..., Baker, Cope.

Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] His son, Richard Walter, born Dec. 14, 1800.

Younger Branches.] His younger brother, major-general Granville Anson, who has taken the name of Stapylton.—Also a remote branch is sir George Chetwynd, bart.

* One of his sisters is mother of Henry Golbourn, esq. member of parliament, late under secretary of state. Another is wife of lord Robert Seymour.



GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, VISCOUNT
BOYNE.*

1717.

SIR FREDERICK HAMILTON, younger brother of James, first earl of Abercorn, early embracing a military life, signalized himself under the banner of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; after which returning home, in the latter end of the reign of king James I. he came into Ireland, 1620, and succeeded to the command of a company of foot. He was a gentleman in ordinary of the privy chamber to that king and king Charles I. and possessed a great share of their esteem. He and his sons, James and Frederick, were considerable officers in the service of king Charles I. and king Charles II. during the rebellions. Gustavus Hamilton, his third and youngest son, was captain in the army in the reign of king Charles II. and on the accession of king James II. was sworn of his privy council. On king William's landing in England, he

* Precedent to him is, George Brodrick, viscount Midleton, 2d Brodrick, in England, for whom see Vol. II. p. 327.

raised four regiments of foot and two of dragoons, for his service; and was in all the battles fought by general Ginkel, for the reduction of the kingdom; on the accomplishment of which he was sworn of the privy council to king William; made a brigadier-general, 1696, and had a grant of forfeited lands. Queen Anne advanced him to the rank of a major-general, 1703; and in her first parliament he represented the county of Donegal, which county he continued to represent till king George I. raised him to the peerage, Oct. 20, 1715, by the title of *baron Hamilton* of Stackallan; from whence he was promoted to the dignity of *viscount Boyne*, Aug. 20, 1717. He died Sept. 16, 1723, æt. 84. His eldest son, Frederick, died before him, Dec. 10, 1715, leaving a son, Gustavus, who succeeded his grandfather as second *viscount Boyne*. This nobleman was chosen to the English parliament, representative for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, 1735; and was appointed a commissioner of the revenue, in Ireland, 1737. He died, unmarried, April 18, 1746; and was succeeded by his cousin, Frederick, (son of his uncle, Gustavus), as third *viscount Boyne*. This peer was born 1718, and died without issue, at his house at Drumcondra, Jan. 2, 1772. He was succeeded by his brother, Richard Hamilton of Stackallan, fourth *viscount Boyne*, born 1724, who dying July 30, 1789, æt. 65, was succeeded by his son, Gustavus, fifth and present *viscount Boyne*.

His lordship was born Dec. 20, 1749, and married, April 1, 1773, Martha Somerville, only daughter of sir Quaille Somerville, bart. by whom he has two daughters and two sons.

Female Descent.] Vaughan, Brooke, Bellew, Bury.

Chief Seat.] At Tunbridge Wells, in Kent.

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Gustavus, born 1777.



JOSHUA ALLEN, VISCOUNT ALLEN.

1717.

THIS family first transplanted itself from England to Holland more than two centuries ago; and thence back to Ireland, whither John Allen, esq. was sent as a factor for the Dutch, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Being afterwards eminent for his skill in architecture, he was much patronized by lord Strafford, the lord lieutenant. His son, Sir Joshua, was largely engaged in merchandize, and thus making a considerable fortune, was sheriff of Dublin, 1664, and lord mayor, 1673. Taking an active part in the revolution, he was attainted by king James's parliament, 1689; and died July 8, 1691. His eldest son, John Allen, esq. born 1666, bore a captain's commission in king William's army; represented the county of Wicklow in parliament in the reign of queen Anne; and that of Dublin on king George's accession; was sworn of the privy council, 1714; and raised to the peerage, Aug. 23, 1717, by the titles of *baron Allen* of Stillorgan, and *viscount Allen*. He died in London, Nov. 8, 1726. His eldest son, Joshua, became second *viscount Allen*. He was born 1685;

sat in parliament, while a commoner, for the county of Kildare; and was sheriff for that county, 1720, and 1725. He died at Stillorgan, Decr 5, 1742, and was succeeded by his son, John, third *viscount Allen*, member of parliament for Carysfort, 1732. He died, unmarried, May 25, 1745. (His sisters and coheirs were, Elizabeth, married, in 1750, to John Proby of Elton-hall, co. Huntingdon, afterwards created lord Carysfort, 1759; and Frances, married to sir William Mayne, created lord Newhaven, now extinct.) His first cousin, John, (son of his uncle, Richard), succeeded as fourth *viscount Allen*. He had been a captain in general Browne's regiment of horse. Afterwards taking an active part against government, he found his military services not likely to be rewarded; and, therefore, retiring from public life, passed his time at his seat of Puncherstown, in the county of Kildare, where he died, unmarried, Nov. 10, 1753. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Joshua, fifth and present *viscount Allen*.

His lordship was born April 25, 1728; served in the army in Germany, as captain of the 37th regiment of foot, during the campaigns of 1758, 1759, and 1760, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was wounded in the memorable battle of Minden, 1759. In 1761, he was appointed deputy quarter-master-general to the forces sent to the relief of Portugal, under the command of lord Tyrawley, where he served till the peace. In 1762, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk; and again for the same in the ensuing parliament. In 1763, he was appointed to the command of a company of foot, in the first regiment of Foot Guards, from which he retired in 1775. In 1770, he had a grant of an annual pension of £600. He married, 1781, Frances, eldest daughter of Gayner Barry, esq. of Dorrington, in Meath, by whom he has issue.

Female Descent.] Wybrow, Fitzgerald, Green.

Chief Seat.] Ladytown, in the county of Kildare.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Joshua William, lately a lieutenant in the third regiment of Foot Guards.



RICHARD BARRINGTON, VISCOUNT
BARRINGTON.*

1720.

THE name of Barrington was assumed by this family two generations ago. Their male ancestors bore the name of *Shute*; a family who were of some standing in the counties of Leicester and Cambridge. Christopher Shute was appointed second baron of the Exchequer, 1579. Francis Shute of Upton, in Leicestershire, was his eldest son. Benjamin Shute, younger son of Francis, died 1683. John Shute of the Inner Temple, third son of Benjamin, was brought up to the bar; made a commissioner of the customs, 1708. In 1710, John Wildman, † c. q. of Becketts, in Berkshire, adopted him, and left his large estate to him. Some years afterwards he had another large estate

* Precedent to him is, James Walter Grimston, viscount Grimston 1719—baron of Verulam, in England, 1796; and baron Forrester, in Scotland, 1863; for whom see Vol. II. p. 253. and Vol. III. p. 270.

† He was son of sir John Wildman, postmaster-general, and alderman of London, who died 1693, æt. 72.

left to him by Francis Barrington,* esq. of Tofts, in Essex, who had married his first cousin, Elizabeth Shute, but died without issue—in consequence of which bequest, he assumed the name of Barrington. In 1714, and 1722, he was returned member of parliament for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. He was a man of learning and talents; and distinguished himself in controversy both as a theological and political writer. On July 1, 1720, he was raised to the Irish peerage, by the titles of *baron Barrington of Newcastle*, and *viscount Barrington of Ardglass*. He died Dec. 14, 1734, after a few hours illness, æt. 56. An account of him may be found in almost every collection of English biography. All his five sons rose to some rank in the world. John, second son, died in 1764, a major-general in the army; Daines, third son, was a Welch judge, and eminent as a legal antiquary and naturalist. He died, unmarried, 179.. His *Observations on the Statutes* still retain their celebrity, Samuel died an admiral, in 1800; and Shute is still living, as bishop of Durham, having sat for forty-three years on the episcopal bench. William, eldest son, succeeded his father as second *viscount Barrington*. He was elected member of parliament for Berwick, 1739; appointed a lord of the Admiralty, 1746; master of the great wardrobe, 1754; sworn of the privy council, 1755; made chancellor of the Exchequer, 1761; treasurer of the Navy, 1762; and secretary at war, 1765, which office he continued till 1778, when he retired from public business, and from parliament. He died Feb. 1, 1793, and was succeeded by his nephew, William, third viscount, (eldest son of his brother, general Barrington). This peer died July 13, 1801, without issue; and was succeeded by his brother, Richard, fourth and present *viscount Barrington*.

His lordship was formerly in the army; and married,

* This Francis was descended from sir Gobart Barrington of Tofts, younger son of sir Thomas Barrington of Barrington Hall, the second baronet of that family.

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in 1783, Susan, daughter of William Budder, esq. but has no issue.

Female Descent.] Burgoyne, Meautys, Caryl, Daines, Vassal.

Chief Seat.] Becket-house, in the parish of Shrivenham, Berks.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, George, prebendary of Durham, who married, 1788, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Adair, esq. by lady Caroline, eldest daughter of William Anne, second earl of Albemarle, by whom he has issue.



HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT
PALMERSTON.*

1722.

PETER TEMPLE, of Stow, in Buckinghamshire, died, and was buried at Stow, May 27, 1577.

John, eldest son, was ancestor of the Temples of Stow, and by the female line of the present marquis of Buckingham, &c.

Anthony Temple, younger son of Peter, was father of William Temple, knight, who having been educated at St. John and King's College, Cambridge, became fellow there; took the degree of A.M. and was appointed master of the school, at Lincoln. He became a great proficient in the philosophical studies of that day, and published two treatises on those subjects in elegant Latin, one of which was dedicated, in 1581, to sir Philip Sydney, who thus took him into his patronage and friendship; and when he went on to Flushing, engaged Mr. Temple as his secretary.

Before him is William Hall Gage, viscount Gage, Sept. 14, 1720—Gage, in England, 1790, for whom see Vol. II. p. 276.

At that great man's death he was taken in the same capacity by the earl of Essex, with whom he continued till his tragical end, in 1600; and for whose indiscretions he was afterwards pursued by the enmity of Cecil, from which he fled to Ireland, where, at the solicitation of archbishop Usher, he accepted the provostship of the university of Dublin, 1609. Here he lived seventeen years; and, in 1613, was elected member of parliament for the University. He was knighted by lord deputy St. John, 1622, having been appointed a master in Chancery, 1609, which he held till 1625. He died Jan. 15, 1627, æt. 73. His eldest son, sir John Temple, born in 1600, received his education in the University of Dublin; and was sent early abroad to accomplish himself by foreign travel; and on his return, was bred in the court of king Charles I. came back to Ireland to take possession of his inheritance at his father's death; and was knighted, and constituted master of the Rolls, 1640. At the breaking out of the rebellion, 1641, he saved the city of Dublin, by undertaking in the character of commissary-general, to procure a store of provisions for the castle, under circumstances of uncommon difficulty, and total want of money and credit. He enjoyed the particular friendship and confidence of Robert Sydney, earl of Leicester, the lord deputy. In 1643, he was imprisoned for opposing the earl of Ormond in his treaties with the Irish; but, after a year, was freed by the parliament, who considering him a sufferer for the republican cause, procured him a seat in the house of commons; and entrusted him much with the management of the Irish affairs. In 1648, he fell into disgrace with the ruling powers, by voting in favour of the king's concessions as sufficient for settling the peace of the kingdom; and continued privately in London, during the sad scene that followed, till, in 1653, he was taken into the confidence of the protector, from whom, and the commonwealth, he received many substantial favours for his important services. At the restoration, he was continued master of the Rolls, sworn of the privy council, and, with his eldest son, Wm.

liam, represented the county of Carlow in parliament, 1661. In 1673, he was constituted vice-treasurer of Ireland; and lived with great hospitality and esteem, till his death, Nov. 14, 1677, æt. 77. He married the sister of the celebrated and learned divine, Dr. Henry Hammond. He was author of the *History of the Irish Rebellion and Massacre*, in Oct. 1643, which baron Maseres (in his preface to his late reprint of *May's History of the Long Parliament*) pronounces to be *excellent*, and a proper sequel to May, and has, therefore, reprinted. He left two sons, sir William, and sir John, father to the first lord Palmerston.

Sir William Temple is a name of too much eminence to be unknown to any reader of English history. He was born about 1628; and succeeded to the mastership of the Rolls after his father's decease, by a reversionary grant; an office which he surrendered in 1696. He was created a baronet, 1665. His negotiations in foreign courts attest his great talents as a statesman; and his writings have immortalized his memory. His various employments, and the interesting history of his life, may be found at large in all our biographical collections. The part he took in public affairs in the reign of king Charles II. and the great confidence which king William put in him are too notorious to be detailed. He died at his seat at Moor-park, near Farnham, in Surry, in Jan. 1698, æt. 70. He left a son, John, who left two daughters; Elizabeth, married to her first cousin, John Temple, esq. younger son of sir John; and Dorothy to Nicholas Bacon, esq. of Shrubland-all, in Suffolk.

Sir John Temple, younger brother of sir William, was appointed by patent, Feb. 1660, solicitor-general of Ireland. In 1661, he was appointed member of parliament for Carlow, and soon after chosen speaker of the House of Commons, not having then attained his thirtieth year. He is afterwards knighted; and being esteemed one of the best lawyers of his time, was made attorney-general, 1684, which he continued till his disapproval of the measures king James II. obliged him to leave Ireland; when he

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and his brother were attainted, and had their estates sequestered; his estate being then valued at £1700 a year. The revolution restored him to his employments; and in so high esteem was he, that archbishop Sheldon said, *he had the curse of the gospel, because all men spoke well of him.* At length he retired to the estate he had purchased, at East-Sheen, in Surry, where he died March 10, 1704, æt. 72. His eldest son, Henry Temple, was appointed chief remembrancer of the Exchequer, in Ireland, 1680, for life, which was renewed to his son, Henry, 1716. He was advanced to the Irish peerage by patent, March 12, 1722, by the titles of *baron Temple* of Mount-Temple, and *viscount Palmerston* of Palmerston. In 1727, and 1732, he was chosen member to the English parliament, for East Grinstead, in Suffex; in 1734, for Boffiney; and, in 1741, for Wobly. He died at Chelsea, June 10, 1757, aged 84, having survived his eldest son, Henry, who died at his father's seat, Aug. 18, 1740, and was buried at Mortlake, in Surry, leaving an only son, Henry, born Dec. 4, 1739, who succeeded his grandfather as second *viscount Palmerston*, and served in the English parliament for East Loo, in Cornwall, and Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and was a lord of the Admiralty, from 1766 to 1777. He was a man of some literary attainments, and dying April 17, 1802, æt. 63, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry John, third and present *viscount Palmerston*.

His lordship was born Oct. 20, 1784, and is at present member of parliament for Cambridge University, and secretary at war.

Female Descent.] Harrison, Hammond, Yarner, Hochlon, Barnard, Mee.

Chief Seat.] Broadlands, near Rumsey, Hampshire.
Heir Presumptive.] His brother.



WILLIAM GEORGE MONCTON ARUNDEL, VISCOUNT GALWAY.

1727.

THE Monctons are an ancient Yorkshire family. Thomas Moncton, esq. became lord of Cavil, in that county, by marrying, in 1454, (33 Henry VI.) Elenor, daughter and coheir of William Moston, (by Janet, daughter and heir of sir Anthony Bosvile, son of sir Thomas Bosvile, by Catherine, daughter and heir of sir John Cavil of Cavil.) By this marriage Thomas Moncton had issue Robert Moncton, esq. of Cavil, his heir, who lived in the reigns of Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and was father of William, a captain of foot, under the earl of Hertford, 1545, who left issue, Christopher, his son and heir, father of Marmaduke Moncton of Cavil, esq. whose eldest son, sir Philip Moncton of Cavil, born 1576, was knighted 1617, and had issue, sir Francis Moncton, who was knighted at York by Charles I. for his loyalty, Jan. 25, 1641; whose son, sir Philip Moncton of Hotheroid, in Yorkshire, was knighted at Newcastle, 1643, and having

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served some time in parliament for Scarborough, was reputed a delinquent for his loyalty to his prince, and underwent two several banishments, with many imprisonments during the war; his grandfather, father, and himself being all at one time imprisoned by Cromwell. His eldest son, Robert Moncton, esq. took an active part in the revolution; and on the accession of king William, was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations. In 1695, he was member of parliament for Pontefract; and, in 1701, for Aldborough, in Yorkshire. His eldest son, John Moncton, esq. was raised to the Irish peerage by patent, dated July 17, 1727, by the titles of *baron of Kiliard*, and *viscount Galway*. He served in the English parliament for Clitheroe, 1722, and 1727; and for Pontefract, 1734, 1741, and 1747. In 1734, he was appointed one of the commissioners of revenue in Ireland; and, in 1748, surveyor-general of the crown lands in England and Wales. He died July 15, 1751, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, second *viscount Galway*, who, in 1747, was chosen member of parliament for Pontefract; and, in 1748, appointed receiver-general of the crown and tithes in the counties of York, &c. In 1749, he was elected member of parliament for Thirsk; in 1769, he assumed, by sign-manual, the name of *Arundel*, in pursuance of the injunction of the will of his maternal aunt, lady Frances Arundel, widow of Richard Arundel, only brother of John, *lord Arundel* of Trerise, and sister to John, duke of Rutland. His lordship died Nov. 18, 1772; and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Henry, third *viscount Galway*; who dying, unmarried, March 2, 1774, was succeeded by his only brother, Robert Moncton Arundel, fourth *viscount Galway*, who was born 1752; served at one time in parliament for the city of York; and, in 1784, was appointed comptroller of his majesty's household. He afterwards enjoyed the honour of the knighthood of the Bath; and dying July 23, 1810, was succeeded by his eldest son, William George, fifth and present viscount.

His lordship was born March 28, 1782, and married, June 4, 1804, Catharine Elizabeth, daughter of the late captain George Handfield, and niece of sir William Smith of Hill-hall, in Essex, bart. by whom he has four sons.

Female Descent.] Cavil, Aske, Haffey, Wentworth, Sutton, Savile, Eyre, Fontayne, Manners, Villa-Real, Mathew.

Chief Seat.] Serleby, Nottinghamshire.

His Apparent.] His eldest son, George Edward, born March 1, 1805.



RICHARD WINGFIELD, VISCOUNT
POWERSCOURT.

1743.

THE Wingfields are a family of great antiquity and lustre, who have been formerly exceedingly numerous in England; and also three times enjoyed the peerage of Ireland. They were seated very early at Wingfield-castle, in Suffolk. Sir John Wingfield died in the latter end of the reign of king Edward II. leaving three sons, sir John, Richard, and sir Thomas.

1. Sir John Wingfield of Wingfield-castle, was living 1360. He left a daughter and heir, Catharine, who carried Wingfield and other large estates to her husband Michael Delapole, who was created earl of Suffolk, and died 1388, ancestor to the ducal house of Suffolk.

2. Richard Wingfield of Dynington, whose son, Sir William, represented the county of Suffolk in the reign of Richard II. and died 1398.

3. Sir Thomas Wingfield of Letheringham, in Suffolk, ancestor to the present family, whose son, sir John

Wingfield of Letheringham, was father of sir Robert, who dying 1409, was buried at Dennington, leaving his son and heir, sir Robert Wingfield, who was knighted at Hereford, by king Henry VI. and increased his estate by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to sir Robert Goufell, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Fitzalan, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and heir to John, lord Maltravers. He died 1431, and was buried at Letheringham, leaving six sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of sir William Brandon, who by her was grandfather of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk.

Sir Henry Wingfield, sixth son, was seated at Orford, in Suffolk; and was ancestor to the families of Upton, in Northamptonshire, and Tickencote, in Rutlandshire, some of which are still remaining.*

Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, eldest son of sir Robert, by Elizabeth Goufell, was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 33 Henry VI. and again 1471. He was knighted 1461; and is supposed to have died 1481. He had twelve sons.

First, Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, ancestor to those seated there, till that seat was sold in the reign of king William, *to the earl of Rochford, by sir Henry Wingfield, bart.* whose younger brother, sir Mervyn Wingfield, bart. left a daughter and heir, (married to William Dillon, Esq. of Proudston, co. Meath), who died 1765.

Sir Richard, *tenth son*, was ancestor to the Wingfields Kimbolton-castle, in Huntingdonshire, whose great great grandson, sir Edward Maria Wingfield, sold Kimbolton to the ancestor of the duke of Manchester.

Sir Humphry, *twelfth son*, was ancestor to the Wingfields of Brantham and Winston, in Suffolk.

Lewis Wingfield, *ninth son*, was ancestor of lord Powerscourt. He settled in Hampshire, and had three

* Of this branch, I presume, is Rowland Wingfield, esq. of Preston-luckhurst, in Shropshire, who married Maria, sister of the late lord agot.

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sons, John, who died without issue; sir Richard, ancestor to the first peers, and George, *ancestor to the present peers.*

Sir Richard, second son of Lewis, was governor of Portsmouth in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and married Christian Fitzwilliam, sister to sir William Fitzwilliam of Miltown, lord deputy of Ireland, by whom he was father of sir Richard Wingfield, who being brought up to the profession of a soldier, served in Ireland under his uncle, the lord deputy, and distinguished himself against the Irish rebels; and afterwards became a captain in Flanders, and then served as lieutenant-colonel of sir John Norris's regiment in France and Portugal, whence returning to Ireland he was knighted for his activity against Tyrone, 1595. He next went as colonel in the expedition to Calais; and on his return renewed his active services under sir John Norris, in Munster, for which he was rewarded with the office of marshal of Ireland; which office was renewed to him by king James on his accession. He served in parliament for Down Patrick, 1613; and was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *viscount Powerscourt*, May 19, 1618. He died without issue, Sept. 19, 1634, and the title became extinct. The estate devolved on his next cousin and heir male, sir Edward Wingfield, grandson of his uncle, George.

This George Wingfield was father of Richard, who accompanied his cousin, sir Richard, into Ireland, and married Honora, eldest daughter of Tieve Obrien of Smithstown, second son of Murrough, the first baron of Inchiquin, by whom he was father of the above sir Edward, on whom devolved the estates of the lord Powerscourt. He was bred a soldier from his youth, and became a person of great power and command in Ireland. He accompanied the earl of Essex in the expedition against Tyrone, and was a commander at the siege of Kinsale. He died in the county of Wicklow, April 22, 1638, and was buried at Powerscourt. He had six sons, Lewis, *third son, was ancestor to the present peers.*

Richard Wingfield of Powerscourt, *eldest son, was*

member of parliament for Boyle, 1639. He was a great sufferer by the rebellion, having his house of Powerscourt burnt, and his goods and stock destroyed. He died in 1644, or 1645. Folliott Wingfield, his only son and heir, born 1642, was elected member of parliament for the county of Wicklow, 1661, and raised to the peerage, by the title of *viscount Powerscourt*, Feb. 22, 1665; but died without issue, Feb. 27, 1717, and the honours again expired. The estates devolved on his first cousin, Edward, son of his uncle, Lewis, already mentioned.

This Edward Wingfield, esq. barrister at law, succeeded to the estate of Powerscourt; and dying Jan. 7, 1728, left issue, Richard Wingfield of Powerscourt, esq. born 1697, who served in parliament for the borough of Boyle, till he was advanced to the peerage, by a third renewal of the patent, creating him baron Wingfield of Wingfield, and *viscount Powerscourt* of Powerscourt, Feb. 4, 1743. He died at Chelsea, in Middlesex, in Oct. 1751, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, second *viscount Powerscourt*.

Hardy, in his "Life of Lord Charlemont," speaks thus of this *Edward*, second viscount Powerscourt, who died 1764. "Of this nobleman, the sentiments of all, who had the happiness of being known to him, were uniform and unvaried. His generosity and magnificence, his engaging unaffected conversation, the lively energies of his mind, were almost generally felt and acknowledged. He was distinguished among his associates, and those, who having long survived him, idolized his memory, by the appellation of the French Lord Powerscourt; an epithet not of frivolity, but acquired merely by his long residence in *France*, where his agreeableness, his vivacity, and courteous, easy manners, rendered him universally liked; and with some of the principal personages of the court of *Louis* the Fifteenth he was a particular favourite. In *London* he was equally relished; and whether there or in *Dublin*, conversing with men of sense, and the world, entertaining a brilliant circle of both sexes at his delightful

seat of Powerscourt, or again returning to the society of Paris, La Clairon, Comte D'Argenson, and others, he captivated all ranks of people. He seemed to exist only to please, and render those about him contented and satisfied with themselves. Having been a votary of fashion for several years, and given rise to many of its fantasies, and agreeable follies, he was not overpowered by the habits of self-indulgence. He listened reluctantly, and supinely, at first; but still he listened to the voice of his country, which told him, that the duties of public life should take their turn also, and had a predominant claim on those, who, like him, to high birth and station, added, what was of far more consequence to the community, the powers of a strong and cultivated mind. Accordingly he, for some time, attended the House of Lords. But he soon discovered that, although he wished to engage in business, the Upper House of the Irish parliament was, of all places on earth, the most unpropitious to any such laudable pursuit. An ungenerous and unwise policy had withered almost all the functions of that assembly, and the ill-omened statute of George the First, hung on it like an incubus. He was much mortified at finding himself in the company of such august, but imbecile, inefficient personages, who moved about, more like the shadows of legislators, than genuine and sapient guardians of the realm, or counsellors to majesty. He soon grew weary of them. To an intimate friend of his, who often repeated the circumstance to me, he lamented, that he was not born a commoner, and some time after he proved that he was not affectedly querulous, or insincere, in the regret which he expressed, for he procured a seat in the English House of Commons. Whilst he sat there, he spoke not unfrequently; his speaking was much approved of, and he began to relish the new scene of life, into which, for the best purposes, he had now entered. But procrastination renders our best efforts ineffectual; a severe malady soon overtook him; he resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and after struggling with uninterrupted

health for some time, he died universally beloved, in the prime of life, having scarcely passed his thirty-fourth year. Lord Charlemont lived with him, as with the dearest brother of his heart, and to the close of his life spoke of, and lamented him with the truest sensibility." His brother, Richard, third *viscount Powerscourt*, was born 1730, and died Aug. 8, 1788; he was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, fourth viscount, born 1762, who died July 19, 1809. "I saw him," says Hardy, "and with sorrow, gathered to his fathers. His remains were attended to the tomb by his very numerous respectable tenantry, and the noblemen and gentlemen of the country. So should the good be honoured. He was one of the few men of high rank who resided almost constantly in Ireland, and not more from attachment than from duty: an illustrious example."—Vol. I. p. 211. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, fifth and present viscount.

His lordship was born in Sept. 1790, and is unmarried.*

Female Descent.] Bovil, Hastings, Russel, Gonsell, Fitz-lewis, Noon, Gerard, O'Brien, Cromwell, Gore, Gore, Rowley, Stratford, Meade.

Chief Seat.] Powerscourt, in the county of Wicklow.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, John.

Younger Branches.] His uncles, Edward; and John, who has taken the name of Stratford, and, marrying a Kentish heiress, resides at Addington-place, near Maidstone.

* See a beautiful apostrophe to the memory of Edward, his younger brother, an ensign in the Coldstream Foot Guards, who died in Portugal, in Lord Byron's "Childe Harold."



HENRY JEFFERY FLOWER, VISCOUNT ASHBROOK.

1751.

THE Flowers are a family of English origin, formerly seated at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, where their estate was sold in the reign of queen Elizabeth. William Flore of Oakham, esq. was sheriff of that county to Richard II. His son, Roger, was member of parliament for that county to Richard II. and speaker of the House of Commons, to Henry VI.; he died about 1424. His son, Thomas Flore of Oakham, was sheriff in 1430, and again in 1441, &c. to 1470. He died 1473. His son, Roger, was father of sir Richard Flower of Whitwell, co. Rutland member of parliament for that county, 1507, who died 1523. He had two wives.

His second wife was Elizabeth Brookesby, by whom he had George Flower, his sixth son, whose son, Francis Flower, was some time an attendant on sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, and had issue George Flower, who, in queen Elizabeth's reign, em

bracing a military life, was a very active and brave officer against the rebels in Ireland, having the command of 100 foot in the old army. In 1601, he was serjeant-major of her majesty's army; was knighted, and made governor and constable of the fort of Waterford, 1627; and soon after died. His son, sir William Flower, was an officer in the army, 1641. He lived to see the restoration, and was member of parliament for Irishtown, 1661; was lieutenant-colonel to the guards in Ireland; sworn of the privy council; was appointed one of the commissioners of appeals of excise, 1669; and was living in other appointments of trust 1675. His son and heir, Thomas Flower of Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, esq. lived at Finglas, near Dublin; was attainted, 1689, by king James's parliament, and restored by king William. He died in July, 1700. His eldest son, William Flower, succeeded at Durrow. He was born 1685, and, in 1715, was chosen member of parliament for the county of Kilkenny. He was raised to the peerage, Oct. 27, 1733, by the title of *baron of Castle Durrow*. He died April 29, 1746, æt. 61. He was succeeded by his son, Henry, second *lord Castle Durrow*, who was advanced to the title of *viscount Ashbrook*, Sept. 30, 1751. He died at Dublin, June 27, 1752, and was succeeded by his only son, William, second *viscount Ashbrook*, born at Castle Durrow, June 25, 1744, who dying in Aug. 1780, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, third *viscount Ashbrook*, born 1767, who died unmarried, Jan. 6, 1802, having served for some years as a captain in the Berkshire militia. He was succeeded by his only brother, Henry Jeffrey, fourth and present viscount, then in the army.

His lordship was born Nov. 6, 1776, and married, first, Deborah Susanna, only daughter and heir of the rev. William Maximilian Friend, second son of Dr. William Friend, formerly dean of Canterbury, by Grace, sister of Richard, first lord Rokeby, primate of Ireland; and by her, who died March 29, 1810, has a son and

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three daughters. His lordship married, secondly,
1812, to

Female Descent.] Dalby, Saltby, Fraunces, Brookeby,
Salisbury, ..., Weldon, Temple, Caulfield, Tat-
ton, Redge.

Chief Seat.] In England.

Heir Apparent.] His son, born Aug. 14, 1808.



FRANCIS HERVEY MORRES, VISCOUNT
MOUNTMORRES.

1763.

SIR JOHN MORRES of Knockagh, in the county of Tipperary, 1632, had issue, Harvey Morres, a second son, who was settled at Castle-Morres, in the county of Kilkenny, and had a grant from king Charles II. to erect that state into the manor of Castle-Morres, with ample privileges. He was father of Francis Morres, who married, 1706, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir William Evans of Kilkreen, and had issue, first, Harvey; second, William Evans, created a baronet, 1758; third, Redmond, father of the present lord Frankfort. Harvey Morres, eldest son, succeeded at Castle-Morres, and having represented the borough of Irish-town in parliament, was raised to the peerage, May 4, 1756, by the title of *viscount Mountmorres*, and was farther advanced to be *viscount Mountmorres*, June 29, 1763. He died April 6, 1766, and was succeeded by his only son by his first wife, lady Lepsonby, Harvey Redmond, second *viscount Mount-*

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morres, a nobleman of some genius and literary attainments, but somewhat eccentric, and well known for many years in the circles and streets of London, who, at length, in a fit of insanity, died by his own hand, Aug. 17, 1797. He was author of a "History of the Irish Parliaments," and other things. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Francis Harvey, third and present *viscount Mountmorres*.

His lordship was born Sept. 1, 1756, and married, April 24, 1794, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Joseph Reade of Castle-Hayle, in the county of Kilkenny, esq. and has a son and two daughters.

Female Descent.] Walsh, Butler, Evans, Wale.

Chief Seat.] Castle-Morres, in the county of Kilkenny.

His Apparent.] His son, Hervey, born Aug. 20, 1796.

Younger Branch.] Lord Frankfort.



ARTHUR HILL TREVOR, VISCOUNT
DUNGANNON.

1766.

ARTHUR HILL, second son of Michael Hill, of Hillsborough in the county of Downe, esq, by Anne, only daughter of Sir John Trevor of Brinkenalt, in the county of Denbigh, knt. (younger brother of the first viscount Hillsborough,) was appointed keeper of the records in the Birmingham Tower, on the resignation of the celebrated Addison, 11 June, 1719, which office he resigned in 1734, and was constituted joint register of the memorials of all deeds, conveyances, &c. in Ireland; which he resigned in 1749. He was M.P. for Hillsborough in 1715, and for the county of Downe in 1727; sworn of the privy council 1730; chancellor of the Exchequer 1754, which he resigned 1755. In 1762, he succeeded to a considerable landed property in Wales, (the estates of his grandfather, Sir John Trevor, lying in the counties of Denbigh, Salop, and Middlesex,) bequeathed by his mother's brother, Arthur Trevor esq. on which he changed his name to *Trevor*. In Feb. 17, 1766, he was advanced to the Irish peerage,

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by the titles of baron Hill of Oldersleet, and *viscount of Dungannon*; he died at Dublin, 30, Jan. 1776. His daughter, Anne, was mother to the présent marquis Wellesley, and marquis of Wellington, &c. His only son Arthur, born 1738, died just before him, in June 17, 1770, leaving one son, Arthur, who succeeded his grandfather as *second and présent viscount Dungannon*.

His lordship married, July 30, 1795, Charlotte Fitzroy, eldest surviving daughter of Charles, first lord Southampton; and has two sons.

Female Descent.] Trevor, Stafford, Morris, see title *Hillsborough*, in vol. I.)

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Arthur Hill, born Nov. 9, 1798.

Seats.] Belvoir, in the county of Downe, and Brinknall in the county of Denbigh.



THOMAS ANTHONY SOUTHWELL,
VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL.

1776.

This family, as well as that of lord De Clifford, sprung from the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, about the close of the reign of the Plantagenets.

Robert Southwell, living 1415, was father of Richard, who obtained, by marriage, the seat and manor of *Wood-rising*, in Norfolk, and was ancestor of lord De Clifford.

John Southwell, of Ipswich, or Norwich, (said to have been brother of Robert) was father of Robert Southwell, bred to the profession of the law, who was seated at *Barham-Hall*, in the hundred of Bosmere in Suffolk; and was sheriff of that county in 1494, and lies buried in Barham Church, with a memorial, in which he is called serjeant at law, and justice of peace, and recorded to have died 7 Sept. 1514. His eldest son, John Southwell, of Barham, esq. was father of John Southwell, of Barham, esq. who removed into *Ireland*, in the reign of king James I. he had four sons—Robert, the eldest, left no issue; firchard, the second, was of Singland near Limerick, and ogh-Kottred in that county; was deputy governor of

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Clare, and died at Singland, 12 Feb. 1640. John, third son, was attorney of the court of Wards, and died 1632, leaving only two daughters. Edmund, fourth son, was of Castlemattress, in the county of Limerick, esq. and had five sons, of whom John, the eldest, was of Rathsceele, esq. and was slain by the rebels, 1642, without issue. William, and Ralph, second and third sons, were both killed in the expedition to the Isle of Rhee. Edward, fourth son, was murdered in Holland, by his own servant. Sir Thomas Southwell, fifth son, of Court-mattress, Castle-mattress, and Clogh-Kottred, knight, and first baronet, (at which latter place he lived in the time of the rebellion) was sheriff of the counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Clare, 1654; and after the restoration was created a baronet, 10 March 1661; is described, "of Barham Hall, in Suffolk," on his monument erected at Rathsceele, in 1676.* His widow survived till 1705, at a very advanced age. His only son, Richard Southwell, of Callow, died before him in 1688, leaving five sons, of whom, Sir Thomas, the eldest, succeeded his grandfather, as second baronet; and proved himself a strenuous assertor of the laws and liberties of his country, in the most dangerous times, and at the apparent hazard of his life. He was condemned to death, by king James's government, for an attempt to resist the progress of that monarch's army in Munster; but finally saved by the interest of the earl of Seaforth, whose kindness he repaid after the rebellion of 1715. In 1697, he was appointed a commissioner of the revenue, which he resigned in 1712. In the first parliament of queen Anne, he was chosen member of parliament for the county of Limerick, and so continued till created a peer. In 1710, he was called to the privy council; and on the accession of king George, I. re-appointed a commissioner of the revenue, which he held for life; and during his seat at that board, zealously supported the trade and commerce of the nation, particularly the linen-manufacture, to which

* *Inserted, it seems, in his own lifetime.*

his introduction of the ingenious Louis Cromelin materially contributed. In 1709, when 6520 poor Palatines, Swabians, and other German exiles, sought a refuge in this country, 500 families were sent to Ireland; of whom a colony was settled by sir Thomas, on his estate in the county of Limerick. Thus distinguished, sir Thomas was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, Sept. 4, 1717, by the title of *baron Southwell* of Castlematrefs; and dying suddenly, 4 Aug. 1720, was buried at Rathfcele. His eldest son, Thomas, succeeded as *second lord Southwell*; and was appointed of the privy-council, to king George I. 1726; and to king George II. on his accession. He was governor of the county of Limerick; and in 1734, elected F.R.S. He died in Craig's Court, Charing-cross, London, in Nov. 1766. His son, Thomas, *third lord Southwell*, born 1721, was appointed an ensign in the coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, 1738; member of parliament for Enniscorthy, 1747; governor of the castle of Limerick, 1750; and of that county on his father's resignation, 1762. He was advanced to the dignity of *viscount Southwell* of Castlematrefs, 18 July, 1776; and dying 29 Aug. 1780, was buried at Rathfcele. His eldest son, Thomas Arthur, fourth *peer*, and *second viscount Southwell*, born 1742, died Feb. 12, 1796; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Anthony, third and *present viscount*, and fifth *peer*.

His lordship was born Feb. 25, 1777, and married, May 7, 1799, Jane, second daughter of John Berkeley, of Lindlip in Worcestershire, esq. and has a son and two daughters.

Female Descent.] Sherrington, Foster, Richardson, Herbert, Starkey, Obrien, Coningsby, Coke, Hamilton, &c.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Thomas Arthur, born *t. 22, 1801*.

Chief Seat.] Rathfcele, in the county of Limerick.

Younger Branches.] His two brothers, of whom *first* is a lieutenant in the 14th Dragoons, &c.



JOHN VESSEY, VISCOUNT DE VESCI.

1776.

IN the reign of queen Elizabeth, William Vesey settled in the north of Ireland; whither he came from Scotland, to which it is said that he had fled from Cumberland, in consequence of a duel, being of the family of Vesey, of Newland, in that county, who are stated to have been a younger branch of the ancient baronial house of Vesey, or De Vescey.

Eustace Fitz-John, lord of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, (son of Walter de Burgo, son of John, called Monoculus, son of Eustace de Burgo,) married Beatrix, daughter and heir to Ivo, lord de Vesey, son of John, baron de Vesey; he left a son and heir by her, William, who assumed the name and arms of *Vesey*, and had from king Henry II. a confirmation of the manor and barony of *Altwick*, in Northumberland. He died 1185. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Eustace baron de Vesey, who died 1253, leaving four sons; of whom *Thomas*, fourth son, is said to be *extinct in the present viscount*. John, eldest son, baron Vesey of Knapton in Yorkshire, was succeeded by his brother, William, lord Vesey, who left a daughter, and at length heir, 1284.

married to Gilbert de Aton, lord of Aton in Yorkshire, who left issue by her, Gilbert de Aton, a son and heir, whose heir married into the noble family of Bromflete, whose heir carried the blood and barony of Vesey in marriage to the lords Clifford, afterwards earls of Cumberland.

Thomas Vesey, already mentioned, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, was father of the Rev. Thomas Vesey, who, on 29th Dec. 1629, was collated to the rectories of Ballineskully and Magheragh, in the county of Derry, and in 1634, to the rectory of Comus super Moines, and was minister of Colrairie, and archdeacon of Armagh. He left a son and heir, John Vesey, D.D. who was born at Colrairie, Mar. 10, 1637; and was made bishop of the united Sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, 11 Jan. 1672; and *archbishop of Tuam*, 18 Mar. 1678. He afterwards fled to England to escape the confusions of king James's reign; but returned at the revolution; and in 1712, and 1714, was one of the lords Justices of Ireland. *He died* at his seat at Holymount in the county of Mayo, March 28, 1716. His eldest son, sir Thomas Vesey, first *ironet*, was born at Cork; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and elected a fellow of Oriel College. He was created *baronet* Sept. 28, 1698, and afterwards entering into holy orders, was ordained priest in the church of Finglas, Dec. 24, 1700. On June 12, 1713, he was appointed bishop of Killalce; and in 1714, translated to Ossory, in *session* of which see he died at Dublin, Aug. 6, 1730. His second daughter, married first, William Handcock of Millbrook, in Westmeath, esq. and secondly, Agmondesham Vesey of Lucan, Co. Dublin, esq. comptroller and accountant-general of Ireland. She was a lady eminent for talents and acquisitions; and well known in the fashionable and literary circles of London; the intimate friend of Mrs. Montagu, and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter; of which eminent persons the *Memoirs and Letters* (by Montagu Pennington) will furnish an ample account of her. Her brother, sir John Denny Vesey, second *baronet*, was educated at Oxford; served in parliament for

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the borough of Newtown, and on April 10, 1750, was raised to the peerage, by the title of *baron of Knapton*. He died June 25, 1761, and was succeeded by his eldest son, sir Thomas, second *lord Knapton*, who had served as a lieutenant in lord Drogheda's regiment of Horse. He was advanced to the title of *viscount De Vesey* of Abbey Leix, in Queen's county, July 19, 1776; and dying Oct. 13, 1804, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, second and present *viscount De Vesey*, and third peer.

His lordship was born Feb. 15, 1771, and married, Aug. 25, 1800, Frances Letitia Brownlow, fifth daughter of the late right hon. W. Brownlow (sister to the countess of Darnley, and viscountess Powercourt,) by whom he has a son and a daughter.

Female Descent.] Muscamp, Brownlow, Brooke,

Heir Apparent.] His son, Thomas, born Sept 29, 1803.

Chief Seat.] Abbeyleix, in Queen's County.



WILLIAM CHARLES FORTESCUE,
VISCOUNT CLERMONT.

1776.

FAITHFUL Fortescue, of Dromiskin, in the county of Louth, knt. a younger son of John Fortescue esq. of *Buckard-Filleigh*, in Devonshire, by his second wife Susanna Nichester, removed into Ireland early in the reign of James I.

The family of Fortescue are known to be very ancient, and to have been very numerous, in Devonshire. William Fortescue of Winton, in that county, living 1378, had two sons; 1, William, ancestor to those of Winton, Pruteston, Wortheft, and Spurlstone; and, 2, sir John Fortescue, who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt; and was governor and captain of Meaux, the metropolis of La Rochelle, in 1421; and who had three sons; 1, sir Henry, chief justice of the common pleas; 2, sir John, chief justice of England, ancestor of earl Fortescue, and of viscount Clermont; and, 3, Richard, founder of the houses of Punsford, Faulkbourne, Salden, &c.

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Sir Henry, *eldest* son, was founder of the houses of Wood and Fallowpitt, in Devonshire, of whom sir Peter Fortescue of Wood was created a baronet, 1666, but which title has been long extinct; and sir Edmund Fortescue of Fallowpitt was created a baronet 1664; which title has also long expired.

Richard Fortescue, third son of the captain of Meaux, was grandfather of sir John Fortescue, of Puntsburn, in Hertfordshire, who married Alice Bulleyn. His son, sir John of Puntsburn, was porter of the town of Calais; and made a knight banneret, for his valour at the battle of Newark, against Lambert Simnel. Sir Adrian Fortescue, younger brother of sir John, was active for king Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth; and made K. B. 1503. He was attainted of high treason, 1539, and executed. His *eldest* son, sir John Fortescue, was an eminent statesman, and chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer 1590; and made by king James I. chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1603. He built Salden-House, in Bucks, where he entertained king James, and where he died, and was buried, July 4, 1608. His son, sir Francis, represented the county of Bucks, in queen Elizabeth's last parliament; and was made K. B. at the accession of king James I. His younger brother, sir John, died 1656, and left posterity, who remained possessed of the estate and fine seat at Salden, till they became extinct in sir Francis, who died at Bath, Nov. 11, 1729, without issue.

Sir John Fortescue, the second son of the captain of Meaux, distinguished to this day for his profound knowledge of the laws, was constituted chief justice of England, in 1442. His famous work, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, has rendered his name illustrious. He lived to about the age of 90, and was buried at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire. His son and heir, Martin Fortescue, of Filleigh and Ware-Giffard, esq. left two sons.

First, John Fortescue, esq. father of Bartholomew father of Richard, father of Hugh, father of John, father of Hugh; who by the daughter of sir Samuel Rolfe, was

five sons, of whom Edmund, *the third son*, was father of sir John Fortescue Aland, a judge of the Common Pleas, created lord Fortescue of Credan, in Ireland, 1746; which honour expired with his son, Dörner, lord Fortescue, in 1781. Arthur, *second son*, was father of Hugh, who had two wives, Bridget Boscawen, and Lucy Aylmer; of whom the former, carried to her son Hugh the right to the *barony of Clinton*, which was afterwards advanced to an earldom, but expired with him, 1751: the latter was the mother of Matthew, late lord Fortescue of Castlehill, whose son is the present earl.

Second, William Fortescue, was settled at Buckland-Philleigh, in Devonshire, and was father of John, father of William, of Buckland-Philleigh; who had four sons, John, sir Faithful, Martin, and Bartholomew.

Sir Faithful, second son, having served in Flanders, became an excellent soldier, and died about 1608, upwards of 96. His eldest son, John, was father of John, of Parkham, in Devonshire, (who left two sons, John, and William.) Captain Faithful Fortescue, his second son, was sent to Flanders, to learn the art of war; and afterwards came to Ireland, to visit his cousin, sir Faithful; where he engaged in military services, and obtained a captain's commission; but after the rebellion fled to Scotland, and thence to England, where he served the king in several battles as lieutenant-col. and after the Restoration reassumed his posts in Ireland, where he died, æt. 82, leaving a son, a lieutenant in the army, who was dead 1691.

John Fortescue, elder brother of sir Faithful, married two wives; Anne Porter, and Susanna Chichester, by both of whom he had issue.

Sir Faithful Fortescue, of Dromiskin, mentioned at the commencement of the article, the son by the second wife, Susanna Chichester, daughter of sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland, had the command of a regiment of foot, under his uncle the lord deputy, by whom he was knighted, and in 1606 made joint governor of Carrick-

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fergus. He acquired Dromiskin Castle, lying ten miles from Drogheda, with many lands in the counties of Louth, Downe, and Antrim. He appears to have been afterwards much in favour with the lord deputy Wentworth; and lived in great reputation, till the rebellion broke out, when he fled to England; and soliciting supplies for Ireland, had a troop of horse raised for that purpose, which, however, was forced into the parliament service, and ordered to act against the king: a conduct so disagreeable to sir Faithful, that he took the first opportunity, at the battle of Edgehill, to go over, with his whole troop, to Prince Rupert. This fact is recorded by lord Clarendon, in his account of that battle. After some years stay in England, sir Faithful was at length persuaded by Cromwell, to accept of a regiment of horse for the reduction of Ireland; which he afterwards brought to assist king Charles II. at the battle of Worcester. After that disastrous affair, he fled abroad with the monarch, and returning at the Restoration, was made gentleman of the privy chamber; being so much esteemed by his majesty, that he never would part with him till his death. His eldest surviving son, sir Thomas Fortescue, of Dromiskin, was lieutenant-colonel of Prince Charles's horse guards; whose unfortunate father he served in many engagements, and after the Restoration was reinstated in his patrimony. He was cashiered from his appointments by Tyrconnel, king James's deputy, and committed prisoner to Dublin Castle, but released by the victory of the Boyne. He died 1710, aged near 90, having had two sons; first, Chichester, second, William, ancestor of viscount Clermont.

First, Chichester Fortescue, eldest son, was sometime colonel of a regiment of foot; and reckoned one of the best swordsmen in Ireland. He died of a flux, at the siege of Londonderry. His only son, Thomas Fortescue, of Dromiskin, esq. died 1725: his eldest son, Chichester Fortescue, succeeded at Dromiskin, and died 1757, leaving four sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married the

present marquis of Lothian. Thomas, eldest son, was sometime member of parliament for the borough of Trim, and married twice. Richard, second son, died 1774; sir Chichester, third son, was a captain in the royal navy; and in 1788, succeeded his brother Gerald, as Ulster king of Arms; which he lately resigned; Edward, fourth, died Oct. 1787.

Second, William Fortescue, of Newragh, in the county of Louth, esq. younger son of sir Thomas, was sometime lieutenant to his father's company of foot; and a brave and gallant officer, during the troubles of king James's reign. He died in 1733, and was buried in the churchyard of Dromiskin, leaving five sons. Thomas Fortescue, esq. eldest son, of Randalstown, in the county of Louth, served in parliament for Dundalk, and died at Dillon's Town, in the said county, in Feb. 1769, aged 86. He had four sons; first, William Henry; second, James, father of the present peer; who was seated at Ravensdale Park, in the county of Louth, which county he represented in parliament, till his decease in 1782; (leaving Thomas James, his son and heir,) who died 1795; and William Charles, present peer. Third, Matthew; fourth, George William Henry, *eldest son*, born Aug. 5, 1722, was chosen member of parliament for the county of Louth, 1745; sworn of the privy council, 1764; and made postmaster-general; and in 1770, advanced to the peerage, by the title of *baron of Clermont* in the county of Louth; in 1776, (July 23,) he was advanced to be *viscount Clermont*, with remainder to his brother the Rt. hon. James Fortescue, and his issue male. On Feb. 10, 1777, he was created *earl of Clermont*. In 1784, he resigned the office of postmaster general, and was appointed customs and collector of the port of Dublin. He died Sept. 29, 1806, aged 84; having, at least for all the latter part of his life, resided in England, where he was well known in the circles of fashion; and more especially on the turf. He was suc-

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ceeded by his nephew, William Charles, second and present viscount.

His lordship is a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and married, in 1804, Margaret, daughter of sir William Meredith, bart.

Female Descent.] Deynsel, Atkyns, Arscott, Gifford, Chichester, Moore,——Gernon, Hamilton, Hunter.

Chief Seat.] Clermont, in the county of Louth.

Heir Presumptive.] None.



JAMES HEWITT, VISCOUNT
LIFFORD.

1781.

JAMES HEWITT, an Englishman, (we believe a native of Coventry) having been brought up to the English bar, obtained there the rank of one of the judges of the King's bench, whence he was promoted to be lord high chancellor of Ireland, 1768; and at the same time created *viscount Lifford* of Lifford in the county of Donegal. He was further advanced to be *viscount Lifford*, Jan. 4, 1781. He died April 28, 1789. Mr. Hardy says, "he owed his elevation to lord Camden, who was always firmly attached to him. He was esteemed an excellent lawyer, an impartial judge; and his patience and good temper on the bench were exemplary. He was succeeded in the office of lord chancellor by Mr. Fitzgibbon, the attorney-general."

James Hewitt, his eldest son, succeeded as second and *viscount Lifford*.

His lordship was born Oct. 27, 1750; and is dean of *ragh*. He married, first, in 1776, Henrietta Judith,

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eldest daughter of Arthur, viscount Harberton, who died without issue, April 22, 1778. He married secondly Alicia, eldest daughter of John Oliver, dean of Ardagh, by whom he has two sons.

Female Descent.] Williams.

Heir Apparent.] His son, James, born Aug. 29, 1783.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, John, dean of Cloyne; George; and the issue of his brother, William Williams.



NICHOLAS WARD, VISCOUNT
BANGOR.

1781.

BERNARD WARD, said to have been descended from the Wards of Capethorn, in Cheshire, having married a daughter of the ancient family of Leigh, of High Leigh in that county, came into Ireland in 1570, where, about 1580, his son and heir Nicholas was born; which Nicholas married Johanna, daughter of — Leicester, of Toft in Cheshire; and had issue, Bernard Ward, born 1606, who married an English lady of the name of West; and had issue, Nicholas Ward, born 1630, whose son Bernard Ward, born 1654, succeeded to the family inheritance; he was killed in a duel, 1690. Michael, second, but eldest surviving son, born 1683, was brought up to the law, and made one of the justices of the King's Bench, 1707. His only surviving son, Bernard Ward, born 1719, was elected member of parliament for the county of Down, 1749; and advanced to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Bangor of Castle-Ward, in the county of Down,

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May 30, 1770; and advanced to be *viscount Banger*, Jan. 13, 1781. He died May 20, 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nicholas, second and *present viscount Banger*.

His lordship was baptized, Dec. 5, 1750, and is unmarried, and a lunatic.

Female Descent.] Leigh, Leicester, West, Buckworth, Ward, Hamilton, Bligh.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Edward, born in April, 1753; married, in 1783, lady Arabella Crosbie, youngest daughter of William, late earl of Glandore; by whom he has issue, a son, Bernard.

Chief Seat.] Castle-Ward, in the county of Downe.



PENYSTON LAMBE, VISCOUNT
MELBOURNE.

1780.

His grandfather of the present peer was (if we recollect) an eminent conveyancer in London. He left two sons, of whom Robert the younger, was bishop of Peterborough, and died 1768. The other, sir Matthew, was seated at Rocket Hall, in Hertfordshire, and was created a baronet Great Britain, Jan. 17, 1755. He left issue, a son and sir, sir Peniston, second baronet; who was raised to the crage of Ireland, by the title of *baron of Kilmore*, June 8, 1760; and was advanced to the dignity of *viscount Melbourne*, Dec. 16, 1780. He was also gentleman of the chamber to the prince of Wales; and sat at one time in the British parliament for the borough of Malmesbury. His lordship has been well known through life in the circles of fashion in the British metropolis. He married, 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late sir Ralph

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Milbank, of Halnaby, in Yorkshire, bart. by whom he has surviving, two sons and one daughter.

Heir Apparent.] William Lambe, born in March 1779, married in 1805, lady Caroline Ponsonby.

Chief Seat.] Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, and Melbourne, Derbyshire.



THOMAS DAWSON, VISCOUNT
CREMORNE.*

1785.

RICHARD DAWSON, alderman of Dublin, and an eminent banker there, (son of Walter Dawson, of Armagh, and grandson of another Walter, who died in 1704, descended from a family of the name in Yorkshire,) served many years in parliament for the borough of St. Canice, Kilkenny; and in 1761, for the borough of Monaghan. He died Dec. 29, 1766, leaving two surviving sons, Thomas, and Richard. Thomas, eldest son, born 1725, was advanced to the Irish peerage, May 28, 1770, by the title of *Lord Dartry* of Dawson's Grove; and further elevated to the dignity of *viscount Cremorne*, June 19, 1785. He was created *baron Cremorne*, Nov. 7, 1797, with a collateral remainder to his nephew Richard Dawson.

* Before him is, Henry Welbore Ellis, viscount Clifden, Jan. 12, 1781, who is *baron Fendip* in England, which title see in Vol. II.

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His lordship has been for many years principally resident in England; and is now at the great age of 87. He married, first, 1754, lady Anne Fermor, daughter of Thomas, earl of Pomfret; and by her, who died 1769, had a son and daughter, who both died young.*

He married, secondly, Philadelphia Hannah Freame, an American lady, granddaughter of the celebrated William Penn, by whom also he had a son and daughter, who both died young.

Female Descent.] Dawson, and Vesey.

Heir Presumptive.] To the barony of *Cremorne* only, his great nephew, Richard Thomas Dawson, born 1788.

Chief Seat.] Dawson's grove, in the county of Monaghan.

* See an elegy and epitaph on this lady and her son, in the poems of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.



**HAYES ST. LEGER, VISCOUNT
DONERAILE.**

1785.

THE paternal name of the present peer is *Aldworth*, his grandfather Richard Aldworth, esq. having married Elizabeth, younger daughter of Arthur St. Leger, who was created viscount Doneraile, in 1703.

The family of St. Leger have been very ancient and very eminent in Kent, till sir Anthony St. Leger of Ulcomb, in that county, was sent to Ireland, in high employments by king Henry VIII. in 1537.

Sir Robert, and sir Guy St. Leger, came over with William the conqueror. Sir William St. Leger, of Ulcomb, married, in the reign of Henry II. Joan, daughter of sir Jeffrey Sackville; and his son Ralph St. Leger, about 1195, was one of those Kentish gentlemen, who accompanied king Richard I. to the siege of Acre, in the Holy land, in which war he served for fifteen years, as the inscription on the lid of his coffin in the church of Ulcomb reports. In 1200, a king John, Ralph St. Leger of Ul-

comb, and Hugh St. Leger of Knowlton, were Recognitores Magnæ Affisæ for Kent. His grandson Ralph obtained the grant of a fair and market at Ulcomb, and in 1299 attended king Edward I. to the siege of Carlaverock. Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcomb, was sheriff of Kent, in 1387; and from him descended John St. Leger, who served the same office, 9 Henry VI. and dying 1442, lies buried in Ulcomb church, with an inscription over his grave. His son, Thomas St. Leger, was sheriff of Surry and Suffex, in 1447; and left a son, Stephen St. Leger, of Ulcomb, esq. who was sheriff of Kent, in 1449. He left three sons, Ralph, Thomas, and James.

Thomas, the second, married Anne Plantagenet, eldest daughter of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York; and was executed by king Richard III. for siding with Henry, earl of Richmond. They left an only child, Anne, married to sir George Manners, lord Roos, by whom she was mother of Thomas, created earl of Rutland.

Sir James St. Leger, youngest son, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond; and from them descended the St. Legers of Eggesford, and Annery, in Devonshire. At length, Catharine, the heiress, married George, son and heir of sir William Courtney, of Powderham.

Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcomb, eldest son, was sheriff of Kent, 1467; and dying 1470, was buried at Ulcomb. He left a son, who was father of two sons, Anthony, and Robert, who both settled in Ireland. Sir Anthony, eldest son, born at Ulcomb, was highly esteemed by king Henry VIII, to whom he was gentleman of the privy chamber. In 1537, he was sent over to Ireland, as one of the commissioners for letting the waste lands on the *English pale*; and also for the conduct of affairs, and reducing the inhabitants to a due civility and obedience. Thus armed with extraordinary authority, they were nobly entertained on their arrival by the lord deputy; and after executing their commission, returned to England. In 1539, sir Anthony was sheriff of Kent, and the year after, was confi-

tated *lord deputy of Ireland*. About Jan. 1541, Con O'Neile submitted to sir Anthony, at Maynooth; and

wards disclaiming, at Greenwich, the title of *Prince*, O'Neile; the king created him in lieu thereof

And about this time most of the Irish

'Carrol, O'More, O'Molloy, O'Conor,

ke, O'Flaherty, O'Reily, O'Melaghlin,

McCarthy, Mac-Gennis, Mac-Mahon, and

the lords Barry, Roche, Birmingham, and

nobles of English descent, made their sub-

swore allegiance. On Feb. 10, 1543, having

land laudably and peaceably, he was recalled,

the king of his administration of affairs; with

the king was so well satisfied, that he created him

of the garter, and sent him back L.D. He was con-

tinued in his high post by king Edward VI. and again

placed in it by queen Mary, Nov. 11, 1553; who how-

ever suspecting him not favourable to the re-establishment

of the old religion, recalled him; when he delivered up

the sword, in 1556, to Thomas Ratcliff, lord Fitzwalter.

He retired to his estate at Ulcomb, in Kent, where he

ended his days, in 1559, and was buried among his ances-

tors. His wife was Agnes, daughter to Hugh Warham,

and niece to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury;

by whom he had two sons, sir Warham, and sir Anthony.

Sir Anthony, younger son, was knighted, and appointed master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1593; and next year constituted one of the commissioners for the plantation of Munster. In 1605, he was appointed one of the keepers of the great seal. His son, sir Anthony, was knighted by king James I. and seated at Wierton-house, in Boughton Monchelsea, in Kent, where he lived in the reign of Charles I. and died without issue.

Sir Warham, eldest son of the lord deputy, was sheriff of Kent, in 1560, and knighted, 1565, and the next year appointed chief governor of Munster, under the lord deputy Sydney. In 1579, he was nominated knight marshal of the province of Munster. In 1584, he was made gover-

nor of the queen's County; and the next year sworn of the privy council, and returned member of parliament for that county. In 1599, he was appointed by the lord deputy Essex, the first of the six commissioners to treat with Tyrone. In 1599, he came as chief governor to the province of Munster; and with the forces under their charge, meeting Hugh Maguire, chief lord of Fermanagh, in Jan. following, within a mile of Cork, they came to an engagement, in which sir Warham, and the said Hugh, killed each other at the head of their troops. He left a son and two daughters, by his wife Ursula, fifth daughter of George Nevile, lord Abergavenny. Anne, second daughter, married Thomas Digges, of Wootton-court, in Kent, esq. a celebrated mathematician, and was mother of sir Dudley Digges. Sir William St. Leger, only son, was appointed lord president of Munster, 1627; and in gratitude for the services of his father and grandfather, had large grants of lands, of which those in Cork were erected into the manor of Doneraile. He was faithful and active for his sovereign in those unhappy times. At length, in May 1642, he thus expresses himself, in a letter from Cork, to his friend the earl of Ormond:

"It grieves me beyond any earthly sorrow for the great distance and difference between his majesty and the parliament; and if all the measures of the times joined with my long and violent sickness, were not of force to subject me to the grave, yet the sorrow for these unhappy variances would crack a much stronger heart than your servant hath now left him; but God Almighty puts new vigour into me, and makes me hopeful to outlive all the machinations and the contrivances of the devil and the pope, broached for our destruction."

He survived this but a short time, dying July 2d of that year. He left four sons—1, Sir William, who was knighted in his father's life, but fell at the battle of Newbury, unmarried, 1644; 2. John, ancestor to the present peer; 3. Heyward, who left descendants; 4. Warham, who also had issue. John, second, but eldest

surviving son, was appointed captain of a company of foot, 1661. In 1679, he obtained a grant to the borough of Doneraile, of a right to elect burgesses to parliament; and afterwards himself was elected to sit for that place. He died, March 31, 1696, leaving two sons, Arthur, and sir John, and two daughters.

Sir John St. Leger, younger son, having received an education in England, returned to Ireland, and practised the law; was chosen member of parliament for Doneraile, 1713; and constituted baron of the Exchequer, and knighted, 1714. He purchased the seat and lands of Grange-Mellar, in the county of Kildare, and by several purchases left a considerable estate. He left five sons, first, John, (father of John Hayes St. Leger, &c.) second, Arthur; third, William; fourth, Anthony, who left issue; fifth, Barry Matthew, born 1733.

Arthur St. Leger, elder brother of sir John, was attainted by king James's parliament, 1689; but sworn of the privy council to queen Anne; and also, in 1715, to king George I. He was also raised by queen Anne to the peerage, on June 23, 1703, by the titles of *baron of Kilmaydon* and viscount Doneraile. He died in July, 1727, and was buried at Doneraile, leaving two surviving sons, John, and Hayes, and one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, in the county of Cork, esq. Arthur, eldest son, succeeded as second viscount Doneraile; died March 13, 1734, and was succeeded by his only son, Arthur Mohun, third viscount Doneraile, who was born 1718, and served in two British parliaments for Winchelsea, and Old-Sarum; and in 1747, was made a lord of the bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales: he died at Lisbon, in Feb. 1749, without issue. He was succeeded by his uncle, Hayes, fourth viscount Doneraile, who died without issue, April 25, 1767, when the titles became extinct.

He was succeeded in his estates, by his nephew, St. Leger Aldworth, son of his sister Elizabeth, who had been elected member of parliament for Doneraile, in 1749, and

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on his uncle's death assumed the name and arms of *St. Leger*. On July 2, 1776, he was advanced to the peerage by the title of *baron Doneraile*; and on Jan. 5 1785, farther advanced to the dignity of *viscount Doneraile*. He died May 15, 1787; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hayes, second and present *viscount Doneraile*.

His lordship was born March 9, 1755, and married, Sept. 3, 1785, Charlotte Bernard, sister of Francis, earl of Bandon, by whom he has a son, and two daughters.

Female Descent.] Warham, Neville, Heyward, Hackett, Hayes, Barry.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Hayes, born May 9, 1786.
Chief Seat.] Doneraile, in the county of Cork.



**THOMAS KNOX, VISCOUNT
NORTHLAND.**

1791.

THE family of Knox transplanted themselves from Scotland to Ireland, only two generations back, when they came from the city of Glasgow.

Mark Knox, of Glasgow, was held in much esteem by that city, for his many services to it. His younger son, William, settled in Dublin, and acquired a great estate by merchandise; but Thomas, the elder son, remained at Glasgow, and had three sons, of whom Thomas, the eldest, came to Ireland, and settled at Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and died 1728, leaving only daughters. John, second son, came also to Ireland, and was father of Thomas, who lived at Ballycurly, in the county of Downe, before he became possessed of Dungannon, for which borough he was elected to parliament; and was made deputy governor of the county of Tyrone, 1750. He died March 25, 1769. His eldest son, Thomas Knox, being sat in parliament for Dungannon, was advanced to

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the Irish peerage, Jan. 16, 1781, by the title of *baron Welles*, and was further advanced to the dignity of *viscount Northland*, July 5, 1791.

His lordship was born April 29, 1729; and married, Aug. 25, 1753, Anne Vesey, second daughter of John, lord Knapton, by whom he has had seven sons—1. Thomas; 2. major general John Knox, deceased; 3. Vesey, formerly in the army; 4. William, lord bishop of Derry; 5. George, L.L.D.; 6. Rev. Charles; 7. Rev. Edmund.

Female Descent.] Lyon, Spang, Keith, Echlin.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Thomas, born 1754, who married, 1784, Diana Jane, daughter and coheir of Edmund, late viscount Pery, and has four sons and a daughter.

Chief Seat.] Farnshill, near Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.



HENRY POMEROY, VISCOUNT HARBERTON.

1791.

THE rev. Arthur Pomeroy, came into Ireland in 1672, chaplain to Arthur Capel, earl of Effex. He was descended from the Pomeroy of Devonshire.

The family of Pomeroy resided at the castle of Bery, in the parish of Bery, from the Norman conquest till the time of king Edward VI. upwards of 500 years. "Roger Pomeroy, esq." says Prince, "was living at Sandridge, in 1701, in a worshipful degree, having well served his country, in the quality of a justice of peace, deputy lieutenant, and a member of parliament." He left issue.

The particular branch from whence lord Harberton is descended, was seated at Engesdon, in the county of Devon, in the reign of king James I. as appears from evidences in his lordship's possession. Arthur Pomeroy was an of Cork, and had other considerable preferments. His eldest son, John, also entered into holy orders; and had two sons, Arthur, and general John Pomeroy. Ar-

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thur was born 1723, and chosen member of parliament for the county of Kildare, 1761, which he continued to represent, till he was raised to the peerage, Oct. 10, 1783, by the title of *lord Harberton* of Carbery; from whence he was advanced to be *viscount Harberton*, July 5, 1791. He died April 9, 1798, æt. 75, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, second and present *viscount Harberton*.

His lordship was born Dec. 8, 1749, and married, Jan. 20, 1788, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Grady, of Grange, co. Limerick, esq. by whom he has no surviving issue.

Female Descent.] Osborne, Donellan, Colley.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Arthur James, who in Oct. 1800, married miss Kinsley.

Chief Seat.] Newbery, in the county of Kildare.

Younger Branches.] His other younger brothers, John, in holy orders, and George, formerly in the army.



CORNWALLIS MAUDE, VISCOUNT
HAWARDEN.

1793.

CHRISTOPHER MAUDE emigrated from Yorkshire to Ireland, and purchased estates in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary. He resided chiefly at Dundrum, and sat in parliament for Inistioge, in Kilkenny, in 1639. He died 1685, having married a daughter of sir Christopher Wandesford, bart. His son, Arthur Maude, served in parliament for the borough of Knocktopher, 1692, and for Cashel, 1695. Robert, his only son, succeeded at Dundrum; and represented in parliament Gowran, in 1703; St. Canice, in 1713, and 1715; and Bangor, in 1727. He was created a *baronet*, May 9, 1705, and died Aug. 4, 1750, having married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Cornwallis of Acton, in Middlesex, and Abermarles, in Carmarthenshire, (a branch of the noble family of that name in Suffolk). His eldest son, sir Thomas Maude, second baronet, having represented the county of Tipperary, in parliament, 1761, was advanced to the peerage, by the

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title of *baron de Montalt* of Hawarden, in the county of Tipperary, July 18, 1776; but dying May 17, 1777, unmarried, the peerage expired.

His brother, sir Cornwallis, succeeded as third baronet. He was born 1729, chosen to parliament for the borough of Roscommon, 1783, and created *baron de Montalt* June 29, 1785; and further advanced to the dignity of *viscount Hawarden* of Hawarden, Dec. 23, 1793. He married three wives, of whom two were English; first, in 1756, Letitia, daughter of Thomas Vernon, esq. of Hanbury Hall, in Worcestershire; second, in 1766, Mary, niece of Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior Park, near Bath; third, in 1777, Anne Elizabeth Monck, sister of Charles, viscount Monck. His lordship dying Aug. 23, 1803, was succeeded by his eldest son, (by miss Allen,) Thomas Ralph, second *viscount Hawarden*, born in 1767, who dying without issue male, Feb. 26, 1807, æt. 40, was succeeded by his half brother, Cornwallis, third and present *viscount Hawarden*.

His lordship was born March 28, 1780, and married June 8, 1811, Jane, youngest daughter of Patrick Cranford Bruce, esq. of Glenelg, and of Taplow Lodge, Bucks.

Female Descent.] Wandesford, Hartstonge, Cornwallis, Monck.

Heir Apparent.]

Chief Seat.] Dundrum, in the county of Tipperary.



CHARLES JOHN GARDNER, VISCOUNT
MOUNTJOY.

1795.

IN 1711, Luke Gardiner married Anne Stewart, niece and heir to William Stewart, second viscount Mountjoy. He was deputy vice-treasurer of Ireland; and of the privy council, and died at Bath, in Sept. 1755. Charles Gardiner, his eldest son, succeeding to the estates, was also of the privy council, in Ireland; and died Nov. 15, 1769. His eldest son, Luke Gardiner,* was raised to the peerage by the title of *lord Mountjoy* of Mountjoy, in the county of Tyrone, Oct. 18, 1789, and further advanced to be *viscount Mountjoy*, Nov. 6, 1795. He died (of the wounds he received in the rebellion,) June 5, 1798, aged 53, and was

* Hardy speaks of him, in 1778, as "a young gentleman of accomplished mind, and large possessions." I. 371.

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succeeded by his only son, Charles John, second and present *viscount Mountjoy*.

His lordship was born July 19, 1782, and married, in 1812, Mrs. Brown, widow of Major Brown.

Female Descent.] Stewart, Norman, Montgomery.

Heir. None.

Chief Seat.]



HUGH CARLETON, VISCOUNT CARLETON.

1797.

HUGH CARLETON, the present peer, (eldest son of Francis Carleton, who was born in 1713, and died in 1791, by Rebecca, daughter of John Lawton,) was born Sept. 11, 1739, brought up to the bar, and rising in his profession, was appointed solicitor general of Ireland, in 1779, in which situation he continued till the change of ministry.

The coalition ministry," (says Hardy in his life of lord Harlemont,) "was, as to distribution of offices, gradually tended here with the same effects as in England. Some, who had been frowned on, or removed during the duke of Portland's administration, now found their way back again to place and situation. Scott rose higher from his place. Yelverton had indeed been appointed to succeed the lamented chief baron Burgh, but his rank at the bar, independent of his connection with the Portland party, needed to point him out as Burgh's successor. His place of attorney general, was given to Mr. Fitzgibbon. Mr.

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Forbes, who had been nominated solicitor general, by his grace of Portland, and with a delicacy unexampled, declined the situation till Mr. *Carleton*, who then occupied it, was otherwise provided for, did not choofe to act as colleague to Fitzgibbon." *

On May 10, 1787, Mr. Carleton was appointed lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas; and in Nov. 1789, raised to the peerage by the title of *baron Carleton* of Amner; and on Nov. 7. 1797, further advanced to be *viscount Carleton* of Clare, in the county of Tipperary.

His lordship is one of the elected peers of Ireland; and married, first, Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Mercer, esq. who died without issue, May 27, 1794. He married, secondly, July 15, 1795, Mary Buckley, second daughter of Abednego Matthew, esq. which lady died March 13, 1810, without issue. His lordship resides principally in England.

Heir Apparent.] None.

Chief Residence.] Great George-street, Hanover-square.

* Life of Lord Charlemont, II. 85.



MARGARETTA EMELIA FOSTER,
VISCOUNTESS FERRARD.

1797.

JOHN FOSTER, of Dunleer, in the county of Louth, esq. eldest issue by Mary, (who died Oct. 29, 1762, aged 77, daughter of William Fortescue, of Newragh, esq.) three sons, and four daughters. Thomas, second son, D.D. and rector of Dunleer, was father of the late John Thomas Foster, esq. who was the first husband of the present Duchess of Devonshire. Anthony, eldest son, was bred to the profession of the law, served in parliament for the county of Louth, and was appointed chief baron of the exchequer in 1766; in which station he continued till August, 1777, when he retired, and, in consideration of long services, obtained a pension of 1000*l.* a year. He died in April, 1778, leaving two sons and a daughter—John, William, and Margaret. William, second son, was bishop of Clogher, and died in 1796, having married Catherine Leslie. John, eldest son, was born in Sept. 1750, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin,

was entered of the Middle Temple, admitted to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1766; at the age of 18, was elected to parliament for the borough of Dunleer; and in the parliament which met at the passing of the octennial act, in 1768, made his election for the county of Louth. In 1778, he was appointed chairman of the committee of supply; and in the close of the session, 1785, succeeded Mr. Pery in the *speaker's* chair. On Aug. 23, 1804, he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and first lord of the Treasury in Ireland, and sworn of his majesty's privy council in both kingdoms; which places in the subsequent changes of administration he has been removed from, and restored again to. He married, on Dec. 14, 1764, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Birt, in the county of Kildare, esq. sister to Thomas Burgh, esq. formerly accountant-general of Ireland, and member of parliament for the borough of Athy. This lady was raised to the peerage by the title of *baroness Oriel*, of Collon, co. Louth, on June 5, 1790, and advanced to be *viscountess Ferrard*, to her and her issue male, by Mr. Foster, on Nov. 7, 1797.

Her ladyship has issue one surviving son, and one daughter.

Heir Apparent.] Her son, the Rt. hon. Thomas Henry Foster, member of parliament for Drogheda, who married in Dec. 1810, Miss Skeffington, daughter of the Rt. hon. C. Skeffington.

Son.]



WILLIAM CHARLES YELVERTON,
VISCOUNT AVONMORE.

1800.

HARRY YELVERTON, (son of Francis Yelverton, who died March 27, 1746, aged 41, by Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Barry, esq.) was born May 28, 1736, and being brought up to the Irish bar, was made attorney-general of Ireland, 1782; a privy counsellor, and lord chief baron of the exchequer, 1783. On June 16, 1795, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of *lord Yelverton*, baron of Avonmore; and, in Dec. 1800, advanced to the dignity of *Viscount Avonmore*. Hardy calls him, "that great lawyer, and Avonmore." He died Aug. 19, 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Charles, present and *viscount Avonmore*.

His lordship was born April 5, 1762, and married, Oct. 1, 1787, Mary, eldest daughter of John Reade of Roms, in Hampshire, esq. by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

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Female Descent.] Barry, Nugent.

Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] His eldest son, Barry John Yelverton, born Feb. 21, 1790.

Younger Branches.] His younger brothers, Barry, born 1763; and Walter Aglionby, born 1772, who is married and has two sons.



RICHARD WHITE, VISCOUNT BANTRY.

1800.

RICHARD WHITE of Bantry, esq. had issue by Martha, daughter of the rev. Dean Davies, Simon White of Bantry, esq. who died before his father, leaving issue by Frances Jane Eyre, daughter of Richard Hedges Eyre of Bantry, esq. Richard White of Bantry, esq. his eldest son and heir, born Aug. 6, 1767, who was presented with a gold medal by the city of Cork, for his spirited exertions on the arrival of the French forces in Bantry, Jan. 24, 1797; and who was, for these services, elevated to the peerage, by the title of *baron of Bantry*, on March 31st following. His lordship was further advanced to the dignity of *viscount Bantry*, Dec. 29, 1800.

His lordship married, Nov. 3, 1799, Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of William, lord Ennismore, and four sons.

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Female Descent.] Davies, Eyre.

Chief Seat.] Bantry, in Ireland.

Heir Apparent.] Richard, his eldest son, born Nov. 16,
1850.

Younger Branches.] His younger brothers, John, and
Hamilton, deceased.



HENRY STANLEY MONCK,
VISCOUNT MONCK.

1800.

In 1627, Charles Monck of St. Stephen's-green, in Dublin, was, with Thomas Maule, esq. appointed surveyor-general of all the customs in Ireland. His son, Henry Monck, esq. married, May 1, 1673, Sarah, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Stanley of Grange-Gorman, near Dublin, knight, and had seven sons and three daughters. His daughter, Rebecca, married John Forster, esq. chief justice of the Common Pleas.*

George Monck, eldest son, of St. Stephen's-green, esq. married Mary, daughter of Robert, first viscount Moleworth, who died in 1715, having left a *Collection of Poems*, which her father published. He had issue by her, two daughters and one son, of whom Sarah, the eldest, was the authoress of some elegant poetical pieces, which, after her

* Sarah Forster, one of the daughters of this marriage, was wife of celebrated Dr. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, who died 1753. He survived till 1786, leaving issue, Dr. George Berkeley, prebendary of Exeter, father of George Monck Berkeley, esq. who died before

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decease, were published by her grandfather, lord Moleworth, under the title of *Poems by Miranda*; she having married Robert Mafon of Mafon-brook, co. Galway, esq. and by him, who died 1739, left issue. Henry Stanley Monck of St. Stephen's-green, esq; the only son, was surveyor-general of the customs, and died in 1745, leaving George Paul Monck, esq. his eldest son and heir, who served in parliament for the borough of Coleraine; and married, 1755, lady Araminta Beresford, sixth daughter of Marcus, earl of Tyrone, by whom he had issue. *

Charles Monck of Grange-Gorman, (second son of Henry, by Sarah Stanley,) was born 1678, and admitted at the Irish bar. He died 1752, leaving two sons, Henry and Thomas.

Henry Monck, esq. eldest son, married, in 1739, lady Isabella Bentinck, second daughter of Henry, duke of Portland, and dying 1787, left an only surviving daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married the late marquis of Waterford; and died in 1815.

Thomas Monck, esq. second son, was barrister at law, and died in 1772, leaving issue, Charles Stanley Monck, esq. his eldest son and heir, who succeeded his uncle, Henry, in the estates at Grange-Gorman, and was raised to the peerage by the title of *baron Monck*, Nov. 7, 1799; and advanced to the dignity of *viscount Monck*, Dec. 21, 1800. He died June 9, 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Stanley, second and present *viscount Monck*.

His lordship was born July 26, 1785, and married, July 28, 1806, Frances Trench La Poer, fifth daughter of William Power Keating, first earl of Clancarty, by whom he has two daughters.

Female Descent.] Blenerhassett, Stanley, Hitchcock, Mafon, Quin.

Chief Seat.] Grange-Gorman, near Dublin.

Heir.]

Younger Branch.] His brother, Charles Joseph Kelly, born July 12, 1791.

* A daughter is married to the present general sir John Hamilton bart. who distinguished himself at Albu de Tormes, in Spain.



JOHN WOLFE, VISCOUNT KILWARDEN.

1800.

ARTHUR WOLFE, son of John Wolfe of Farnaghts, in Kildare, was born Jan. 30, 1739, and being educated to the Irish bar, was appointed solicitor-general of Ireland, 1787; attorney-general, 1789; chief justice of Ireland, 1798; vice-chancellor of Dublin, 1802; and raised to the peerage by the title of *baron Kilwarden* of Newlands, in the county of Dublin, July 3, 1798; and farther created *viscount Kilwarden* of Kilwarden, Dec. 29, 1800; his lady having been previously created *baroness of Kiltal*, Sept. 30, 1795. He was assassinated by a body of insurgents, while preparing to attend the privy council, at the castle of Dublin, July 23, 1803. The late viscount Avonmore pronounced the following eulogium on him in his address to the grand juries of the county and city of Dublin, Oct. 29, 1803.

“ It was the dying advice of the great and good lord Kilwarden, ‘ that no man should suffer on any account,

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not even on account of his own murder, without a fair trial.' Words which ought to be engraven on his tombstone in letters of gold, and which deserve to be transmitted to posterity as the motto of the family to which he was so great an honour and so bright an ornament. When arrested by ruffians, and expiring under the repeated wounds of assassins, he raised the last efforts of exhausted nature to bequeath to his country a legacy, which will ever be remembered with gratitude. Who hears the name but must lament that the star which shone conspicuous in the legal hemisphere, and the dawn of whose early coronation promised a full blaze of meridian splendour, is, alas! set for ever? And, if I may be allowed to mix my private griefs with the public sorrow, suffer me to lament that I have lost the friend of my youth, the companion of my maturer years, my fellow-labourer in the fields of science, and my coadjutor in the administration of justice!"

He was succeeded by his eldest, and now only surviving son, John, second and present *viscount Kilwarden*.

His lordship was born Nov. 11, 1769, and is unmarried.

Female Descent.] Buxton.

Seat.]

Heir.] None.



CHARLOTTE NEWCOMEN, VIS-
COUNTESS NEWCOMEN.

1802.

THE late right hon. sir William Gleadowe, bart. married Charlotte, daughter and heir of Charles Newcomen * of Carrickglass, esq. and having assumed her name and arms, died Aug. 21, 1807.

Her ladyship was advanced to the peerage, July 30, 1800, by the title of *baroness Newcomen*, and further advanced to be *viscountess Newcomen*, Dec. 4, 1802. She has only one son and three daughters.

Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] Her son, sir Thomas Newcomen, bart.

* The family of Newcomen were created baronets in 1628 and baronetage expired in 1789.



**JOHN HENRY UPTON, VISCOUNT
TEMPLETOWN.**

1806.

HENRY UPTON came to Ireland, in 1598, a captain in the army, under the earl of Essex. He was second son of Arthur Upton of L'Upton, co. Devon. by Gertrude, daughter of Hugh Fortescue of Filleigh.

The family of Upton of L'Upton were ancient. John Upton of Upton was grandfather of Hamelyn Upton, whose name appears in a deed, in 1218. His descendant, Thomas Upton, was living in 1450, 28 Henry VI. and had, by Joan Trelawney, two sons, William, whose issue male expired about 1591; and John, who was of Trilake, in Cornwall, and married Elizabeth Mohan, and had issue by her two sons of the name of John, of whom the younger was ancestor to the present peer.

John, eldest son, was seated at Portlarch, in Devonshire. Nicholas, his second son, was, according to Priest, the same, who was author of the book *De Re Militari*,

(edited by sir Edward Byfhe, garter king;) and who died at Salisbury, in 1457. William, his younger brother, became finally heir, and was ancestor of William, who was living in 1626.

John Upton, the younger son by Elizabeth Mohun, had one son, William, seated at L'Upton, in Devonshire, who was grandfather of John, father of Arthur, who married Gertrude Fortescue, whose eldest son, John, was ancestor of John Upton of L'Upton, esq. who died 1687, *set.* 43.

Captain Henry Upton, who emigrated to Ireland, established himself in the county of Antrim, and was chosen to parliament for the town of Carrickfergus. In 1628, he married Mary, daughter of sir Hugh Clotworthy, sister to John, viscount Massareene. His eldest son, Arthur Upton of Castle-Upton, was born 1623; and lived under diverse revolutions, both of civil and church government, in which he preserved an uniformity of conduct; and being appointed to defend the county of Antrim at the time of the rebellion, so effectually discharged his trust, as to repel and rout the rebels. His son, Clotworthy Upton, who succeeded at Castle-Upton, was born in 1665, and also succeeded his father as representative for the county of Antrim. He was active on the part of king William at the siege of Limerick, and attacked the breach with the forlorn hope. He left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Hercules Langford Rowley, and was created a peeress, 1766.

His younger brother, John, succeeded at Castle-Upton. He was born 1671, was a captain in king William's army; and was afterwards lieut. colonel of dragoons, at the battle of Almanza, under lord Galway, who, for his spirited conduct on that day, gave him the command of the regiment, the colonel (Killegrew) having been killed at the beginning of the action. He twice represented the county of Antrim in parliament. Arthur Upton of Castle-Upton, his eldest son, died without issue, 1768. Francis, second son, also died unmarried, Clotworthy Upton,

youngest son, born 1721, was, in 1761, appointed clerk-comptroller to the princess dowager of Wales, which employment he held till her royal highness's death. Having succeeded to the family estate, he was advanced to the Irish peerage, Aug. 3, 1776, by the title of *Baron Templetown*, in the county of Antrim. He died in April, 1785, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Henry, second and present *lord Templetown*, who was advanced to the dignity of *viscount Templetown*, in March 1806.

His lordship was born Nov. 8, 1771, and married, Aug. 7, 1796, lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John, earl of Sandwich, by whom he has two sons and three daughters.

Female Descent.] Fortescue, Clotworthy, Beresford, Upton, Boughton.

Chief Seat.] Castle-Upton, in the county of Antrim.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Henry Montagu, born Nov. 11, 1799.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, lieut.-col. Fulke Greville, member of parliament for Castle-Rising, who married, 1807, the sole daughter and heir of Richard Howard; esq. and has taken that name; and lieut.-colonel Arthur Upton of the first regiment of Foot Guards.



**CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN,
VISCOUNT LISMORE.**

1806.

The family of O'Callaghan were possessed of large estates in the county of Cork before 1600. Mr. Smith, in his History of that County, particularly mentions the parish of Clonmene, where an Augustinian Friary was founded by the O'Callaghans; and in the same parish was a castle, ruined in the wars of 1641; and to the west of this castle is a good house in the possession of Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. at so late a period as 1750.

Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. of Shanbally, in the county of Tipperary, was representative for Fethard in the second parliament of queen Anne, and eminent for his talents at the bar. A monument is erected in the church of Shanbally to his memory, as well as to that of his wife, Maria, daughter of Robert Jolly, esq. who died 1757. He left three sons; 1. Robert of Shanbally, member of parliament for Fethard, who died in 1761, without issue; 2. Cornelius, a master in chancery, and member of parliament for

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Fethard, 1761, who also died without issue, in 1769; ; Thomas, who left issue, Cornelius O'Callaghan, born Jan 7, 1741, who served in many parliaments for Fethard till he was advanced to the peerage, June 27, 1785, by the title of *lord Lismore* of Shanbally, in the county of Tipperary. He died July 12, 1797, æt. 57, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Cornelius, second and present *lord Lismore*, who was advanced to the dignity of *viscount Lismore*, May 30, 1806.

His lordship was born Oct. 2, 1772, and married, Aug. 11, 1808, lady Eleanor Butler, sister to the earl of Ormond, by whom he has a daughter.

Female Descent.] Jolly, Davies, Ponsonby.

Chief Seat.] Shanbally, in the county of Tipperary.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Robert William, lieutenant colonel 39th foot, born 1777.

Younger Branch.] His second brother, George, born 1787.



ROBERT EDWARD KING, VIS-
COUNT LORTON.

1806.

[**His** lordship is younger brother of George, the present earl of Kingston, and having succeeded his father, in 1799, in a part of the family estates in Roscommon and Ligo, was advanced to the peerage, in 1800, by the title of *baron Erris*; and farther elevated to the dignity of *viscount Lorton*, May 30, 1806.

His lordship was brought up to the army, and was at the taking of the French West India islands, in 1794. He holds the rank of colonel. He married, Dec. 9, 1799, **ances**, sole surviving daughter and heir of the late **wrence** Parsons, viscount Oxmantown, and earl of **ffe**, and has two daughters and a son.

Female Descent.] See earl of Kingston.

Seat.]

Heir Apparent.] His son, Robert, born July, 1804.



LODGE EVANS DE MONTMORENCY,
VISCOUNT FRANKFORT.

1816.

THIS is a younger branch of the family of Mountmorris, (*see Vol. IV. p. 243.*) A patent of peerage was granted to the present lord, during the administration of the duke of Rutland; which pledge was not forgotten at the Union.

Lodge Evans Morris is the eldest son of the late Edmund Morris, esq. member of parliament for the city of Dublin, and nephew to the first viscount Mountmorris. He was born in 1747, and originally destined for the Bar; but having married a rich heiress in early life, (Mary, the daughter of George Fade, esq.) more brilliant prospects soon opened to his view. While very young, Mr. Morris accordingly obtained a seat in the Irish House of Commons; and became intimately connected, first, with the Ponsonby family, and afterwards with the duke of Portland, from the latter of whom he never once separated during a long political struggle of thirty years duration.

In consequence of the nature of his situation, he of course became an opponent to the administration of the earl, afterwards marquis Townshend; and actually moved the famous address, which was intended to consummate the disgrace of that gay, facetious, and good humoured Viceroy. On the grand question of a regency, Mr. Morris both spoke and voted uniformly on the side of the heir-apparent; and on his Majesty's recovery, was immediately removed from the two offices then held by him; viz. the treasurership of the Post Office, and clerkship of the Permit; the latter of which was a very lucrative sinecure.

But, on the nomination of earl Fitzwilliam to be lord lieutenant of Ireland, in 1795, Mr. Morris was nominated second secretary in the civil department; and consequently, acted as coadjutor to the late lord Milton, afterwards earl of Dorchester. When the viceroy returned to England in disgust, after a residence of only a few months, he resigned not only his new appointment, but also his seat in parliament. Yet, notwithstanding this, the honorary rank of privy counsellor was conferred on him; and being appointed a lord of the Irish treasury through the influence of lord Pelham, now earl of Chichester, Mr. Morris entered anew into political warfare. He was a great advocate for the Union; and when this grand measure had been effected, he obtained the promise of a barony; and applied for that of Chepstow, whence his ancestor had originally repaired to Ireland: but some demur having taken place in consequence of this title being already in the Beaufort family, finally, he chose the appellation of *lord Frankfort of Galmoye*: the former, from a district of lands in the county of Kilkenny; and the latter, by way of recording his descent in the female line, from sir Edward Butler, created viscount Galmoye, in 1646. At the expiration of sixteen years, he was advanced to the rank of *viscount*, in the Irish peerage.

Lord Frankfort is a most zealous advocate for every national scheme for the prosperity of his native country;

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and he has particularly distinguished himself by his attention to agriculture and the fisheries.

By his second wife, Catharine, daughter of George White, of Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth, esq. his lordship has three children, all of whom are still young.

Female Descent.] Butler, Walsb, Lodge.

Heir Apparent.] Lodge-Redmond, an only son.

Chief Seat.] Frankfort House, in the county of Kilkenny.



**RICHARD QUIN, VISCOUNT MOUNT
EARLE.**

1816.

THIS is another family ennobled at the important epoch of the Union between the two kingdoms; and soon after promoted in the Irish peerage.

His Lordship, who was born in 1753, is the son of the late Wyndham Quin, of Adare, esq. by Frances, sister of the first viscount Cremorne. His family has also intermarried with those of the marquis of Headfort and lord Livingston. He himself was made a baronet in 1781 and created *baron Adare*, of the county of Limerick, nine years afterwards. At the expiration of another period of sixteen years, his lordship has been advanced to higher dignity.

Viscount Mount-Earle married to the late Frances Uriel Strangways, a younger daughter of the first earl of Chester. Their eldest son, in 1810, obtained the hand of the only child of Thomas Wyndham * of Dunraven castle,

* These were a branch of the noble family of Egremont. Mr. Quin had the royal authority to prefix the name of Wyndham to his

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in the county of Glamorgan, esq. by whom he has issue.
The second son, Richard-George, is an officer in the
army.

Female Descent.] Windham, Dawson.

Heir Apparent.] Wyndham-Henry-Wyndham, mem-
ber of parliament for the county of Limerick.

Seat.] Adare Abbey, in the county of Limerick.

built 1810
and on



**WILLIAM HARE, VISCOUNT
ENNISMORE.**

1816.

THIS is the first peer, having been created *baron Ennismore*, in 1800, and a viscount, sixteen years after.

His lordship has been twice married; first, to Mary, daughter of Henry Wrixon, of Balbriggan, esq. by whom he has had a numerous issue; and secondly, to a daughter of John Meldrum, in the county of Tipperary, esq. One of his daughters is viscountess Bantry.

Female Descent.] Maylord.

Seat.] Covanmore Park, in the county of Cork.

Heir Apparent.] Richard Hare, son-in-law to lord Donbrock.



JOHN PENDERGRAST SMYTH,
VISCOUNT GORT.

1816.

He was created *baron Kiltarton*, in 1810, with remainder to his nephew; and is now one of the regency viscounts.

His lordship is a governor of the county where he resides, and chamberlain of the corporation of *Limerick*.

Heir Presumptive] Right hon. Charles Vereker, a privy counsellor in Ireland; constable of Limerick, and member in the present parliament for that city.

Seat.] Loughcooter castle, in the county of *Galway*.



JOHN DE COURCY, LORD KINSALE.

1220.

ROBERT DE COURCY, lord of Courcy in Normandy, 1026, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was present at the battle of Hastings, 1066. He had a grant of the lordship of Stoke, thence called *Stoke-Courcy*, in Somersetshire, with other lordships to hold as an entire barony. He died, 1098; his son Robert, second baron of *Stoke-Courcy*, founded the nunnery of Cannington, in Somersetshire. His son William, third baron of *Stoke-Courcy*, was succeeded by his brother Robert, fourth baron of *Stoke-Courcy*, who was father of Robert, fifth baron of *Stoke-Courcy*, whose son, William, sixth baron, was *Dapifer* to king Henry II. He founded the Priory of *Stoke-Courcy*, and died 1171. His eldest son Sir John, seventh baron of *Stoke-Courcy*, was sent into Ireland, in 1177, as an assistant to William Fitz-Aldelm in the government of that kingdom. He invaded *Ulster*,

Ulster, being the first of the English who entered that province. By many prosperous battles fought with great hazard of his life, he subdued *Ulster* to the obedience of king Henry II stretched the bounds of *the English pale* as far as Dunluce, in the most northern parts of the province, which he endeavoured to secure by building castles and fortresses in convenient places; and was requited for that service by being the first Englishman dignified with any title of honour in Ireland: by a formal creation the king in 1181, creating him *earl of Ulster*, and annexing thereto the lordship of Connaught, with a grant by patent to him and his heirs, that they should enjoy all the land in Ireland, he could gain by his sword, together with the donation of bishoprics and abbeys; reserving from him only homage and fealty. In Sept. 1182, he was constituted sole governor of Ireland. By his reputation and conduct he brought the whole kingdom in one year into such regularity and order that "*a man with a wand, having treasure about him, might travel along the country with safety.*" From the jealousy, intrigues, and treachery of Lacy, whom king John appointed governor of Ireland, he fell under the displeasure of that monarch; and was afterwards sent prisoner to England. After about a year's confinement a dispute arose between king John and Philip Augustus of France, concerning their respective titles to the duchy of Normandy, of which the decision was referred to a single combat between two champions. King John could find no one equal to this enterprise, but the earl of Ulster; but sending to him to request he would undertake it, received for answer—"Not for him, for I esteem him unworthy the adventure of my blood, by reason of the ungrateful returns he hath made me for my services and loyalty to the crown, in imprisoning me, unheard, at the suit of my rival and enemy Hugh de Lacy." The king sent to him a third time, adding, "that the honour of his country depended solely on his accepting the combat." He replied—"As for myself, the king is not able to grant my request, which is the freedom of heart I want by

his unkind dealing, which I never after look to obtain. As for my friends they are all slain in his service, saving a few; by reason whereof I mean never to serve the king more; but for the honour and dignity of the realm, in which many an honest man lives against his (the king's) will, I shall be contented to hazard my life, and defend it to the utmost of my power, so I may have such things as I will call for. He entered the lists, when the French champion, frightened at his stern countenance, and terrible weapon, fled, on which the victory was adjudged to the earl of Ulster. For this king John restored him to his titles and estates, then estimated at 25,000 marks a year; but bade him ask for any thing in his disposal, to which the earl replied: "*He had titles and estate enough, but desired that he and his successors might have the privilege, their first obeisance being paid, to be covered in the royal presence of him, and his successors kings of England.*" The king readily granted the request, and that remarkable privilege is enjoyed by the family to this time. He after this, thrice attempted a passage to Ireland, but failed: and retiring to France, died there about 1210. His son and successor Miles de Courcy, was kept out of the earldom of Ulster by Hugh de Lacy, whose power was such, that this Miles was forced to drop his pretensions: when king Hen. III. to make him some requital, conferred on him *the barony of Kinsale*, to hold *per Integram Baroniam*. From henceforward, being obliged to reside in Ireland, he neglected to claim the *English* barony of *Stoke-Courcy*. Dying soon after, he was succeeded by his son Patrick, second *lord Kinsale*, living 1221, whose son Nicholas, third *lord Kinsale*, was succeeded by his son Edmund, fourth *lord Kinsale*, who was succeeded by his brother John, fifth *lord Kinsale*, slain in the island Inchidwiny, in 1295 (or rather in 1301) by Daniel Oge Mac-Carthy Reagh, and the Irish of Carbery, whereby great part of the estate was lost to the family. His son, Miles, sixth *lord Kinsale*, lived in the reigns of Edward II. and III. and left his eldest son Miles, seventh *lord Kinsale*, who was present at the parliament

holden at Dublin, 13 Edw. III. and overthrew Florence Mac-Carthy More, with his numerous followers; in a battle near Ring-Rone; driving them into the river of Bandon, &c. He died in 1358. His son, John de Courcy, eighth *lord Kinsale*, dying under age, about 1387, was succeeded by his son, William, ninth *lord Kinsale*, who by letters patent of king Rich. II. *received a confirmation of the honours and titles of baron of Kinsale and Ringrone.* His son, Nicholas, tenth *lord Kinsale*, lived in the reign of king Henry IV. and was succeeded by his son, Patrick, *eleventh baron*, who died, 15 Edward IV. having been driven out of his castle and lands of Kilbritton, by Mac-Carthy Reagh. His younger son, Edmund de Courcy, was advanced to the See of Clogher, 1484: he was highly esteemed by king Henry VII. for his loyalty and fidelity; was translated to Ross, 1494, and died at an advanced age, 1518. Nicholas, eldest son, *twelfth Peer*, dying in 1474, (15 Edw. IV.) was succeeded by his son, James, thirteenth *lord Kinsale*, an adherent of the House of York, who dying in 1491, (or 1499) was succeeded by his son, Edmund, fourteenth *peer*, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle, David, fifteenth *lord Kinsale*, whose son, John, sixteenth *baron*, died at Downema-Patric, in 1535, leaving an only son, Gerald, seventeenth *lord Kinsale*, who commanded an Irish regiment at the siege of Boulogne in France, under king Henry VIII. and was knighted by the king in the field for his bravery; but by his great expences in serving the crown, considerably lessened his estate. He was present in both the parliaments in queen Elizabeth's reign, accompanied the lord deputy in his Munster expedition, in 1569, and died in an advanced age, in 1599. He left an only daughter and heir; and was succeeded by his cousin John, eighteenth *lord Kinsale*, (grandson of his uncle, Edmund de Courcy) who in 1601 behaved with great bravery at the siege of Kinsale; and being in great favour with king James I. was made gentleman of his bedchamber. He had a pension of 100*l.* a year, in consequence of his decayed estate, afterwards enlarged to 150*l.*

He died, 1628, leaving four sons; of whom David, the fourth, was ancestor to the present peer. This peer was succeeded by his son, Gerald, nineteenth *lord Kinsale*, who dying 1642, was succeeded by his brother Patric, twentieth *peer*. He had a pension of 150*l.* a year, and dying, 1663, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, twenty-first *lord Kinsale*, who dying, 1667, left Patric, his eldest son, twenty-second *baron*, an infant, who enjoyed his honour but a short time; and was succeeded by his brother, Almericus, twenty-third *peer*, then only five years old, who being afterwards in favour with king Charles II. had a pension of 300*l.* a year, which was continued by king James II. in whose cause he commanded a troop of horse, 1690, for which he was outlawed, 1691; which outlawry he soon after procured to be reversed, and took his seat in the House of Lords. He asserted before king William at court, his privilege of being covered before his majesty. He died, Feb. 9, 1719, without issue, and was succeeded by his first cousin, Gerald, (son of his uncle Miles) twenty-fourth *lord Kinsale*, having met with some opposition to his succession, on the pretended ground of an attainder of his father. In 1748, he received a grant of a pension of 300*l.* a year. He died at the OLD HEAD, Dec. 1, 1759, leaving only four daughters. The next heir male, was John De Courcy, (great grandson of David, fourth son of John, eighteenth *lord Kinsale*, who died, 1628) which branch had fallen into considerable obscurity, and met with many prejudices and some opposition to the succession.* This John became twenty-fifth *lord Kinsale*. He took his seat, Feb. 1, 1762, and was presented to his majesty, Sept. 15, following, when he had the honour of asserting the ancient privilege, of wearing his hat. He died, March 3, 1776; and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, twenty-sixth and present *lord Kinsale*.

His lordship sat first in the House of Peers, Oct. 28,

* See Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 281.

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1777. He married, Oct. 31, 1763, Susan, daughter of Conway Blenerhasset esq, by whom he has had issue, 1st. John, late lieutenant-colonel, and lieutenant in the regiment of Foot Guards; who died single, worn out with the fatigues of service, in 1813; 2d. Thomas, in holy orders, now heir apparent, besides three other sons and four daughters.

Female Descent.] O'Mahony, More, Roche, Sallah, Mac-Tiege, O'Cruley, Coache, Vicars, Williams, Heon.

Heir Apparent.] William, in holy orders.

Younger Branches.] His younger sons, Michael and Almeric, both in the navy; and Gerald, in the army; and his brother Michael, an admiral.



NICHOLAS BARNWALL, LORD
TRIMLESTOWN.

1461.

This noble family, of Norman extraction, emigrated from England to Ireland, in the reign of king Henry II. and divided themselves into two main branches, from whence sprung the noble houses of Trimlestown and Kingland, early as the middle of the fifteenth century.

From Reginald de Barnewall, who lived in the time king Edward II. and Edward III. descended sir Nicholas Barnewall, who by the daughter of Clifford, had two sons. 1st. sir Christopher, ancestor to those of Crickstown and Trimlestown; 2d. John of Frankston, ancestor to viscounts Kingland.

Kingland Branch.

John Barnewall of Frankston, was sheriff of the county of Leath, in 1433, 11 Hen. VI. and was father of Richard, of Fieldston; whose son, sir Patrick Barnewall, of Field-Grace-dieu, and Turvey, was, in 1534, made serjeant at law.

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2 E

of law, and solicitor-general of Ireland, whence he was promoted to the mastership of the Rolls, in 1550; and dying 1552, left sir Christopher, also bred to the law, of whom *Holinsbed* says, that "he was the lanthorn and light as well of his house, as of that part of Ireland where he dwelt; who being sufficiently furnished as well with the knowledge of the Latin tongue, as of the common laws of England, was zealously bent to the reformation of his country. A deep and a wise gentleman, spare of speech, and therewithal pithy; wholly addicted to gravity; very upright in dealing, measuring all his affairs with the safety of conscience, as true as still; close and secret; fast to his friend; stout in a good quarrel; a great householder, sparing without pinching; spending without waisting; of nature mild, rather choosing to pleasure where he might harm, than willing to harm where he might pleasure." He died, 1575. His son, sir Patrick Barnewall, of Turvey, and Grace-dieu, dying, 1622, left his son, Nicholas; who represented the county of Dublin in the parliament of king Charles I. and at the commencement of the rebellion took arms for that monarch, for which he was created *baron of Turvey*, and *viscount Kingsland*, June 29, 1646. He died at Turvey, 1663, and was succeeded by his son, Henry, second viscount Kingsland, who died 1688, and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas, third viscount, who after the Revolution was excluded from his seat in the House, by refusing to take all the oaths: he died, 1725. His son, Henry Benedict, fourth viscount, born 1708; also was excluded from his seat, by professing the popish religion. He died, 1774, and was succeeded by his nephew, George, fifth viscount, born, 1758; who being educated as a protestant, was admitted to his place in parliament, and died, 1800, without issue; since which a collateral claim to this viscountcy has been brought before the Committee of Privileges, as already mentioned, p. 209.

Crickstown, and Trimleston Branch.

Sir Christopher Barnewall, (elder brother of sir John of Frankeston,) was seated at Crickstown, in the county of Meath; and was chief justice of the King's Bench, in 1445, and 1446. His second son, Robert, was ancestor of the lords Trimleston, but sir Nicholas was eldest son.

Eldest Branch of Crickstown, and Dunbrow.

This sir Nicholas was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1461; and was father of 1st. Christopher of Crickstown; 2d. Edmund of Dunbrow; from whom descended James Barnewall, of Dunbrow, 1635. Christopher, of Crickstown, was father of Edward Barnewall, of Crickstown; whose son, sir Christopher, was father of sir Patrick Barnewall, of Crickstown, living, 1578; whose son, sir Richard, succeeded to that estate; and was father of sir Patrick, who was created a baronet, 1622; whose son, sir Richard, second baronet, was an active partizan against Cromwell, and dying about 1660, left two sons, sir Patrick, and John, whose great grandson, George, afterwards succeeded to the baronetage. Sir Patrick, third baronet, of Crickstown, represented the county of Meath in king James's parliament, and was father of sir George, fourth baronet; who died, 1735, without issue male, on which sir George, great grandson of John, already mentioned, succeeded as fifth baronet.

Trimleston Branch.

Sir Robert, second son of sir Christopher, (who was chief justice of the King's Bench, in 1446) was knighted by king Edward IV. and created *baron of Trimleston*, to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent, March 4, 61. His son, sir Christopher, second lord Trimleston,

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was engaged in Lambert Simnell's insurrection, 1488, and was in the battle of Knocktowe, 1504. His son, sir John, third *lord Trimleston*, was second justice of the King's Bench, 1509; high treasurer of Ireland, 1524; high chancellor of Ireland, 1534; he died, 1538. His son, sir Patrick, fourth *lord Trimleston*, was father of Robert, fifth *lord Trimleston*, of whom, Holinshed says, that he "was a rare nobleman, and endowed with sundry good gifts, who having well wedded himself to the reformation of his miserable country, was resolved for the whetting of his wit, which nevertheless was pregnant and quick, by a short trade and method he took in his study to have sift up the very sap of the common law; and upon this determination sailing into England, sickened shortly after, at a worshipful matron's house at Cornbury, named Margaret Tiler, where he was, to the great grief of all his country, pursued with death, when the weal of the public had most need of his life." He died, 1573, and was succeeded by his brother, Peter, sixth *lord Trimleston*; who dying, 1598, at Trimleston, was succeeded by his son, Robert, *seventh peer*, who dying, 1639, was succeeded by his grandson, Matthias, (son of Christopher, who died before him) eighth *lord Trimleston*, who in 1641, was outlawed in the county of Meath, by which he lost the privileges of peerage, according to the resolution of the lords, in 1695, "that such lords, whose ancestors or themselves stand outlawed on record, ought not to have a privilege of sitting in this house, or to take upon them on any occasion any title of honour." His son, Robert, ninth *lord Trimleston*, sat in king James's parliament, 1689, and died in June, that year. His eldest son, Matthias, became tenth *lord Trimleston*; was lieutenant in the first troop of guards under the Duke of Berwick, in the service of king James II. in which station he lost his life in Sept 1692, in an action against the Germans. His brother, John, became eleventh *peer*; and died, 1746, having had six sons. (Richard; third son, was father of the present peer.) Robert, eldest son, was twelfth *lord*

Trimleston; he resided many years in France, and became very eminent for his skill in the practice of physic. After his return to Ireland he resided at Trimleston, and freely communicated his advice to all who applied for it. His son, Thomas, thirteenth *lord Trimleston*, a knight of Malta, conformed to the protestant religion, and died Dec. 29, 1796, unmarried when he was succeeded by his cousin, Nicholas, fourteenth and present *lord Trimleston*.

His lordship married, 1768, Martha Henrietta D'Aguin, a French lady, by whom he has issue.

Female Descent.] Brune, Plunket, Bellew, Taylor, Nugent, Talbot, Fitzgerald, Netterville, Dongan, Barnetall.

Elder Branch.] Viscount Kingsland.



RANDAL PLUNKET, LORD DUNSANY.

Created by Henry VI. or Edward IV.

SOME account of this family of PLUNKET, has been already given under the title of *Fingal*, at p. 39; where it will be found, that sir Christopher Plunket, younger son of sir Christopher Plunket, who died in 1445, was ancestor of the lords Dunsany. This sir Christopher has been generally considered as the first *lord Dunsany*, which barony was, according to Camden, conferred upon him by king Henry VI.; he died 1461. His son, Richard, was second *lord Dunsany*, and was succeeded by his son, sir John, third *lord Dunsany*; who sat in the parliament, 1490. His son, Edward, fourth *peer*, was slain by the rebel O'Connor, in 1520, or 1521. His son, Robert, fifth *peer*, sat in parliament 1541, and died 1559. He was succeeded by his son, Christopher, sixth *lord Dunsany*, whose son, Patrick, seventh *peer*, is thus spoken of by Stanyhurst: "This

worthy baron was of ancient extraction in Ireland, a person noted in his country for his great possessions there, and for his great natural parts, and was therefore renowned among the learned (in 1584) as being a person not only of learning in himself, but also a patron of learning, and learned men." He was living 1601, and was succeeded by his son, Christopher, eighth *peer*, who died in December, 1603, and was succeeded by his son Patrick; ninth *peer*, born 1588; who when the Rebellion broke out, offered his services to suppress it, which were not accepted, "though," Carte remarks, "he was the eleventh lord of the family, (but rather ninth only) a family which had been uniformly loyal to the Crown, and himself by descent, alliance and affection to the English interests in Ireland; and when the lords and gentry of the Pale joined with the Irish rebels in defence of the Roman catholic religion, he retired out of the Pale, and lived quietly at his own house, doing all manner of acts of humanity to the English, even at the hazard of his life, till he came with his son to Dublin, on the 19th of March, 1641-2, having the king's proclamation in his pocket, and surrendered himself to the lords justices."— On Nov. 24, 1642, he was indicted for high treason, in which it seems, by his petition to parliament, he was very hastily dealt with. He suffered not only imprisonment, but loss of estate. He however survived the Restoration, when some amends were made to him. He outlived his son and heir, Edward, who died 1668, and was succeeded by his grandson, Christopher, who became tenth *lord Dunfany*, and sat in the parliament of 1689, and was a captain in Luttrell's horse, but was outlawed for his services to king James II. and dying unmarried, 1690, was succeeded by his brother, Randal, eleventh *lord Dunfany*, who died 1735. His son, Edward, twelfth *lord Dunfany*, was born 1723, conformed to the established church, and dying 1781, was succeeded by his son, Randal, thirteenth and present *lord Dunfany*.

His lordship on his father's death, presented his peti-

tion for a writ of summons, which had been withheld since the outlawries in the reign of king William. The case was referred to the lords, who, after hearing fully into the claim, resolved that his lordship was entitled to his writ as *lord Dunfany*, which was issued accordingly. His lordship was born 1750; married, 1773, Margaret daughter of Edward Archdeacon, of the county of Kilkenny, esq. by whom he has several children; he died 1791; and he married, 1800, a sister of the late Sir Edmund Smith, baronet.

Female Descent.] Fitzgerald, Fitz-Eustace, Huddy, Birmingham, Sarsfield, Barnewall, Barnewall, Babington, Heneage, Macdonnell, Fleming, Allen.

Heir Apparent. His son, Edward, born, 1773, in the army; married, 1803, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late lord Cloncurry, and has a son born, 1804.

Chief Seat.] Dunfany Castle, in the county of Meath.



THOMAS PLUNKET, LORD LOUTH.

1541.

THIS is the eldest branch of the numerous family of Plunket, (See p. 39.)

John Plunket, who was living in the reign of king Edward III. was father of Richard, seated at Bewley, who was king's serjeant at law, 34 Edw. III. He died 1390. His son Walter died 1436, and was father of Walter of Lewsey, whose son, sir John Plunket, of Bewley, died 501. His son, sir Patrick Plunket, of Kilsaran, Bewley, and Talanston, was appointed sheriff of Louth, in 1497, and died 1508. His son, sir Oliver Plunket, of Kilsaran, was created *baron of Louth*, June 15, 1541. His son, Thomas, second *lord Louth*, was present in the parliament m. 12, 1559; he died 1571. His son, Patrick, third *baron*, was killed in 1575, by M^cMahon, on the recovery of a prey of cattle, at Effexford, in Monaghanshire. He was succeeded by his brother, Oliver, fourth *peer*, who died 1607. His son, Matthew, became fifth *lord Dunsany*, and dying 1629, was succeeded by his son, Oliver, sixth *baron*, who lived chiefly at the Carrick, and in 1652, was

excepted from pardon for life and estate, by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settlement of Ireland. He died 1679. His son, Matthew, seventh *peer*, served king Charles II. during his exile, and after the restoration was restored to his estate. He was outlawed for his services to king James II. in 1689, and died in Sept. that year. He died seized of a real estate, in lands of 2000*l.* a year, and a personal estate to the amount of 10,000*l.* sterling. His son, Oliver, eighth *lord Louth*, was born 1668. On Oct. 12, 1695, he delivered his writ of summons, but refused to subscribe the declaration. On Oct. 10, 1698, it was found on inspection of the records, that his grandfather's outlawry had never been reversed, whereby the family were deprived of their peerage; till in 1798, the present peer was re-admitted to the family honour. This peer dying in 1707, was succeeded by his son, Matthew, ninth *lord Louth*, born 1698, who dying 1754, was succeeded by his son, Oliver, styled tenth *lord Louth*, born 1727, who was succeeded by his son, Thomas, present and eleventh *lord Louth*.

His lordship was born Aug. 20, 1757; and was restored to his peerage by a decision of the House of Lords, in 1798. In 1808, he married Margaret Plunket, eldest daughter of Randal, lord Dunfany, by whom he has yet no issue.

Female Descent.] Bellew, Eustace, Nangle, Rochfort, Barnewall, Bagenall, Fitzwilliam, Macdonnell, Fitzgerald, Barnewall, Mason, Netterville.

Chief Seat.] Louth Hall, in the county of Louth.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Matthew.

Younger Branches.] Earl of Fingal, lord Dunfany, &c.



ANDREW THOMAS BLAYNEY,
LORD BLAYNEY.*

1621.

His family came out of Wales. Sir Edward Blayney, first lord Blayney, was third son of Thomas ap-Jeven Lloyd Blayne, by Gwenthlean, daughter of Thomas Herle, ap-Thomas ap-William Herle. His elder brother, David Lloyd Blancy, was father of Thomas Blayney, seated at Lurgan, in Montgomeryshire.

Sir Edward Blayney was employed from his youth in the armies of queen Elizabeth in Spain, Ireland, and the Low Countries, and by his valour and conduct raised himself to the rank of a colonel. In king James's parliaments 1613 and 1615, he represented the county of Monaghan, and was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Blayney, baron of Monaghan, July 29, 1621; he died Feb. 11,

* Before him are, 1st, Baron Maynard of Wicklow, Viscount Maynard in England, see Vol. II. p. 31, and 2d. Edward Digby, Lord Digby, Viscount of Glashill, in the king's county; also a peer of England, by the title of earl Digby, baron Digby of Sherborne. See Vol. II. p. 333.

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1629. His son, sir Henry, second *lord Blayney*, lost his life at the fatal battle of Benburg, in the county of Tyrone, at the head of his men, fighting against Tyrone, June 5, 1646. His eldest son, Edward, succeeded as third *lord Blayney*; but died unmarried, in London, 1669. His brother, Richard, succeeded as fourth *lord Blayney*; and dying 1670, left issue, Henry Vincent, fifth *lord Blayney*; who for his eminent and distinguished services in the defence of the religion, laws, and liberties of his country, was attainted in king James's parliament, 1689; and had his estate of 1100*l.* a year sequestered; since which the family has been favoured with a pension from the crown; he died in Aug. 1689. He was succeeded by his only surviving brother, William, as sixth *lord Blayney*; he died 1705, and was succeeded by his son, Cadwallader, seventh *lord Blayney*, who having the grant of a pension of 182*l.* 10*s.* a year, yet by the impoverishment of his fortune being disabled to live suitably to his quality, had, in 1720, an additional grant of 300*l.* a year; he died March 19, 1732, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles-Talbot, eighth *lord Blayney*, who was in holy orders; and was in April 1750, promoted to the deanery of Killaloe; he died Sept. 15, 1761, and was succeeded by his brother, Cadwallader, ninth *lord Blayney*, who in 1765, was appointed a major-general, and in 1766, was made colonel of the 38th regiment of foot; he died Nov. 1775, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Cadwallader-Davis, tenth *lord Blayney*, who dying Aug. 2, 1784, was succeeded by his only brother, Andrew-Thomas, present and eleventh *lord Blayney*.

His lordship was bred to arms from early youth; and being sent on an expedition to the Continent, was taken, and carried to France, where he remained for several years a prisoner. On his return, he published a book in 2 vols. 8vo. containing a narrative of his travels, imprisonment, and adventures, dedicated to the duke of York.

His lordship married, Arabella, the eldest daughter of James, late earl of Caledon, by whom he has issue a son,

and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth-Harriet. He is so high in rank among the major-generals, that he will be a lieut.-general on the next promotion.

Female Descent.] Loftus, More, Vincent, Caulfield, Touchet, Tipping.

Chief Seat] Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan.

Heir Apparent.] Cadwallader Davis, an only son.



JOHN EVANS FREKE, LORD
CARBERY.*

1715.

THIS family came from the principality of Wales, whence *John Evans, gent.* removed to the city of Limerick, where he was living in 1628. He had two sons. *George Evans, esq.* the eldest son, served in the army raised to suppress the rebellion of 1641; after which he settled at Ballegrane, in the county of Limerick; and in that county and the county of Cork, acquired a considerable estate by a grant of lands under the acts of settlement; he died 1705. His eldest son, *George Evans, esq.* who was bred to the profession of the law, was an active partisan of the revolution in 1688; and on that event represented Charleville in parliament; he died in May 1720.

His eldest son, *George Evans*, represented the county

* Before him are, 1st. *Philip Sherard*, earl of Harborough, baron of Leltrim, see Vol. I. p. 229; and, 2d. *The marquis of Hertford*, in England, and *baron Conway*, of Killalagh, in Ireland, see Vol. I. p. 122.

of Limerick in parliament; and exerting himself for the protestant succession, was created *lord Carbery, of Carbery*, May 9, 1715. He sat also in the English parliament for Westbury, in Wilts, 1715, and again, 1723; having married, in 1703, Anne, daughter and at length heir of William Stafford, of Blatherwick, Co. Northampton, esq. (whose ancestor, sir Humphrey Stafford, of Tixover, living 1431, a descendant of the lords Stafford, obtained the manor of Blatherwick, by marriage with the heiress of sir Thomas Aylesbury;) his lordship died 1749; and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, second *lord Carbery*, who dying 1759, was succeeded by his son, George, third *lord Carbery*, who married lady Juliana Noel, and dying 1783, left his son, George, fourth *lord Carbery*, born 1766, who married miss Watson, daughter and heir of colonel Watson, of the Bengal engineers; but died without issue, in Jan. 1805. He was succeeded by his cousin, sir John Evans Freke, bart. grandson of the hon. John Evans, of Bulgadden Hall, who was fourth son of the first peer; and marrying, in 1741, Grace, sister of sir Redmond Freke, bart. left John, who was created a baronet, in 1768; and by lady Elizabeth Gore, left issue the present peer.

His lordship married, 1783, lady Catherine Charlotte, third daughter of Arthur, second earl of Arran.

Female Descent.] Bowerman, Eyre, Stafford, Freke, &c.

Chief Seat.] Castle-Freke, in the county of Cork.

Heir Presumptive.] George, lord Carbery's next brother.



MATTHEW AYLMER, LORD AYLMER.

1718.

THE first peer of this family was an admiral; and was younger son of sir Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath, in the county of Meath, bart.

This family are both ancient and numerous in Ireland, and have been for centuries seated at Lyons, in the county of Kildare. Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, esq. was one of the keepers of the peace of the counties of Dublin, and Kildare, in 1421. His descendant, Bartholomew Aylmer, of Lyons, esq. left issue by Margaret Chevers, two sons; Richard, his successor, at Lyons, and sir Gerald, of Delardstown, ancestor to lord Aylmer.

Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, was made chief sergeant of the county of Kildare, 1535, and was father of Richard, who had four sons; 1st. Thomas, ancestor to Michael Aylmer, of Lyons, esq. living 1788; and to Charles Aylmer, of Ballykenan, esq. living 1749; 2d. George, 3d. Gerald, 4th. Edward. Gerald, third son, was knighted 1548; and made a baronet 1621. His son, sir Andrew,

second baronet, was father of sir Gerald, third baronet, living at Donedea 1680; whose son, sir Gerald, fourth baronet, returned from his travels abroad, 1680, and dying 1685, æt. 22, left his son, sir Justin, fifth baronet, who dying 1711, left his son, sir Gerald, sixth baronet, who dying 1736, left his son, sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, seventh baronet, born 1736.

Sir Gerald Aylmer, second son of Bartholomew Aylmer, of Lyons, by Margaret Chevers, was seated at Dullardstown, in the county of Meath, and was appointed a judge of the court of Common Pleas, 1532; whence he was removed to preside in the court of Exchequer, 1534; and in 1535, was constituted chief justice of the Common Pleas. His son, Bartholomew, died before him, leaving 1st. James, ancestor to the Aylmers of Dullardstown, and Seneschaltown; 2d. Nicholas, 3d. Christopher, who was seated at Balrath, in the county of Meath, and was father of sir Christopher, who was knighted and made a baronet, and dying 1673, left three sons, 1st. sir Gerald, 2d. Matthew, first peer, 3d. George. Sir Gerald Aylmer, of Balrath, eldest son, became second baronet; and was father of sir John, third baronet, who was succeeded by his brother, sir Andrew, fourth baronet, who was succeeded by his son, sir Gerald, fifth baronet, who dying unmarried, 1745, was succeeded by his cousin, sir Matthew, sixth baronet, born 1724.

Matthew, second son of sir Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath, bart. by Margaret, daughter of Matthew, fifth lord Louth, had been a page to the celebrated duke of Buckingham, and through his persuasion, served at sea, in the quality of a reformado. In the reign of king Charles II. he obtained the command of a galley; and in that of James II. of a ship. He acted as second to lord Ruffel, during the battle of La Hogue; and he became a rear-admiral, in consequence of the valour and good conduct displayed by him during that memorable day. In the succeeding reign, he rendered himself formidable to the Barbary corsairs, and greatly enhanced his reputation by

forcing the piratical states of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, to a peace, equally humiliating to them, and honourable to the cause of humanity. *

Soon after the accession of queen Anne, the admiral refused to serve under colonel Churchill, and was suspended by sir John Leake; but he was restored to his former station in the navy by George I. who approved his political principles, and respected his high character. He accordingly obtained an Irish barony; was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital, and also nominated a lord of the admiralty; besides which he repeatedly represented Dover in the House of Commons. Mackay observes of him: "that he had a very good head, was indefatigable, and designing: was very zealous for the liberties of the people; made a good figure in parliament, as well as the fleet; handsome in his person, and of a brown complexion."

His lordship died, Aug. 18, 1720, immediately after he had been raised to the rank of a rear-admiral.

By Sarah, daughter of Edward Ellis, of London, esq. he had an only son, Henry, his *successor*, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Lucy, the latter of whom became the second wife of Matthew Fortescue, esq. and was mother of Matthew Fortescue, who succeeded the earl his half brother, in the barony of Fortescue, May 2, 1751, and was father of the present earl.

Henry, the sole male child, alluded to above, who was the second *lord*, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Priestman, esq. by whom he had several sons; the eldest of whom, also called Matthew, died Sept. 2, 1748; a second son, Henry; a third, called Philip; and a fourth, John, who became a prebendary of Bristol, and died in 1793. On his lordship's death, in 1754, he was succeeded by his second son, Henry, the third *lord Aylmer*, a

* While this sheet was preparing for the press, the grateful news arrived (Sept. 16, 1816.) of the complete destruction of the fleets, &c. of these pirates at Algiers, by the fleet under the command of lord Exmouth.

BARONS

captain in the royal navy: he was in 1793
 America, married Anne, daughter of Thomas
 Virginia, esq. By which he had three sons
 Anne, who married Mr. Thomas, of the
 and Henry, who married Miss Anne, of the
 Catherine, who married Mr. Thomas, of the
 Whitworth, by her husband he had three sons
 and left issue, the eldest son, Thomas, who
 them, the second son, Henry, who married
 dead; 3d. F. Thomas, who married Miss
 4th. James.

His lordship died in 1793, and was
 Matthew, who was born in 1793, and was
 in the army, and married Miss Anne, of the
 He was originally in the army, and was
 since which, he was in the army, and was
 and in 1813, obtained the rank of major in
 army. He married Miss Anne, of the
 Call, bart. Aug. 4. 1793.

Pewale Djer, Esq. of the army, who married
 Ellis, Esq. of the army, who married

Chief Sect.]

His P. of the army, who married Miss Anne, of the
 mother, who is a captain in the army.

the county
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JOHN LYSAGHT, LORD LISLE.

1758.

THIS family are said to have been a branch of the house of O'Brien, of the county of Clare.

John Lysaght, the elder, of Mount North, in the county of Cork, was a cornet of horse, under lord Inchiquin; and very active in the suppression of the rebellion, 1641. His son, Nicholas, commanded a troop of dragoons, in the king's own regiment, in the battle of the Boyne. His eldest son, John, was elected to parliament for the borough of Charleville, in 1727; and was created a peer, by the title of *lord Lisle*, Sept. 18, 1758: he died 1781, and was succeeded by his son, John, second *lord Lisle*, who dying 1798, was succeeded by his son, John, third and present *peer*.

His lordship was born Dec. 4, 1780; and was formerly a cornet in the 15th dragoons.

Female Descent.] Holmes, Deane, Connor.

Chief Seat.] Mount-North Castle, Co. Cork.

Heir Presumptive.] George, second son of the last, and brother to the present lord, married in 1810, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Knight, esq. of Milton, co. Cambridge.



GEORGE HANGER, LORD COLERAINE.

1762.

THIS family was formerly seated in the counties of Essex, and Hertford, and its members have written their names variously, as Ainger, Aungre, * Aunger, &c. Having disposed of their English estates, towards the end of the sixteenth century, Francis Aungier, one of the younger sons, went over to Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth; became Master of the Rolls there, and was created lord Longford; his son succeeded to his honours and estate, but the former became extinct in 1704.

John Hanger was a Turkey-merchant, and acquiring considerable opulence, purchased the estate of Dryfield, in the county of Gloucester, where his posterity still remain. His male descendant, George Hanger, of Dryfield, was a governor of the Bank of England, and was father of George, knighted by William III. Gabriel, his third son, was created *baron Coleraine, of Coleraine*, in the county

* Query, whether it has been proved that the families of *Aungier* and *Hanger* are the same?

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of Londonderry; and had three sons, John, who died 1794; William, who died 1814; and George, all of whom in succession, have become the second, third, and fourth *lords*. His daughter, Anne, in 1773, married the late colonel Vanfittart, of Shottesbrook House, in the county of Berks.

George, the present lord, well known for his eccentricities, was bred in the Guards; he then entered the service of the late prince of Hesse, and served with the German troops in America. He afterwards obtained the rank of major, during the late war, in one of the corps attached to the army; and still remains unmarried; living chiefly in the country, and amusing himself with the sports of the field.

Female Descent.] Beale, of Farningham, in Kent; Bond.

Chief Seat.] His lordship usually resides in a cottage, in Norfolk.

Hair Presumptive.] None.



RICHARD PHILIPPS, LORD MILFORD.*

1776.

THIS is a family of unquestionable antiquity, in Pembrokeshire. The first who took the name of *Philipps*, was Meredith, son of Philip ap Evan, of Kylfant, esq.; who tiled himself Meredith Philipps, instead of Meredith ap Philip. His grandson, sir Thomas Philipps, knt. left Kylfant, the seat of his ancestors, and resided at Picton Castle, which he derived from his wife, the heiress of one, who inherited it from the Wogans and Pictons. John Philipps, of Picton, his eldest son, was grandfather of sir John Philipps of Picton, created a baronet of England, Nov. 9, 1621. He had a numerous issue, who allied themselves with ancient and noble families. His son, sir Richard, second baronet, garrisoned his castle of

* Before him are, 1st. Edward Clive, earl of Powis, in England, son Clive, of Plassey, in the county of Wexford, see Vol. I. p. 384.

Henry Philipps, baron Mulgrave, and earl Mulgrave; 3d. Charles-George Perceval, baron Arden, of Lohort Castle, in the county of Cork, also baron Arden, of Arden, co. of Warwick, see Vol. II. p. 404.

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Piſton, for king Charles I. in the civil wars; and married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Eraſmus Dryden, bart. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir Eraſmus Philipps; third baronet, who died 1696. Elizabeth, his daughter, by marriage with John Shorter, was grandmother of the late Horace, earl of Orford, who thus boaſted of the blood of Dryden. Sir John Philipps, his ſon, fourth baronet, was an active member of parliament, who made ſome figure in his day; he died 1736, æt. 77. His ſon, ſir Eraſmus, fifth baronet, who died 1743, was ſucceeded by his brother, ſir John, ſixth baronet, who dying 1764, was ſucceeded by his only ſon, ſir Richard, ſeventh baronet, who was raiſed to the peerage of Ireland, July 13, 1776, by the title of *baron Milford*, the Haven of which place, ſo well known, is only a few miles from Piſton Caſtle. This title he ſtill lives to enjoy.

His Lordſhip for many parliaments repreſented his native county of Pembroke in parliament. He married, June 2, 1764, miſs Philips, daughter of James Philips, of Pontipark, co. Pembroke, eſq.; but by her, who died Aug. 26, 1815, has no iſſue.

Female Deſcent.] Done, Griffith, Fletcher, Perrot, Drylen, D'Arcy, Smith, Shepherd.

Heir Apparent.] None.

Chief Seat.] Piſton Caſtle, Pembrokeſhire



THOMAS JOHN WYNN, LORD
NEWBOROUGH.

1776.

THIS family is a branch of that of Bodville, in the county of Caernarvon; and is paternally descended from the same common ancestor as lord Lisburne. John Wynn, of Bodville, was standard-bearer at the battle of Norwich, in the time of Edward IV. for which service he was rewarded with the island of Bardsey, in the county of Caernarvon. Thomas Wynn, of *Bodvean*, his third son, was great grandfather of Griffith Wynn, of *Bodvean*, esq. whose son, sir Thomas Wynn of *Bodvean*, represented the town of Caernarvon in several parliaments, and was created a baronet by George II. in 1742. His son, sir John, the second baronet, was Custos Rotulorum of the county, as well as surveyor of his majesty's mines in Wales; and the eldest son of the latter, sir Thomas, third baronet, was created a peer of Ireland;* and left two

* He was a great friend of Henry Fox, the first lord Holland. See inscriptions at lord Holland's celebrated villa, at Kingsgate, near Margate.

sons, by Maria Stella Petronilla, niece to the late general Chiappini.

The present and second *lord*, born, April 3, 1802, succeeded his father, Oct. 12, 1807, and is still a minor.

Female Descent.] Puleston, Morris, Rowlands, Dayrell, Vaughan, Glynn, Chiappini.

Heir Presumptive.] Spencer Bulkeley, only brother to his lordship, like him a minor.

Chief Seat.] The Abbey, in Caernarvonshire; and also Glynnllivin Castle, in the same county.

Younger Branches.] Col. Glynn Wynn, younger brother of the first peer, left several sons; of whom Thomas Edward married the coheir of the late earl of Fauconberg, and has taken the name of Bellasis.



ALEXANDER WENTWORTH MAC-
DONALD, LORD MACDONALD.

1776.

IN the deduction of this very ancient and eminent family, I shall take for my guide the last edition of Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*. *

The Macdonalds, a very ancient Norwegian race, long independent of the Scottish kings, are descended from *Somerled, Thane of Argyll*, who acquired the Western Islands by his marriage with *Effrica*, or *Rachel*, daughter of *Olaus*, the *Swarthy*, king of *Man*, and grandfather of *Harald Harfager*, king of *Denmark*. He assumed the designation of *king of the Isles*. He invaded Scotland in 1064, and was slain in the attempt. His son, *Reginald*, was designed *king of Man, and the Isles*. *Donald*, his second son, appears to have inherited the Isles. *Angus*,

* See *Walter Scott's* very entertaining and curious notices of this family, in the notes to his poem, *The Lord of the Isles*. It seems that there are very early disputes as to precedence among the branches.

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the eldest son of Donald, was the first who appears to have acknowledged himself a subject of the kings of Scotland. Donald, his second son, is said to have been ancestor of the *Robertsons of Struan*; but Alexander, eldest son, was lord of the Isles, and died 1303. His son, Angus, lord of the Isles, after king Robert Bruce was defeated by the English, hospitably received his majesty into his castle of Dunaverty, in Aug. 1306; and fought under the standard of king Robert, at the battle of Bannockburn 1314. His son, John, lord of the Isles, died in 1387, having married Margaret, fourth daughter of king Robert II. He had five sons, first, Donald, his heir; second, John; third, Reginald; fourth, Alexander; fifth, Godfredus; sixth, another John.

John, second son, was ancestor of the marquises of Antrim; in Ireland—the Macdonalds of Dunvev, Glens, Largie, and Sona.

Reginald, third son, was ancestor of the Macdonalds of Moydart, *Clamronald*, *Glengary*, Moror, and other branches.

Alexander, fourth son, was ancestor to the Macdonalds of Keppoch.

Donald, eldest son, succeeded as lord of the Isles: he died before 1427, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, lord of the Isles, having married lady Margaret Lesly, only daughter of Euphemia, countess of Ross, by sir Walter Lesly, in her right *earl of Ross*; and her brother, Alexander, *earl of Ross*, having an only child, Euphemia, countess of Ross, who expressing her intention to assume the veil, Donald, as next heir to her in right of his wife, asserted her title to the earldom; but was at last after several rebellious attempts, obliged to abandon his pretensions. His son, Alexander, lord of the Isles, assumed the title of *earl of Ross*: he died about 1448. His son and heir, John, became *eleventh earl of Ross*, and lord of the Isles. He was attainted of treason 1475, for leaguings with king Edward IV. of England; but was restored on his submission; again rebelled, and again incurred a forfeiture: he died 1484, without lawful issue.

His next brother, *Hugh, lord of Slate*, left issue Donald, of the *Isles*, who dying 1506, left two sons, Donald, and James, ancestor of the Macdonalds of *Kingborough*.

Donald, eldest son, on the death of *Donald, the bastard*, styling himself *lord of the Isles*, claimed that lordship, as lawful heir male of John, earl of Ross; but king James V. thinking the suppression of that title, and the dissolution of the vassalage thereof, the proper means of effectuating the civilization of the Highlands, refused to grant possession. Donald resolving to assert his right by force of arms, raised a considerable body of men; and laid siege to the castle of Elendounan, where his majesty had placed a garrison. He was shot dead with an arrow from the castle 1537. His son, Donald of the *Isles*, called Donald Gorme Macdonald of Slate, was restored by queen Mary to the lands of Slate; and took her majesty's part in the civil war 1567: he died 1585. His eldest son, Donald, a man of parts and letters, particularly favoured by king James VI. died without issue 1616; and was succeeded by his nephew, Donald, of Slate, (son of his brother Archibald) who had his education at Oxford; and standing high in the favour of king Charles I. was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, July 14, 1625: he died in Oct. 1643, at a time when he was actively engaged in the royal cause. His son, sir James Macdonald, of Slate, second baronet, having assisted king Charles II. on his march into England 1651, retired, after the ruin of the royal cause, to the Isle of Sky, where he lived with great circumspection. Secretary Thurloe describes him as a man of great abilities, great interest among his people, and of good intelligence abroad: he died 1678. His son, sir Donald, third baronet, died Feb. 5, 1695. His eldest son, sir Donald, fourth baronet, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted by act of parliament; and died 1718, leaving a son, sir Donald, fifth baronet, who died unmarried, in 1720.

His uncle, sir James Macdonald of Oransay, sixth baronet, succeeded him, and died at Torres, in 1723. His son, sir Alexander Macdonald, of Slate, seventh baronet, succeeded;

and was almost the only person of consideration in the West-ern Isles, who did not join the Pretender's standard, in 1745; and was of course in favour with the duke of Cumberland, who honoured him with his correspondence, and friendly assurances of regard. He died suddenly at Bernera, in his way to London, in Nov. 1746, æt. 36. His widow, lady Margaret Montgomery, survived till March 30, 1799. He had three sons, sir James, sir Alexander, and sir Archibald. Sir James, eldest son, eighth baronet, was cut off in the flower of his youth, 1766, æt. 25. "He was," says Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, 'one of the most extraordinary young men I ever knew. He studied very hard, was a scholar and a mathematician; and yet at twenty I have heard him talk with a knowledge of the world, which one would not have expected to hear, but from the experience of age. He had great and noble schemes for the civilization and improvement of his own country; and appeared upon the whole to be one of those superior spirits which seemed formed to shew how far the powers of humanity can extend.'"* He died at Rome, when on his travels.

The right. hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, the youngest son, was posthumous, being born 1747; was educated to the English bar; appointed solicitor general 1784; attorney general, 1788; and knighted; member of parliament for Hindon, 1777; and for Newcastle under Lyme, 1780, 1784, 1790. Appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, Feb. 12, 1793; which he resigned 1813; when he was created an English baronet. He is also a privy counsellor. He married, Dec. 26, 1777, lady Louisa Levison Gower, sister to the marquis of Stafford, by whom he has one surviving son, James Macdonald, esq. now member of parliament for Calne, in Wilts; and a daughter, who married Mr. Randolph, a son of the late bishop of London.

Sir Alexander, second son, who succeeded his brother as ninth baronet, held originally a commission in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards; and was created a

* Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Carter II. 168.

peer of Ireland, by the title of *lord Macdonald of Slate*, July 17, 1776: he died Sept 12, 1795.

His eldest son, Alexander, succeeded as second and present *lord Macdonald*; was born December 9, 1773; held for a short time a commission in the 10th dragoons; and represented Saltash, in the British parliament, 1796, and 1802.

Female Descent] Stewart, Lesly, Seton, Gun, Macdonald, Macdonald, Macleod, Maclean, Macdonald, Mackenzie, Mackenzie, Douglas, Macleod, Montgomery, Bosville.

His Presumptive.] His brother, major-general Godfrey Bosville.

Chief Seat.] Armidale, and Mugshot, in the Isle of Sky.

Younger Branches.] His brothers, major-general Bosville, Archibald, and Dudley; and his uncle, sir Archibald, &c.



WILLIAM EDWARDES, LORD
KENSINGTON.

1776.

In the paternal line, this family lays claim to great antiquity of origin in the principality of Wales; while it is maternally descended from the Riches, earls of Warwick and Holland; an alliance which laid the foundation for their present peerage.

William Edwardes, first *lord*, represented the borough of Haverford-West, during no fewer than nine parliaments. The estates of the late earl of Warwick and Holland, having devolved on him as heir general in right of the marriage of his father Francis Edwardes of Haverford-West, with Elizabeth Rich,* he was created a peer of Ireland by the title of *lord Kensington*, at the date noticed above.

* Henry Rich, (second son of Robert, lord Rich, who was created earl of Warwick, by king James I. Aug. 6, 1618) was created lord Kensington, 1622, and earl of Holland, 1624. He was decapitated by the Parliamentarians, 1649, leaving four sons: first, Robert; second, Charles; third, Henry; fourth, Cape Rich. Robert, second earl of

The present, who is the second *baron*, was born April 24, 1777, and succeeded his father, Dec. 6, 1801. In 1804, he commanded the Pembrokeshire volunteers; and afterwards raised a regiment of fencible infantry. By his marriage with miss Thomas, he has four sons and two daughters.

Lord Kenfington, after representing the borough of Haverford West for a considerable time in parliament, resigned his charge in June 1816.

Female Descent] Riche, Warren.

Seat.] Johnston, near Haverford-West, Pembrokeshire.

Heir Apparent.] Edward, a minor, eldest son of the present lord.

Holland, succeeded also to the earldom of Warwick, and died 1675. His son, Edward, became sixth earl of Warwick, and third earl of Holland, and died 1701. His widow remarried Addison, the poet. His son, Edward Henry, became seventh earl of Warwick; and died unmarried, in Aug. 1721, æt. 24. The earldom then went to Edward Rich, grandson of *Cope* Rich, who died 1676, fourth son of Henry, first earl of Holland; which Edward became sixth earl of Warwick; and married Mary, who died 1760, daughter of Samuel Stanton, esq. of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk.

This last earl died Sept. 7, 1759, aged 65. Lady Charlotte, their only child, died April 12, 1791, aged 78. I presume lord Kensington's mother was this last earl's sister.



ROBERT HENLEY ONGLEY, LORD
ONGLEY. *

1776.

THE name of this family was originally *Henley*. Robert, an opulent merchant, added that of Ongley, in consequence of being great nephew to sir Samuel Ongley, knt.† He was returned for the county of Bedford, after a great struggle. He obtained the honours of the Irish peerage from his present majesty. His son Robert, second *lord Ongley*, died Aug. 20, 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, third and present *peer*.

His lordship is still a minor.

Female Descent.] Ongley, Gosfright, Burgoyne.

Heir Presumptive.] The next brother, who is also a minor.

Chief Seat.] Warden, Bedfordshire.

* Before him is, George Fulke Lyttelton, lord Westcote, of Balmore, in the county of Longford; lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley, in England; see Vol. II. p. 298.

† The Ongleys were a mercantile family, who sprung from Maidstone, in Kent.



HUGH HAMON MASSEY, LORD MASSEY.

1776.

THE Masseys claim their descent from the lords of Massey, in Normandy, who afterwards became barons of Dunham-Massey,* in Cheshire, where they had settled soon after the conquest.

Hamon Massey was created one of the eight temporal peers of the county Palatine of Chester, by the title of *baron of Dunham-Massey*, by Hugh Lupus, earl Palatine of that county.

Hugh, an ancestor of the present lord, repaired to Ireland, as an officer in the army sent to suppress the insurrection, in 1641, where he became the founder of seve-

* Dunham-Massey went to the Booths, earls of Warrington, and thence by marriage to the earls of Stamford, the present possessors. The Masseys of Cheshire, were formerly spread into many honourable and well allied branches; but they are now nearly, if not entirely extinct in that county. The Tattons, of Withenshaw, appear to have sprung from the branch of Massey which was settled at Tatton.

ral considerable families, of which this claims to be the eldest branch.

Colonel Hugh Maffey, of Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick, born 1685; grandson of the first named Hugh, having married Elizabeth, sister of the first lord Carberry; his eldest son, also named Hugh, married Mary, daughter and heiress of colonel John Dawson, of Newforest, in the county of Tipperary; he represented the county of Limerick in several parliaments; and was created *lord Maffey*, by his present majesty, Aug. 4, 1776, and died 1788.* His son, Hugh, second *peer*, died 1790.

His son, Hugh, third *lord*, whose mother, Catharine Taylor, of Ballymore, was co-heiress with her sister, Sarah, countess of Carrick, was born 1761, and died June 1812.

His son, Hugh Hamon, is the fourth and present *lord Maffey*, and was born Feb. 13, 1793.

Female Descent] Freke, Evans, Dawson, Taylor.

Heir Presumptive.] George-William, his lordship's next brother.

Chief Seats.] Duntryleague, and the Hermitage, both in the county of Limerick.

Younger Branches.] Lord Clarina, descended from the younger brother of the first lord Maffey, &c.

* General Eyre Massey, created lord Clarina, was his younger brother.



MORRIS ROBINSON, LORD ROKEBY.

1777.

THIS distinguished family was raised to the Irish peerage by the merits and munificence of the late Primate Robinson, archbishop of Armagh, to whom Ireland has always been ready to acknowledge its gratitude.

There have been two families of the name of Robinson, not allied to each other, which have long flourished in the county of York. The Robinsons of Newby, ancestors to Lord Grantham, created baronets in 1689; and the Robinsons of Rokeby, created baronets in 1730. These last, sprung originally from the Robertsons of Strouan, in the shire of Perth, in the Highlands of Scotland; and first settled at Kendal, in Westmoreland, in the reign of Henry III. thence removed to Brignall, near Rokeby; and last, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, seated themselves at Rokeby Park, situated near the meeting of the rivers Tees and Greta, eight miles from Richmond, and two from Barnard Castle, in Yorkshire. The late sir Thomas Robinson, on an inscription at the side of the entrance into

the park, from Greta bridge, calls himself, "*sue gentis (a Scotis olim montanis oriundæ, inde ad Kendal, in Westmorlandia migrantis, et hic demum confidentis) Baronettus primus Sextusque hujus domus de Rokeby Dominus.*" William, grandson of William, who settled at Kendal, purchased Rokeby of sir Thomas Rokeby, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby, his eldest son, was killed in the civil wars 1643, and buried at Leeds, in Yorkshire. He married Frances, daughter of Leonard Smelt, esq. of Kirby Fletham, in Yorkshire. From his second daughter, Frances, married to George Grey, of Sudwicke, in the bishoprick of Durham, esq. sprung Dr. Zachary Grey, the learned editor of *Hudibras*, and also the present countess Dowager Grey. This Thomas had also four sons, William, Thomas, Matthew, and sir Leonard ancestor of the present peer. Matthew, the third, was rector of Burnistone, in Yorkshire; and left his fortune to the grandson of his brother, sir Leonard. William Robinson, of Rokeby, eldest son, married Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Layton, of Layton, and Rowden, in Yorkshire, and was father of Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby, who died 1719, aged 72; and had issue by Grace, eldest daughter of sir Henry Stapylton, of Myton, in Yorkshire, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Conyers Darcy, earl of Holderness, one son, William Robinson, who died a few months after his father, aged 44; leaving by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Walters, of Cundall, in Yorkshire, seven sons: first, sir Thomas; second, Robert, died young; third, sir William, succeeded his brother, sir Thomas; fourth, Henry, died a major in the army; fifth, Richard, primate of England, and first peer; sixth, a son, died young; seventh, sir Septimus, knighted, and gentleman usher of the black rod, died 1764. Sir Thomas, eldest son, represented Morpeth in parliament 1727; and was made a baronet 1730, with collateral remainders to the issue male of his father, and in default, to Matthew Robinson, esq. grandson of his great great uncle, sir Leonard. He married, in 1738, lady Elizabeth, daughter of

Charles, earl of Carlisle, widow of Nicholas, lord Lechmere; but died without issue; having sold his seat and estate at Rokeby,* to the father of J. B. S. Morritt, esq. now member of parliament for Northallerton, and was succeeded in the baronetage by his brother, sir William, who died unmarried.

Richard Robinson, fifth son, was educated to holy orders; and was first vicar of Aldborough, and prebendary of York; and at length, in 1751, was promoted to the bishoprick of Killala, in Ireland; and finally, in 1764, was, on the death of Dr. Stone, elevated to the archbishoprick of Armagh, and Primacy of that kingdom. This high station he held for thirty years, during which he adorned the See by his munificence, and gained the affection and respect of the nation in a manner which was universally acknowledged, and which will hand down his name to posterity with honour.† In 1777 he was made an Irish peer, by the title of *lord Rokeby*, with the same collateral remainders as the English baronetage conferred on his elder brother in 1730. In his latter years, in a green old age, his Grace passed much of his time in England; dividing it principally between Bath and London, where his hospitable table was always open to the higher classes of the country whose church was under his rule, while his charities and public works commanded the esteem and gratitude of all. He died at a great age, in 1794; and was succeeded in the peerage and baronetage by his cousin, Matthew Robinson (Morris) esq. of Horton, near Hythe, in Kent, great grandson of sir Leonard Robinson, kn. chamberlain of London, fourth son of William Robinson, of Rokeby, by Frances, daughter of Leonard Melt. Sir Leonard had been active for the revolution, and was knighted by king William, Oct. 29, 1692. His son, Thomas, left issue by Elizabeth Clarke, a son, Mar-

* This place has been lately consecrated by the Muse of Walter Scott, who has laid there the scene of one of his poems.

† See a somewhat invidious character of this benevolent and dignified prelate, in *Gymerland's Memoirs of Himself*.

thew, who was of West Layton, in Yorkshire; and inherited a good landed property in the neighbourhood of Rokeby, from his great uncle, Matthew, rector of Burniston, which property is still possessed by the present peer. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and there, at the age of 18, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Drake, recorder of Cambridge, by Sarah, daughter and heir of Thomas Morris, esq. of Mountmorris, in the parish of Horton, before-mentioned. Mrs. Robinson's mother remarried the celebrated and learned Dr. Conyers Middleton; and her brother, who had taken the additional name of Morris, dying without issue, she succeeded to the Morris estates in Kent; and there spent at the seat at Horton much of the remainder of her life, attending to the education of a numerous family, in a way described with much affection and liveliness, in her daughter Mrs. Montagu's letters. She had seven sons, and two daughters. Her eldest son, Matthew, became second lord Rokeby; and will be mentioned presently. Thomas, second son, was a rising barrister, and died Dec. 29, 1747, at the early age of 33; having left a memorial of his legal acquirements in the learned *Treatise of Gavelkind*, lately announced for a third edition. Morris, third son, was father of the present peer, and died 1777. Robert, fourth son, was brought up to the sea, and died unmarried. William, fifth son, was rector of Denton, in Kent, and Burfield, in Berkshire, and died in Dec. 1803; he was a polite scholar, and a friend of Gray the poet, and other literary men, and left one son, and two daughters. John, sixth son, died unmarried; and Charles, seventh son, was recorder of Canterbury, and represented that city in two parliaments, 1780, and 1784: he died 1807, leaving only a daughter. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married Edward Montagu, esq. of Allerthorpe, in Yorkshire, and Sandleford, in Berkshire, grandson of the first earl of Sandwich, and died in 1800, aged 80, without issue; having adopted her nephew, Matthew, younger son of her brother Morris. Few persons enjoyed as distinguished a reputation in her

day as Mrs. Montagu. Her extraordinary talents, added to a beautiful person, made her from a very early age, the admiration of all her acquaintance. Her father was a man of wit, and a polished gentleman, who lived among the higher ranks, and was never happy out of society: a country life, and the manners of country squires, were his detestation: and he was never happy but when he could escape from the solitary mansion of Horton to the animation of Bond Street, and the refinement and cheerfulness of the evening circles which a court and a capital afforded. The daughter inherited much of her father's liveliness and love of pleasure. Her connections in Cambridgeshire had introduced her from a child at the house of the second earl of Oxford, at Wimpole, the resort of wit and learning; where her lively spirit and brilliant faculties, soon caught the emulation of genius and fame. Lord Oxford's daughter, afterwards duchess of Portland, was her companion; and she was listened to as a prodigy for colloquial powers; while her letters, abounding in premature command both of ideas and language, were read with praise, delight and astonishment. Thus flattered distinguished and followed, she thought that the winters, which her mother dedicated with unwearied affection to her nursery amid the loneliness of the groves of Horton, were to her but the burial of faculties which she panted to display on the theatre of the world. Yet her good nature made her endure it with cheerfulness, while she amused herself by describing to her correspondents with admirable vivacity and humour some of the scenes and manners around her. At length, at an early age, when little more than twenty, the attraction of an honourable alliance, which might retain her in the highest circles, induced her to marry Mr. Montagu, whose age was nearly double her own: this occurred about 1742. Hence her wit, her beauty, her amiable and attractive manners, put her at the head of fashion and of literature. Lord Lyttelton, lord Bath, Gilbert West, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Talbot, and numerous others, all encircled her,

adorned her table, corresponded with her, and gave her their confidence, or their devotion. About 1765, she published her *Essay on the Genius of Shakespeare*; a composition of so much eloquence, and in so brilliant a style of criticism, as to have suppressed even all attempts at any thing of the same kind. Mrs. Montagu survived the date of this work between 30 and 40 years; but gave to the world no other publication. During this long period, she continued to correspond with many of the most eminent literati of her day; and to exhibit in them a mind of such extraordinary activity, so rich in reflections upon life and manners, as well as in expression and the brilliance of inexhaustible imagery, as to have put them hitherto out of any danger of being eclipsed or rivalled. They have faults; of which the most striking are, an occasional over-ambition of wit; and sometimes, a colloquiality of phrase and imagery, which the fastidiousness of the present age may deem to verge on coarseness. Now and then her letters have the appearance of straining to shew her ingenuity in what may plausibly be said on a subject, rather than the result of her own conviction. She was good-natured, polite, acute, eloquent; and full of the stores of wisdom, imagination, and taste; but more fond of ostentation and vanity, than became her great gifts of nature and art. She died in 1800, at the age of 80, at her splendid house in Portman Square. Her nephew, on whom she imposed her married name, and on whom she settled her large landed property derived from her husband's will, has since published *Four Volumes of her Letters*; and announces more. Her younger sister, Sarah, married George Louis Scott, esq. and died at Catton in Norfolk, in 1795. She had, like her sister, a turn for literature; but her talents were less brilliant than those of Mrs. Montagu, and were more adapted to works of history than of imagination. Her industry and curiosity were great; her memory was strong; and her judgment sound. Her *Life of D'Aubigné* is well executed; it is clear, discriminating; well-selected, and judicious; and obtained for her some

popularity as an author. She wrote numerous other pieces, of which she gave away the produce in charity; for her charity was not only extensive, but sometimes profuse, and almost rash. Their father, Matthew Robinson, esq. died in 1778, in his 85th year, and was buried at Horton. The eldest son, Matthew Robinson, who added the name of Morris on coming to the Kentish estates on his mother's death about 1745, and who in 1794 succeeded the Primate as second *lord Rokeby*, was born in 1713, and soon after he acquired his property, represented the city of Canterbury in parliament. His character was in many important respects strikingly opposite to that of his sister Mrs. Montagu. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and elected to a fellowship there, which he retained till his death. To free himself from the prejudices of the world, and to think for himself, seemed to be his ruling principles through life. He applied these as well to private and individual habits, as to public politics. He had early therefore imbibed an enthusiasm for those authors, who were the boldest and the most unshackled in their theories upon government or morals. He considered Algernon Sydney, and Locke, as his masters; and his mind was turned to a distrust of power, and of the corruptions of crowns and statesmen. These habits, intellectual and moral, made him early in life cultivate the independence of solitude. He inherited a spacious and handsome mansion, and a fertile territory around it; he suffered the wood to grow, and the arable lands to convert themselves to grass, and the fences to fall, till his herds of cattle obtained a rich and wide range of some hundred acres, and profit and beauty and magnificence, in a course of years grew up together, without any effort of his. Meanwhile he conformed to no man's hours; he dressed in no man's fashion; he followed no custom in vices, and equipages, and establishment, but lived the rest of his own time and actions, as well as of his own property. He took long walks on foot; his dress was plain, and singular; his voice was loud, his gestures were

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striking: his tall thin person, his long grey locks, and the beard which he latterly suffered to grow, all added to his eccentric appearance. His table was hospitable and plentiful; and while he disdained to follow the silken sons of silly pride and affectation, the board, which was open to the substantial yeoman, could receive the highest rank with dignity and courtliness. He died at his seat at Horton, Nov. 30, 1800, æt. 88, and was succeeded by his nephew, Morris, third and present *lord Rokeby*.

His lordship, born 1755, represented Boroughbridge in the English parliament, 1790; and is at present unmarried.

Female Descent.] Philips, Hill, Smelt, Collet, Clarke, Drake, Greenland.

Heir Presumptive.] His brother, Matthew, who has taken the name of Montagu, and has a numerous issue.

Chief Seat.] Horton, near Hythe, Kent.

Younger Branches.] Rev. Matthew Robinson, his first cousin, rector of Burfield, Berks.



ROBERT TILSON DEANE, LORD
MUSKERRY.

1780.

THE ancestors of this family were situated for several ages in the county of *Suffolk*; whence Matthew, third son of Matthew Deane, came into Ireland in the reign of king James I. Matthew Deane, esq. (who must have been his son or grandson) purchased considerable estates, and was created a baronet by queen Anne, March 10, 1709: he died Jan. 10, 1710, aged 84, and was succeeded by his son, sir Robert, second baronet, who dying 1714, was succeeded by his son, sir Matthew, third baronet, who represented the city of Cork in parliament, and dying 1747, was succeeded by his son, sir Matthew, fourth baronet, who dying 1751, was succeeded by his brother, sir Robert, fifth baronet, who was a barrister at law, and represented the borough of Tallagh in two parliaments; and that of Carysfort, at his death, which happened in Feb. 1770, where he was also a privy counsellor. His son, sir Robert Tilson, born 1745, succeeded as sixth baronet;

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and having served in parliament for the county of Cork, was advanced to the peerage by the title of *lord Muskerry*, Dec. 14, 1780.

His lordship is the present peer, and still enjoys the honour.

He was born Oct. 19, 1747; and married, at the age of 28, Anne Fitzmaurice, sole heiress of John Fitzmaurice, of Springfield Castle, esq. by whom he has had three sons. The eldest son, J. T. Fitzmaurice, was bred to arms; is a field officer in the 38th, or Staffordshire foot; and obtained the rank of colonel in the army, June 4, 1814. He is married to a daughter of M. Haynes, of Bishop's Castle, in the county of Salop, esq. William, also bred in the army, served with the British forces in Portugal, and died there in 1811.

Female Descent.] Wallis, Brettridge, Sharp, Tilson.

Chief Seat.] Springfield Castle, in the county of Limerick.

Heir Apparent.] J. T. Fitzmaurice, companion of the Order of the Bath.



WILLIAM TONSON, LORD
RIVERSDALE. *

1783.

MAJOR TONSON, who went to Ireland in 1649, as a field officer in Laurence's regiment, settled at Ardoally; where he obtained a grant of lands from Charles II. in consequence of his services during the unhappy commotions of that period. Richard, his descendant, sat for near half a century in the Irish parliament, and died 1773. His son, William Tonson, was ennobled by his present marriage, by the title of *lord Riversdale*, Oct. 13, 1783. He had a numerous family by his wife Rose, sister of the earl of Bandon; several of whom have also served in the army.

The present, who is the second lord, was born Dec. 8, 1755, and succeeded his father, William, in 1787. He

* Before him is, Henry Hood, created lord Hood, of Catherington, B. 1; viscount and baron Hood, in England, see Vol. II. p. 40.

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has not as yet any issue, by Charlotte-Theodofia, daughter of Viscount Doneraile, whom he married in 1799.

Female Descent.] Barnard.

Heir Presumptive.] His next brother.

Younger Branches.] The younger brothers of the present peer.

Chief Seat.] Rathcormuck, county of Cork ; and Taplow, in the county of Bucks.



LOWTHER PENNINGTON, LORD
MUNCASTER.

1783.

THE Penningtons are of great antiquity and considerable note in the north of England. Their ancient seat was at Pennington, a manor in Lancashire. Sir John de Pennington, knt. who flourished in the reign of Henry VI. afforded a secret asylum to Henry VI. at Mealcastle, or Mulcaster, when pursued by his enemies. In return for his fidelity, that unfortunate prince presented him with a curiously wrought glass cup, then a great rarity, and more precious than gold. "It was accompanied," says one of our historians, "with this blessing, that they could ever prosper, and never want a male heir, so long they should preserve it unbroken; which the superstition of those times imagined to carry good fortune, and led it *the Luck of Muncaster*; and of that very glass the nily are still possessed. This Sir John Pennington commanded the left wing of the English army in an expedition into Scotland, when the earl of Northumberland led the main body.

Sir John de Pennington, his grandson, in the reign of Henry VII. assisted at the relief of Norham Castle; and in that of Henry VIII. was present at the battle of Flodden Field, where James IV. was slain, and the flower of the Scotch nobility and gentry cut off. Admiral sir John Pennington, his descendant, held a distinguished command during the turbulent and unfortunate reign of Charles I.

Joseph Pennington, esq. of Pennington, Lancashire, and Muncafter in Cumberland, died about 1640. His great grandson, sir William, the first baronet, obtained this title from Charles II. June 21, 1696; and died at Warter, in Yorkshire, July 1, 1750. His son, sir Joseph, second baronet, represented the county of Cumberland in parliament, and died in 1744. His eldest son, sir John, became third baronet; and dying 1768, was succeeded by his brother, sir Joseph, fourth baronet, who survived till 1793. His eldest son, John, was created a peer of Ireland, during his father's life, Oct. 21, 1783, by the title of *lord Muncafter*. He married Penelope, coheir to James Compton, descended from the earls of Northampton, by whom he had only one surviving daughter and heir, married to James, lord Lyndsay, eldest son of the earl of Balcarras: he died Oct. 8, 1813; being at that time member of parliament for the county of Cumberland, and was succeeded as sixth baronet and second peer, in right of a collateral remainder, by his brother, Lowther, the present and second *lord Muncafter*; so named, after his female ancestor, Margaret Lowther, the wife of the second baronet, and fourth daughter of John, viscount Lonsdale.

Early in life, he obtained a commission in the Coldstream regiment of guards; and is now colonel of the 4th Veteran Battalion, with the rank of general in the army, since 1808.

He resides during part of the year at Chelsea, is lately married, and has issue.

Female Descent.] Moore, Lowther, Stapleton, Fleetwood, Sherburne, Copley.

Heir Apparent.] His lordship's only son.

Chief Seat.] Muncafter House, in Cumberland.



**JAMES CAULFIELD BROWNE,
LORD KILMAINE.***

1789.

THIS is the eldest branch of the Brownes; the marquis of Sligo being descended from a younger son of this house. Their ancestor came over to Ireland in the reign of queen Elizabeth, or earlier; and is supposed to have sprung from the Brownes, viscounts Montagu, in England. William Browne of the Neale, in the county of Mayo, was father of Richard Browne of the Neale; whose descendant, sir John Browne, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, June 17, 1636. His eldest son, sir George, second baronet, was ancestor to the present peer. John, a younger son, married Margaret, daughter of Theobald, viscount Mayo, and was ancestor to the marquis of Sligo. Sir John Browne, fifth baronet, died 1756, leaving his eldest son, sir George, sixth baronet, who dying without issue male,

* Immediately antecedent to him is George Eden, lord Auckland so lord Auckland, in England, for whom see vol. II.

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was succeeded by his brother, sir John, seventh baronet, who was raised to the peerage by the title of *lord Kilmaine*, Nov. 15, 1789. His lordship died 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Caulfield Browne, eighth baronet, second and present *lord Kilmaine*.

His lordship was born, March 16, 1765; and married, 1793, Anne Cavendish, fourth daughter of sir Henry Cavendish, by Sarah, baroness Waterpark, and has four sons and one daughter. He is a governor of the county of Mayo, and possesses considerable property there.

Female Descent.] Caulfield, Daly, Dodwell, Bourke.

Chief Seat.] Gaulston-Park, in the county of Westmeath.

Heir Apparent.] John Cavendish Browne, his eldest son, born June 11, 1794.

Younger Branches.] The marquis of Sligo, &c.



**VALENTINE BROWNE LAWLESS,
LORD CLONCURRY.**

1789.

THE Lawlesses are of English extraction, but have been settled for many years in Ireland, and became first enriched by commerce, and then ennobled on account of their wealth.

Richard Lawless died 1670: his son, Thomas, died 1704: his son, John, of Shankhill, co. Dublin, was father of John, who died 1730; and was father of Robert, father of Nicholas, first lord.

Nicholas, the first lord, who had himself been engaged in commerce, was bred a catholic, and was created a peer, with the title of *lord Cloncurry*, in Nov. 1789. By Margaret, daughter of Valentine Browne, of Dublin, esq. he had three daughters, who have intermarried with the late Thomas Whaley, of Whaley Abbey, esq. brother to the lords of Clare; the hon. Francis Buxton, only brother to the earl of Conyngham; and the hon. Edward Plunket, first son of Randal, lord Dunfany.

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Of the two sons, Nicholas, the younger, was born 1778. Valentine, the eldest, succeeded his father as second and present lord Cloncurry.

His lordship was born in 1773, succeeded his father, the late lord, in 1799, and in 1803, while on his travels, married Eliza, youngest daughter of general Morgan, by whom he had a son and a daughter. Unluckily, a divorce ensued, and eight years after his lordship was enabled to marry Emily, the mother of the present earl of Miltown, by whom he has two daughters.

Lord Cloncurry has travelled much on the Continent, and resided during four or five years in Italy.

Female Descent.] Butler, Usher, Macdonnal, Hudson, Browne.

Chief Seat.] Lyons Castle, in the county of Kildare.



SAMPSON EARDLEY, LORD EARDLEY.

1789.

*This family originally obtained its fortune by finance, under the name of Gideon. Sir Sampson Gideon Eardley, now lord Eardley, took his present name from a marriage with the daughter of sir John Eardley * Wilmot, lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas.*

The present, who is the first lord, was born in 1748, and educated at Tunbridge, in Kent. In 1766, he married Maria-Marrow Wilmot, by whom he had two sons. William, the second, who attained the rank of colonel in the army, died in 1805: he was greatly beloved and esteemed: the elder still survives. His three daughters are married to lord Say and Sele, sir Culling-Charles Smith, bart. and colonel Childers.

In consequence of the large fortune obtained by the

* Previously to obtaining the peerage, sir Sampson Gideon, in July, 1789, obtained his majesty's leave to change his name to Eardley.

late Mr. Sampson Gideon,* which was chiefly invested in estates in Lincolnshire, and Cambridgehire, his son, who had conformed to the established church, was enabled to represent the latter county in parliament. He also contrived to be returned for Coventry, after a memorable contest, in which he expended a very considerable sum of money, in conjunction with the late Mr. Eardley Wilmot, his brother-in-law.

By his father's influence he was created a baronet, while a minor, in 1759; and was advanced to the dignity of an Irish baron, thirty years after. Notwithstanding some little eccentricities, lord Eardley is greatly beloved; being kind, hospitable, and very humane to the poor in his neighbourhood.

Heir Apparent.] Sampson Eardley, his eldest son, born in 1770.

Chief Seat.] Belvidere, Kent.

* It seems from some funeral-memorials in Lysons's *Excursions*, that they are of Portuguese descent.



LUKE DILLON, LORD CLONBROCK,

1790.

THIS nobleman is descended from the same ancestors as viscount Dillon, (see Vol. IV. p. 188) and the earl of Roscommon, (see Vol. IV. p. 25.)

Sir James Dillon, brother of sir Maurice, who was ancestor of viscount Dillon, was father of sir Robert, who had two sons, sir Richard, of Riverston, ancestor of the earls of Roscommon; and Gerald, ancestor of lord Clonbrock. This Gerald married Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord Barry, and was ancestor of Thomas Dillon, of Clonbrock, co. Galway, chief justice of Connaught, in 603; from whom was descended Luke Dillon, of Clonbrock, who married Bridget, daughter of John Kelly, esq. of Castle-Kelly, co. Galway, by lady Honoria De Burgh, daughter of John, ninth earl of Clanricarde; and was father of Robert Dillon, of Clonbrock, esq. who was raised to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of *lord Clonbrock*, in the year 1790. He died July 22, 1795, having married, in

1776, Letitia, daughter and heiress of John Green, esq. of Old Abbey, co. Limerick, by Catherine Toler, eldest sister of John, lord Norbury, by whom he had an only son, and two daughters.

Luke, present and second lord, succeeded his father, while yet a minor; being born April 25, 1780, and in 1803, married Anne, only daughter of lord Walscourt, by a daughter and coheirs of Thomas, earl of Louth, by whom he has a daughter.

Female Descent.] Barry, Birmingham, Darcy, Shaen, Kelly, Green.

Heir Presumptive.]

Chief Seat.] Clonbrock, co. Galway.



RICHARD CAVENDISH, LORD
WATERPARK.*

1792.

THIS is a Derbyshire family, and was transplanted to Ireland, about the year 1737, during the viceroyalty of William, third duke of Devonshire, who nominated his relation, sir Henry Cavendish,† the first English baronet, (so created, 1755) to the office of Teller of the Exchequer. He was eldest son of William Cavendish, esq. of Doveridge Hall, in Derbyshire, by Mary, daughter of sir Timothy Tyrell, of Shotover, in Oxfordshire. He died Dec. 3, 1776, having married Anne, daughter and coheir of Henry Pyne, of Waterpark, son of sir Richard Pyne, chief justice of Ireland. His eldest son, sir Henry, the second baronet,

* Immediately precedent to him is, Alleyne Fitzberbert, baron St. Helena, in Ireland, and England. (See Vol. II. p. 293.)

† This sir Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge, in Derbyshire, seems to have descended from a natural son of Henry Cavendish, elder brother of the first earl of Devonshire.

became a member of the privy council in Ireland, and receiver-general; and having married Sarah, only child and heiress of Richard Bradshaw, esq. that lady, in 1792, thirty-five years after their union, was created a *baroness of Ireland*, by the title of *Waterpark*. Their issue consisted of seven sons and daughters.

Richard Cavendish, the second peer, born in 1765, succeeded his mother, Sarah, as *lord Waterpark*, in 1807; and is married to Juliana, daughter and coheirs of Thomas Cooper, of Mullimart Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, esq. by whom he has had twelve children.

Female Descent] Tyrrell, Pyne, Bradshaw.

Chief Seats.] Waterpark, co. of Cork; and Doveridge Hall, in the county of Derby.

Heir Apparent.] Richard Cavendish, his lordship's eldest son, born 1793.

Younger Branches.] Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, groom of the king's bed-chamber, and late member of parliament for the borough of Castle-Rising, in the county of Norfolk.



THOMAS NORTH, LORD GRAVES,

M. P.

1794.

THIS family has been ennobled, in consequence of the gallant conduct, and naval exploits of the founder, admiral Thomas, first lord Graves, while acting under the orders of lord Howe, during the memorable victory over the French fleet, 1794. He was a younger son of Thomas Graves, who died 1755; and who was fourth son of James Graves, esq. who died in Ireland, by miss Herman, co-heiress of sir John Herman, of Stannington, in Northumberland, knt. This last James had an elder son, Samuel, who was grandfather of rear admiral Samuel Graves, captain Thomas Graves, R. N. and sir Thomas Graves, K. B. Lord Graves had an elder brother, William, a master in chancery, in England, who died 1781. In 1771, while captain in the royal navy, his lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of William Peere Williams, esq. by whom he

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has had five children, of whom a son and two daughters survive: he died Feb. 9, 1802.

Thomas North Graves, the second and present peer, was born in 1775, and in 1802, married lady Mary Paget, sister to the marquis of Anglesea, by whom he has a son and three daughters. He is member for Oakhampton, a lord of the king's bedchamber, and a lord of the bedchamber to the prince Regent. He is also comptroller of the household of his royal highness the duke of Suffolk.

Female Descent.] Herman, Budgell, Peere-Williams.

Heir Apparent.] William Thomas, the only son, born 1804; late page of honour at Carlton House, to his royal highness the prince Regent.

Chief Seat.] Bishop's Court, near Exeter, Devon,



SAMUEL HOOD, LORD BRIDPORT.

1794.

THE Hoods form another naval family created out of our victories at sea, during the late war; in consequence of which, they obtained no fewer than three peerages. Admiral Alexander Hood, younger brother of Samuel viscount Hood, was on Aug. 12, 1794, created an Irish peer, by the title of *lord Bridport*, with remainder to the younger sons of his nephew, Henry, son of his elder brother, before-mentioned. He was afterwards created an English baron, and viscount; but those honours expired with him: he died in 1814, without issue, and was succeeded by his great nephew, second son of his nephew, the present and second viscount Hood.

His lordship, who is second and present *lord Bridport*, was born in 1788, educated at Cambridge; and in 1810, married Charlotte-Mary, only daughter of William, the present earl Nelson, and niece to the famous Nelson, duke of Bront, by whom he has issue a son and two daughters. **He** is member of parliament for Heytesbury.

Female Descent.] Beach, Lindzee, Wheeler.

Heir Apparent.] Alexander Nelson, his lordship's son, born in 1814.



**GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY ANNE
PARKYNS, LORD RANCLIFFE.**

1795.

THE family of Parkyns came from Upton and Matfield, in Berkshire, and settled at Bunny, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Richard Parkyns was justice of the peace, and recorder of the towns of Nottingham and Leicester; and having purchased the manor of Bunny, co. Notts. died 1603. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Allen Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, co. Derby, esq. His son, sir George Parkyns, knt. died 1626, leaving by Mary, daughter and heir of Edward Isham, esq. Henry Parkyns, esq. who died 1671, leaving by Catherine, daughter of Henry Cave, of Barrow, in Leicestershire, esq. sir Thomas Parkyns, who was created a baronet, May 18, 1681, as a reward for the faithful services in the civil wars of his father colonel Parkyns; who being governor of the garrison called the Place, at Ashby de la Zouche, held it out to the last for the king against Oliver Crom-

well, and spent a good estate in his service. This *fir* Thomas married Anne, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Cressley, of Berkyn, co. York, esq. which lady died 1726, aged 96. Sir Thomas died 1684. His son, *fir* Thomas, second baronet, re-erected the manor house at Bunny. He built a park wall of brick, three miles in compass, in the liberty of Bunny, all on arches, being the first that was built in England after that method; and since followed by most eminent builders of houses and park-walls; but especially gardeners, for the advantage of trees shooting, and spreading their roots under the said arches, and yielding the bigger head for the benefit of the fruit. He was the first that brought the noble science of *wrestling* into a method, as appears by a book he wrote on that subject. He also compiled a concise grammar for the use of his two sons, by his second lady. He studied physic for the good and benefit of his neighbours; and had not only a competent, but a perfect knowledge of all parts of the mathematics, of which he was a great lover, especially architecture and hydraulics; contriving and drawing all his plans without an architect: he died in March, 1740-1, having erected in his life-time, a curious monument for himself in Bunny church. His first wife, was granddaughter and heiress of John Sampson, esq. of Newby, co. York., alderman of London. His second wife, Jane, was daughter of George Barnet, alderman of York. By her he was father of *fir* Thomas Parkyns, third baronet; who married, first his cousin, Jane Parkyns, and secondly, in 1765, m^{rs} Smith; and thirdly, in 1796, miss Boothby. By his first wife, he had issue Thomas Boothby Parkyns, born July 24, 1755; who having travelled abroad, and served for many years in parliament, was, during his father's life, raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Ranelagh*, in Oct. 1795.

In 1783, he married Elizabeth-Anne, daughter and sole heiress of the late *fir* William James, bart. This *fir* William had gone to India, in a very humble capacity; but having at length obtained a command in the Com-

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pany's marine service, he rose to the rank of commodore, and assisted at the destruction of the castle, and capture of the wealth of Angria the pirate; a circumstance commemorated on the part of his widow, by means of a tower erected over his grave, on Shooter's Hill, near to his residence at Eltham Park.

By this marriage, lord Rancliffe obtained a considerable addition of wealth to his patrimonial estate. Elizabeth-Anne, one of his daughters, married sir Richard Levinge, an Irish baronet, and another became the wife of sir William Rumbold, bart.

The present lord, born in 1785, was a minor at the death of his father, in 1807. His lordship represents the town of Nottingham, in parliament. He married Elizabeth-Mary, eldest daughter of George, earl of Granard, and niece to the earl of Moira.

Female Descent.] Beresford, Isham, Cave, Cressley, Barnett, Parkyns, James.

Heir Apparent.] None.

Chief Seat.] Bunny Park, in the county of Nottingham.



**JOSHUA VANNECK, LORD
HUNTINGFIELD.**

1796.

THE wealth of the family of Vanneck, who came from Holland, sprung from merchandise.

Sir Joshua Vanneck, the father of the late peer, who was created an English baronet, Dec. 14, 1751, was born at the Hague, where his ancestors appear upon record, as magistrates for nearly three centuries. His father, Cornelius Vanneck, was paymaster of the land forces of the United Provinces, and had six sons, * of whom he gave a mercantile education to two, Gerard, and Joshua, who are said to have been the first of the family bred to trade. Gerard, the eldest, settled in England, in 1718, and married, in 1736, Mary lady Dutry, relict of sir Denis Dutry,

* The other brothers of sir Joshua, were Abraham, attorney general of the province of Holland; Lambert, pensionary of Rotterdam; Willem, professor of Maastricht; and Jacobus, burgomaster at the Hague.

bart. but died without issue, in 1750. Joshua came into England, in 1722, and afterwards settled in partnership with Gerard; and was created a baronet, as above-mentioned: he died March 5, 1777, being then called one of the richest merchants in Europe. In 1732, he married Mary Daubuz, who died in 1750; and had issue 1st. sir Gerard, second baronet, member of parliament for Dunwich; and who afterwards stood a memorable contest for the county of Suffolk, and died 1791, without issue: 2d. sir Joshua, third baronet, partner with his brother in the mercantile house, and member of parliament for Dunwich, till his death; who was raised to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of *lord Huntingfield, of Heveningham*, June 8, 1796, and died Aug. 15, 1816, æt. 71; having married, 1777, Maria, daughter of Andrew Thompson, esq. of Roehampton, in Surrey, who died 1811, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Joshua, his eldest son, succeeded, and became second and present peer, and fourth baronet.

His lordship was born Aug. 12, 1773, and married, April 2, 1810, miss Archdeckne, of Glovering Hall, in Suffolk, by whom he has a son, born 1811. On her death he is lately remarried.

Female Descent.] Thompson, Daubuz.

Heir Apparent.] His son, born 1811.

Chief Seat.] Heveningham Hall, Suffolk.



**WILLIAM WARNER WESTENRA,
LORD ROSSMORE. ***

1796.

GENERAL ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, said to have been descended from the earls of Glencairn, was created *lord Rossmore*, Oct. 19, 1796, with remainder to the issue male of the body of the sisters of his wife, Elizabeth Murray, daughter of colonel John Murray, by Mary, heiress of sir Alexander Cairns, bart. widow of Cadwallader, seventh lord Blayney. Harriet Murray married, 1764, Henry Westenra, (son of Warner Westenra, by lady Harriet Lambert) son of Henry Westenra, by Eleanor, sister of John, first viscount Allen. Robert, first *lord Rossmore*, died in 1801, and was succeeded as second *lord Rossmore*, by William Warner Westenra, son of Henry Westenra, and Harriet Murray.

* Immediately precedent to him is, baron Carrington, see Vol. II.

His lordship is the present peer. He is a governor and custos of the county of Monaghan; was born in 1765, and in 1791, married Marianne, daughter of Charles Walsb, of Walsb Park, in the county of Tipperary, esq. by whom he has three sons, and two daughters.

Female Descent.] Murray, Lambert, Allen.

Heir Apparent.] Henry-Robert, his lordship's eldest son, born 1792.

Chief Seat.] Rossmore Park, in the county of Monaghan.



**BEAUMONT HOTHAM, LORD
HOTHAM.**

1797.

THE name of Hotham is local, being derived from a manor so called in Yorkshire. It is said that sir John de Trehouse, lord of Kilkenny, in Ireland, having served under William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings, had for his services a grant of this manor of Hotham; and that sir John, fourth in descent from him, assumed the name of that lordship; and was living in 1188. His grandson, sir Peter, had a brother, John, who was bishop of Ely, chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards chancellor of England, and died 1336. Sir John Hotham, son of sir Peter, was summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm, in 8 Edw. II. but the summonses were discontinued to his posterity, as was frequent in those days. His descendant, sir John Hotham, of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, was father of sir Francis, whose son, sir John, was created a baronet, by king James I, Jan. 4, 1621. He married five wives; 1st, Catherine, daughter of sir John

Rodes, of Barlbrough, co. Derb. bart. ; 2d. Anne, daughter of Ralph Rokelby, of York, esq. ; 3d. Frances, daughter of John Legard, esq. ; 4th. Catherine, daughter of sir William Bamborough, of Housam, co. York ; 5th. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Anlaby, of Elton, co. York, esq. By his first wife, he had sir John Hotham, knt. who, as well as his father, sir John, makes a memorable figure in the history of the civil wars. Sir John Hotham, the father, was governor of Hull, in 1643. Rushworth, in the fifth volume of his *Coll. Hist.*, p. 275, 744, &c. has given an account of his conduct in that employment. "Sir John, and his son," says Rushworth, "were discovered to hold correspondence with the royal party. Upon what ground of discontent, or proffered hopes they entertained thoughts of deserting the parliament in whose service they had so far engaged, is hard to determine. Some differences there had happened between sir John and the lord Fairfax, to whom sir John was unwilling to submit, though he were the parliament's general in those parts : and some said, that the parliament hearing of this contest, intended to displace Hotham, which he having discovered by intercepted letters, began to have new designs. I have been informed by a gentleman, that was sir John Hotham's secretary at that time, of another ground of dissatisfaction between them ; viz. that about three weeks before the fight at Edge-hill, sir John Hotham sent a letter to the speaker of the house of Commons, another to the earl of Northumberland, and a third to the earl of Holland ; the subject matter of all three being earnest arguments to induce the parliament to an accommodation with the king before matters came to extremity ; and that these letters begot an ill opinion of sir John among some powerful members, &c." Lord Clarendon, says, "sir John was of a fearful nature, and perplexed understanding, and could better resolve upon deliberation, than of a sudden ; and many were of opinion, that if he had been prepared dexterously beforehand, and in confidence, he would have conformed to the king's pleasure ; for he was master of a

noble fortune in land, and rich in money; of a very ancient family, and well-allied; his affections to the government very good; and no man less desired to see the nation involved in a civil war, than he: and when he accepted the employment from parliament, he never imagined it would engage him in rebellion; but believed that the king would find it necessary to comply with the advice of his two houses: and that the preserving that magazine from being possessed by him, would likewise prevent any possible rupture into arms. He was now in great confusion; and calling some of the chief magistrates, and other officers together to consult, they persuaded him not to suffer the king to enter into the town. And his majesty coming, within an hour after his messenger, found the gates shut, and the bridges drawn, and the walls manned; all things being in a readiness for the reception of the enemy. Sir John Hotham, himself, from the walls, with several professions of duty, and many expressions of fear, telling his majesty, *that he durst not open the gates, being instructed by the parliament*; the king told him, *that he believed he had no parliament to shut the gates against him, or to keep him out of the town.* He replied, *that his train was so great, that if it were admitted, he should not be able to give a good account of the town.* Whereupon the king offered to enter the town with twenty horse only, and that the rest should stay without. The which the other refusing, the king desired him to come to him, *that he might confer with him, upon his princely word of safety, and liberty to return.* And when he excused himself likewise from that, his majesty told him, *that as this act of his was unparalleled, so it would produce some notable effect*; that it was not possible for him to sit down by such an indignity, but that he would immediately proclaim him traitor, and proceed against him as such; that this disobedience of his would probably bring many miseries upon the kingdom, and much loss of blood; all which might be prevented if he performed the duty of a subject; and therefore advised him to think sadly of it, and to prevent the necessary growth of so

many calamities, which must lie all upon his conscience. The gentleman, with much distraction in his looks, talked confusedly of the trust he had from the parliament; then fell on his knees, and wished, *that God would bring confusion upon him and his, if he were not a loyal and faithful subject to his majesty; but, in conclusion, plainly denied to suffer his majesty to come into the town.* Whereupon the king caused him immediately to be proclaimed a traitor; which the other received with some expressions of undutifulness and contempt. And so the king, after the duke of York, and the prince Elector, with their retinue, were come out of the town, where they were kept some hours, was forced to retire that night, to Beverly, four miles from that place; and the next day returned to York, full of trouble and indignation for the affront he had received; which he foresaw would produce a very great deal of mischief.

‘The king sent an express to the two houses, with a message, declaring what had passed; and, *that sir John Hotham had justified his treason and disloyalty, by pretence of an order and trust from them; which as he could not produce, so his majesty was confident they would not own; but would be highly sensible of the scandal he had laid upon them, as well as of his disloyalty to his majesty. And therefore, he demanded justice of them against him, according to law.*

‘Instead of any answer to his majesty upon this message, or sadly considering how this breach might be made up, they immediately published (together with a declaration of their former jealousies of the papists; of the malignant party; of the lord Digby’s letter intercepted; of the earl of Newcastle’s being sent thither, upon which they had first sent down a governor, and put a garrison into Hull) several votes and resolutions, by which they declared, that sir John Hotham had done nothing but in obedience to the command of both houses of parliament, and that the declaring of him a traitor, being a member of the house of Commons, was a high breach of the privilege of parliament, and being without due process of

law, was against the liberty of the subject, and against the law of the land."* Lord Clarendon gives a farther account of these ill fated men, in the *History of the Rebellion*, vol. iv. pp. 620, 621, 622, 623. He observes, that "it was the more wonderful, that a person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any fancies in religion, had unquestioned duty to the crown, and reverence for the government both of church and state, should so foolishly expose himself and his family of great antiquity, to comply with the humours of those men, whose persons he did not much esteem, and whose designs he perfectly detested." Sir John, and his son, both died on the scaffold, on two successive days, Jan. 1, and 2, 1644-5; the son suffering first. Sir John, the grandson, became the second baronet, and dying 1689, was succeeded by his son, sir John, third baronet, who dying 1691, was succeeded by his cousin, sir Charles, fourth baronet, (son of Charles a younger son of the first baronet) which sir Charles was colonel of the king's own, or royal regiment of dragoons, at his death in 1723; having represented Beverley in parliament during the reign of queen Anne, and till his death. His son, sir Charles, fifth baronet, also represented the same town till his death; and was colonel of the first troop of guards, and groom of the bed-chamber to king George II. He died 1738, and was succeeded by his son, sir Charles, sixth baronet; who was succeeded by his uncle, sir Beaumont, seventh baronet, who dying Aug. 29, 1771, was succeeded by his eldest son, sir Charles, eighth baronet, who dying 1794, was succeeded by his next brother, sir John, ninth baronet, bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, who died Nov. 3, 1795; having married Susan, daughter of sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. by whom he left issue sir Charles, tenth baronet; who dying without issue, July 1811, was succeeded by his uncle, sir William, eleventh baronet.

This sir William, eleventh baronet, was brought up to

* Vol. II. pp. 507, 508, 509.

the naval service, and having attained the rank of admiral, and had for some time the chief command in the Mediterranean, was advanced to the Irish peerage, March 7, 1797, by the title of *lord Hotham*, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of his father. He died unmarried, May 2, 1813, and was succeeded by his brother, sir Beaumont, twelfth baronet, and second *lord Hotham*, who was brought up to the law, and sat for many years as one of the barons of the Exchequer, from which he retired some year before his death, which happened March 4, 1815. His eldest son, Beaumont Hotham, who was in the army, having died before him in 1799, leaving issue Beaumont, third and present *lord Hotham*.

His lordship was born Aug. 9, 1794, and is a lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Female Descent.] Constable, Metham, Hercy, Lydyard, Rokeby, Thompson, Gee, Thompson, Hankey, Dyke.

Heir Presumptive] His brother, George Frederick, born 1799.

Younger Branches.] His uncles, Admiral Hotham, &c.
Chief Seat.]



RICHARD THOMAS DAWSON,
LORD CREMORNE.

1797.

This family does not appear to be related to that of Dawson, earl of Portarlington, though both houses are said to have sprung from the same English county, Yorkshire. The ancestor of lord Cremorne came into Ireland at the close of queen Elizabeth's reign; and is said to have been a burgess of Armagh, 9 James I. His grandson, John, married a daughter of John Jeeves, by a daughter of archbishop Usher, by which a considerable property in Armagh, and Tyrone, descended to this family. Walter Dawson, his son, settled at Armagh, and died in 1704, leaving a son, Walter, who died in 1718, leaving two sons, of whom Richard Dawson, the second, was an eminent banker and alderman of Dublin; sat many years in parliament for St. Canice, Kilkenny, and Monaghan; and died Dec. 29, 1766. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Vesey, archbishop of Tuam, leaving two sons, Thomas, and Richard, of Ardara. Thomas,

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eldest son, born 1725, married, July 15, 1754, lady Anne Fermor, daughter of Thomas, earl of Pomfret. She died 1769, having had a son, Richard, who died in his 9th year. Mr. Dawson was raised to the Irish peerage; by the title of *lord Dartrey*, May 28, 1770. He married, secondly, Philadelphia-Hannah, only daughter of Thomas Freame, esq. of Philadelphia, by Margaret, daughter of William Penn, the celebrated founder of that city. By her he had a son, Thomas, born 1771, who died 1787, æt. 17. To him Mrs. Elizabeth Carter addressed the following poem:

TO THE HON. THOMAS DAWSON,
ÆTAT. 2, 1773.

Sweet Innocence! whose infant heart
With op'ning life securely plays,
May ease and sprightly Health conspire
To crown thy first and fairest days.

Too soon by hast'ning time led on
To years of folly, years of care,
With fond regret shalt thou recal
Thy guiltless smiles and joys sincere.

Thy easy path, how strown with bow'rs,
Shall soon become a winding way;
Where Error spreads its dark'ning mist,
And dang'rous passions wildly stray.

Ah! then may Heav'n's directing aid
Conduct thee thro' the mazy road,
Where Duty's steady hand has traced
The narrow line of human good.

To lady Dartrey, his mother, the same poetess has dedicated the following lines:

TO THE RIGHT HON. LADY DARTREY.

O skill'd by ev'ry pow'r of tuneful art,
Whose magic leads the willing mind along,
To touch the finest feelings of the heart,
And lend to Virtue all the charms of song.

When in the dark abode, where silence reigns,
That ear which hears thee now, shall hear no more,
Shall thy lov'd music in pathetic strains,
The Friend it charm'd in life in death deplore.

Yes; when from ev'ry busy scene retir'd,
Amidst the solemn twilight's dubious rays,
Thy thoughts by peaceful solitude inspir'd,
Recall the phantoms of departed days:

When to thy soften'd soul my form appears,
By fond affection view'd in Fancy's dream,
Thy gentle voice, in sweetly plaintive airs,
Shall to the lyre accord its tender theme,

If then thy Friend, each dreaded fault forgiv'n;
Above all mortal cares, all mortal aims,
In glad security enjoys that heav'n,
Which trembling Penitence from Mercy claims,

Perhaps ev'n then, above yon starry sphere,
Thy song a blameless transport shall impart,
Soft witness to the friendship once so dear,
By faithful mem'ry graven on thy heart.

Touch'd by the sorrows, which from virtue flow,
The purest spirit might to earth incline;
To angels point that worth it lov'd below,
And own it's union with a soul like thine.

CHARACTER OF VISCOUNT CREMORNE,

BY MR. GRANVILLE PENN.

On Tuesday, March 2, 1813, died at his house in Stanhope Street, May Fair, in the 88th year of his age, the Right Hon. Thomas Dawson, Viscount Cremorne, Baron Dartrey, of Dawson Grove, in the County of Monaghan, Ireland; and for many years one of the representatives for that County, in the Irish House of Commons. His Lordship married, in 1754, the Lady Anne Fermor, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Pomfret. By her, who lieth in 1769, he had a son and a daughter; the former of whom died in 1778, the latter in 1767. He married, secondly, Miss Freame, only daughter of Thomas Freame, Esq. by his wife, Margaretta, the daughter of the Hon. William Penn, founder, and Lord Proprietary of the Pro-

vince of Pennsylvania; by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died in 1787. This most excellent man, during a life much extended beyond the common privilege of years, fulfilled all the great duties which honours and an ample fortune impose, in a manner to command not only the highest esteem, but the most tender love of all who had the happiness to be connected with him, either by the ties of kindred, of friendship, or of service. His generosity was unbounded, and his heart in the most comprehensive sense charitable, which the order and regularity of his affairs enabled him always to indulge. His manners were engaging to all; his disposition courteous and hospitable: he was a most tender husband, an affectionate father, so long as it pleased God to permit him that relation; a warm and faithful friend; a kind and fostering master; a just and protecting landlord; and a liberal encourager of arts and industry. In his public duties, he was loyally affected towards his sovereign; an exemplary citizen, and zealously attached to his own native country, Ireland. But his most exalted character is, that he was a true Christian in mind and practice; resigned to the divine will, under the severe and peculiar domestic losses which it pleased God to make trial of his virtues; and that he died in humble, yet strong reliance on the mercies of God, through the atonement of Jesus Christ.

In 1797, viscount Cremorne was created *baron Cremorne, of Castle Dawson, co. Monaghan, with remainder to his nephew, Richard*, son of his brother, Richard, who was assassinated at Ardee, in 1782. Richard, the nephew, died in 1807, leaving issue Richard-Thomas, who succeeded his great uncle as second *baron Cremorne*, in 1813.

His lordship was born Aug. 1, 1788; and married, March 10, 1815, Anne, third daughter of John Whaley, esq. by Anne, eldest daughter of John, earl of Downington.

Female Descent.] Dawson, Vesey, O'Brien, Graham

Heir Presumptive.]

Chief Seat.] Dawson's Grove, co. Monaghan.



JAMES CUFF, LORD TYRAWLEY.

1797.

THIS family, as well as that of the earl of Desart, are said to have come from the county of Somerset. Sir James Cuff, of Ballinrobe, in Ireland, who was knighted by king Charles II. in 1660, had a grant of the town of Ballinrobe, and other extensive estates in the counties of Mayo and Galway, for his father's and his own services. He married, 1655, Alice Aungier, sister of Francis, third lord Aungier, and first earl of Longford. His second son, Gerald Cuff, of Ballinrobe, born 1669, was father of James Cuff, who represented the county of Mayo in parliament, and married, in 1731, Elizabeth Gore, sister of Arthur, earl of Arran, by whom he had two sons, Michael, in the army; and James Cuff, who has been elevated to the peerage. He, having as well as his father, represented the shire of Mayo in parliament, and being a privy councillor, was created *baron Tyrawley*, of Ballinrobe, on Nov. 1797.

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His lordship married, April, 28, 1770, miss Levinge, only daughter of Richard Levinge, esq. of Calverstown, co. Mayo, by Mary, daughter of chief justice Marlay: she died 1808, without issue.

Female Descent.] Aungier, Wynne, Goss.

[Heir Apparent.] None.

Chief Seat.] Elm Hall, co. Mayo.



GRACE TOLER, BARONESS
NORWOOD.

1797.

HER ladyship married, on June 2, 1778, John Toler, who in 1789, was appointed solicitor general of Ireland; and during her husband's occupation of this high office, she was, on Nov. 1, 1797, raised to the peerage, by the title of *baroness Norwood*, of Knock-Alton Castle, in the county of Tipperary. The following year Mr. Toler was made attorney general; and on Dec. 29, 1800, was himself raised to the peerage, by the title of *baron Norbury*. Her ladyship is daughter of Hector Graham, esq. who died 1806, by Grace, daughter of Robert Maxwell, brother to John, lord Farnham, and uncle to Robert and Harry, successively earls of Farnham. See farther, under the title of *lord Norbury, postea*.



CHARLES ALLANSON WINN; LORD
HEADLEY.

1797.

THIS is a younger branch of the Wynnes of Nostell Abbey, in Yorkshire, who were created baronets Dec. 3, 1660. The ancestor to this family, was George Wynne, draper to queen Elizabeth; whose son, Edmund Wynne, of Thorlton Curtis, in Lincolnshire, died about 1645. He had three sons: Mark, the third, was of Little Warley, in Essex. Sir George, eldest son, was created a baronet 1660. From sir Edmund, his eldest son, is descended the present sir Edmund Wynne, bart. George, second son, by Sarah Pelham, of Brocklesby, was father of Pelham Wynne, who marrying Elizabeth Wighton, niece of Charles Allanson, esq. of Sion, in Middlesex, great granddaughter of sir William Allanson, had issue an only son, George Allanson Winn, who was called to the Bar in 1755: and appointed in 1761, a baron of the Exchequer in Scotland; and created a baronet in 1776. In 1763, he succeeded to the estates of Mark Winn, of Little Warley, in

Essex, esq. and in 1775, to the estates of his cousin, Charles Allanson, esq. who died without issue, by his lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheirefs of William Aislable, esq. of Studley, in Yorkshire. In 1797, he was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Headley*, of Aghedoe, in the county of Kerry: he died April 9, 1798; having married 1st. Anne, daughter of sir Rowland Wynne, of Nottell; who dying 1774, had a daughter, who did not long survive. He married, 2dly, in 1783, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Arthur Blenerhasset, of Balliseedy, co. Kerry, esq. by whom he had the present peer, another son, and two daughters. George, eldest son, present and second *lord Headley*, was born 1784, and sat in the late House of Commons also.

Female Descent] Green, Berkeley, Turner, Pelham, Wighton, Blenerhasset.

Heir Presumptive.] George Mark Arthur Way Allanson, the only brother.

(chief Seat.) Bramham Hall, in the county of York.



JOHN SHORE, LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

1797.

THIS nobleman is the sole architect of his own fortune. He is descended from the family of Shore, of Heathcote, co. Derby. Early in life he repaired to India, in the service of the company ; and appears to have been a friend of the present sir Philip Francis, K. B. and also of Mr. Hastings. He returned to England, after having held high and confidential situations in Bengal ; and went back with the late marquis Cornwallis, whose adviser and successor he was. On that nobleman's retreat, he was nominated, and acted as governor general, from 1792, when he was created a baronet, until 1798 ; and about a year before the expiration of his commission, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of *baron Teignmouth*. In 1786, he married Charlotte, only daughter of James Cornish, of Teignmouth, esq. by whom he has a numerous issue.

Since his last return, his lordship has taken an active part in every thing connected with religion ; and displays

great zeal as president of the British and Foreign Bible Societies. He is also one of the commissioners of the India Board, and a privy counsellor.

Lord Teignmouth is an author of some note, having written a life of the late sir William Jones; in which however, he has deemed it proper to suppress a variety of circumstances, from prudential motives.

Chief Seat.] Clapham, in the county of Middlesex.

Hair Apparent.] Charles John Shore, born Jan. 13, 1796.



ANNE CROFTON, BARONESS
CROFTON.

1797.

THE Croftons repaired to Ireland, from the county of Devon, in the time of Elizabeth: and during the commotions in that country, obtained large grants of land in the counties of Roscommon, and Leitrim. Sir Edward Crofton was created a baronet in 1661. These estates, having in 1746, devolved on a female, (Catherine) her husband, Marcus Lowther, esq. assumed the name and arms of his wife; and was created a baronet, in 1758: he died 1784. His son, sir Edward, the second baronet, who died Sept. 30, 1797, married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Croker, of Backweston, in the county of Kildare, esq. who was created *baroness Crofton, of Mote*, in her own right. Her issue is numerous, for this lady has had ten children; of her sons, some have served in the army, some in the navy; and the eldest, who married lady Charlotte Stuart, sister to the present earl of Galloway, died in Jan. 1816.

Female Descent.] Croker, Ryves.

Heir Apparent.] Sir Edward Crofton, bart. a minor, grandson of the baroness; a posthumous child, born April, 1816.

Chief Seat.] Mote Park, in the county of Roscommon.



CHARLES FRENCH, LORD FRENCH.

1798.

THE family of French are said to have resided at their seat of Castle French, for many generations. Sir Charles French, bart. died in 1784; having married Rose Dillon, who was created a peeress, by the title of *baroness French, of Castle French*, Feb. 14, 1798.

Sir Thomas, who on the demise of his mother, became the second peer, was a Roman catholic, and a most strenuous supporter of the system of complete emancipation, so as to preclude religious distinctions from interfering with civil rights. He was also an eminent banker; and the embarrassments which occurred previously to his death, are said to have hastened that event, which happened in 1814. By Margaret, daughter of Thomas Redington, of Kilkonnan, in the county of Galway, esq. he has left a numerous family.

The present lord, born in 1786, in 1809 married Maria, daughter of John Browne, of Moyne, esq. in the county of Galway; and has issue.

Female Descent.] Dillon, Reidington.

Heir Presumptive.] His lordship's son.

Chief Seat.] Castle French, in the county of Galway.



FREDERICK MORTON EDEN, LORD
HENLEY, F. R. S., G. C. B.

1799.

THE Edens are a family long seated at West Auckland, in Durham; one of which represented that county for many years, and was created a baronet by Charles II. The present nobleman, born in 1752, was the fifth son of sir John Eden, and a younger brother of the late lord Auckland, (see Vol. II. p. 291,) who, like him, has been engaged in many important diplomatic missions.

He commenced his career, in 1776, at the age of 24, with the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to the electoral, now royal court of Bavaria; in 1779, he repaired to Copenhagen, with the rank of envoy extraordinary; in 1783, he married lady Elizabeth Henley, daughter of Robert, earl of Northington, and coheir to her brother, the last lord; immediately after which, he proceeded to the court of Dresden, where he had two sons born, in 1784 and 1785.

Having resided a short time, in the same capacity, at

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Saxe Gotha, in 1791, he was sent as envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, to the court of Berlin; where he was soon after invested with the *insignia* of the Bath, by the hands of his Prussian majesty. While there, a third son was born.

In 1793, he set off for Vienna, as ambassador to the emperor of Germany; and Mary Jane, his daughter, was born in that capital. In 1794, sir Frederick was admitted a member of the privy council, and nominated ambassador extraordinary to the court of Madrid; but he was re-appointed to Vienna, where he remained sometime, and was advanced to the Irish peerage, by the title of *baron Henley, of Chardstock*. His lordship possesses a pension of 2000*l.* a year since 1800, when his diplomatic functions ceased.

Female Descent.] See title, *Auckland*, Vol. II.

Heir Apparent.] Frederick, the eldest son, born 1784.

Chief Seat.] Ruffel Farm, in the county of Herts.



CHARLES HENRY COOTE, LORD
CASTLECOOTE.*

1800.

THE Cootes have been for many years settled in Ireland; and two ennobled families, (the earls of Montrath, and Bellamont) besides the present, are descended from the same stock: the present peer being descended from a brother of the first earl of Montrath. They were military men during the government of the English commonwealth, as well as that of Cromwell; and are mentioned in the memoirs of the celebrated lieut. general Ludlow.

Of this family, in latter times, the late sir Eyre Coote, K. B. distinguished himself greatly, in India. Having repaired thither early in life, he served during the wars for the subjugation of the native powers; and at the time of the American contest, wrested Pondicherry from France, and extinguished her pretensions for a time, in the east. From his repeated conflicts with Hyder Ally too, he reaped much glory; and it is not a little remarkable, that

* Before him is Charles Whitworth, lord Whitworth, of Newport Pratt, co. Galway, and earl Whitworth, in England.

he was the first officer, who ever brought the Sepoys to charge Europeans with the bayonet.

His elder brother, the Rev. Charles Coote, * dean of Kilsenora, to a fine taste, and great classical attainments, added a spirit of patriotism, which rising above all narrow and selfish views, tended not a little to ameliorate the condition of his countrymen. Knowing that manufactures would contribute greatly to the civilisation of Ireland, he advanced the sum of 12,000*l.* to Mr. Brooke, on the express condition that he should extend the cotton manufacture, introduced by him into other parts of Ireland, to the Queen's county; he also, nearly at the same time, built a new town on his estate, for the reception of industrious tradesmen; and enabled them to settle there, without the vexatious and oppressive intervention of *middlemen*, a class of people but too prevalent in other parts of Ireland.

By his first wife, the dean had issue two sons, the younger of whom, general sir Eyre, K. B. distinguished himself both in the West Indies, and in Egypt; he was until lately, colonel of the 34th regiment of foot, which is now commanded by sir G. Lowry Cole. A sister, Grace, is the wife of the liberal and enlightened Dr. Bathurst, bishop of Norwich.

The present lord, in 1802, succeeded his relative, Charles Henry, seventh earl of Montrath, in the *barony of Castlecoote*, in the county of Roscommon, so created at the Union. Three years anterior to this, he married Elizabeth Anne, daughter and coheirs of Henry Tilson, D. D. of Eagle Hill, in the county of Kildare; by whom he has three sons. Lord Castlecoote is a member of the privy council, in Ireland, and one of the governors of the Queen's county.

Female Descent.] Philips, Sandys, Evans, Tilson.

Heir Apparent.] The eldest surviving son, Eyre, born in 1793.

Chief Seat.] Sheen Castle, in the co. of Kildare.

* He was son of Dr. Chidley Coote, son of Chidley, son of Chidley, brother to the first earl of Montrath.



**CLOTWORTHY ROWLEY, LORD
LANGFORD.**

1800.

THIS nobleman, born in 1763, in 1794 married his first cousin, Frances, neice and heiress of Hercules Rowley viscount Langford; and having obtained the estates, assumed also the name and arms of Rowley, on his demise without issue. By this lady he has three children. The family of Rowley are said to have come into Ireland in the reign of king James I. Sir John Rowley, married, in 1671, Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of sir Hercules Langford, of Somerhill, co. Meath, bart. and had issue Hercules Rowley, who died 1742, leaving his son, Hercules Langford Rowley, whose wife, Elizabeth (Upton) was created baroness Somerhill, and viscountess Langford, 1766. Her eldest son, Hercules, viscount Langford, died without issue; surviving his only brother Clotworthy Rowley, whose daughter and heir is wife to the present peer.

His lordship is third son of the late earl of Beffive, and consequently a younger brother of Thomas Taylour, marquiss of Headfort, (see Vol. IV. p. 10.) This is one of the first creations in consequence of the Union.

Female Descent.] See title, *Headfort*.

Heir Apparent.] Hercules Langford, the eldest son.

Chief Seats.] Summer Hill, in the county of Meath, and Cooper's Hill, Surrey, near Windsor.



JOHN BLAQUIERE, LORD
DE BLAQUIERE.

1800.

THE Blaquieres come originally from Languedoc in the south of France. The late sir John Blaquiere, who was the founder of the family, being younger son of a London merchant, having acquired great facility in the French language, and being a man of considerable address, was early in life employed in a diplomatic capacity. In 1771, he was appointed secretary of legation to the embassy to the court of Versailles; and in 1772, we find him acting as principal secretary of state to the lord lieutenant of Ireland. In consequence of this, he obtained the patent office of *Chief Aisager* of Ireland, possessed at present by his son, and retired on a pension of 1000 *l.* a year, together with a red riband as knight of the Bath: for all this he was indebted to the earl of Harcourt, while viceroy of Ireland. On the Union, he was advanced to the

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Irish peerage as baron of Ardkil, co. Londonderry; in consequence of his supporting that measure.

By Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Robert Dawson, of Ann Grove, co. York, esq. he had a numerous issue. A younger son, George, who has obtained the rank of a field officer in the army, and has a fine taste for design, is married to a daughter of the first marquis Townshend; another son, who married miss O'Brien, was in the navy. A daughter is married to viscount Kirkwall; and another is wife of Mr. Hankey, of Fetcham Park, in the county of Surrey.

The present, who is the second lord, was born in 1776, and succeeded his father in 1812.

Female Descent.] De Verrennes, Dawson.

Heir Presumptive.] William, his lordship's next brother, a major-general in the army.

Seat.] Portlemon, co. Westmeath.



**JOHN HENNIKER MAJOR, LORD
HENNIKER, F.R. A.S.**

1800.

THIS family sprung from the county of Kent; where they are to be traced for many generations. They thence removed to London, where they engaged in large mercantile concerns, and made an ample fortune. John Henniker, of London, merchant, married Hannah, daughter of John Swanson of London, descended from the Swansons of Yorkshire, and was father of the late sir John Henniker, born June 5, 1724, who married, Feb. 24, 1747, Anne, daughter and coheir of sir John Major, of Worlingworth Hall, in Suffolk, who was made a baronet July 15, 1765, with remainder to his said son-in-law. Elizabeth, the younger daughter and coheir of sir John Major, married, in 1767, Henry, second duke of Chandos, and died his widow a few years ago. On the death of sir John Major, the baronetage descended to sir John Henniker, who represented Dover in more than one par-

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liament. His daughter, Anne Elizabeth, became second wife of Edward Stratford, second earl of Aldborough; and sir John was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Henniker*, of Stratford upon Slaney, co. Wicklow, July 30, 1800; he died April 18, 1803, æt. 79, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, second and present peer.

His lordship was born April 19, 1752; has sat in several parliaments; and is now member of parliament for Stamford. He married Emily, daughter of Robert Jones, esq. of Dufferin, co. Glamorgan, but has no issue.

Female Descent.] Swanson, Major.

Heir Presumptive.] His nephew, John Minet Henniker, born 1777.

Younger Branches.] The sons of his late brother, general sir Brydges Henniker, bart.

Chief Seat.] Worlingworth Hall, in the county of Suffolk.



**JAMES BLACKWOOD, LORD DUF-
FERIN AND CLANBOYE.**

1800.

THIS nobleman, born in 1755, is the eldest son of the late sir John Blackwood, whom he succeeded as a baronet in 1799, by Dorcas, his wife, created in 1800 *baroness Dufferin and Clanboye*, who died in 1807. This sir John Blackwood, born 1721, was son of sir Robert, created a baronet 1763, whose seat was at Ballileidy, in the county of Down, and who was descended from John Blackwood, esq. whose estate in that county was sequestered by king James II.'s parliament. The descent of the peeress herself was, by her paternal grandmother, from Archibald Hamilton, brother of sir James Hamilton, viscount Clanboye, ancestor of the earls of Clanbrassil.

The Blackwoods are descended from an ancient Scottish stock, and possess large estates, and great influence in the county of Down, where the family seat is situated. It is understood indeed, that his lordship was very instru-

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mental in securing the first return of viscount Castlereagh for that county. Previously to the Union he possessed the patronage of the borough of Killyleagh, for which his father and himself sat as representatives. His lordship is colonel of the north Downshire militia, a trustee of the linen manufactures, and a governor of the county of Down.

Lord Dufferin, in 1801, married Anne Dorothea, only daughter of the right hon. John Foster, chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, by Margaretta, in her own right viscountess Ferrard, by whom he has no issue. One of his brothers, admiral sir Henry Blackwood, bart. has rendered himself very conspicuous in the naval service, and eminently deserving of the gratitude of his country. One of his sisters is the widow of the late colonel Venault de Charmilly, knight of St. Louis; another, is lady Dallas.

Lord Dufferin obtained a seat in the Imperial parliament, first for Hellstone, in Cornwall, and next for Aldborough, in Suffolk, the latter of which he represents at this moment.

Female Descent.] Leeson, Stevenson.

Heir Presumptive.] Rev. John Blackwood, born in 1757, and next brother to his lordship.

Chief Seat.] Ballyleidy House, in the county of Down.



THOMAS MULLINS, LORD VENTRY.

1800.

THIS is another family ennobled on the memorable event of the late Union, as the date evidently implies. This family came originally from Norfolk. William Mullins,* of Burnham, in that county, left issue by Jane Ludlow, Frederick William Mullins, born 1616, who emigrated to Ireland, and seated himself at Burnham, co. Kerry; and was member of parliament for Dingle, in that county, 1692: he died 1712. His son, Frederick, born 1663, died in his father's lifetime, 1695, leaving William, born 1691, who died 1761, leaving an only son, sir Thomas, born 1736, afterwards created a baronet, and elevated to the peerage at the Union, by the title of *lord Ventry, of Ventry, co. Kerry*.

By Elizabeth, daughter of John Blennerhasset, of Castle Conway, co. Kerry, esq. he has a numerous issue.

Female Descent.] Ludlow, Evelyn, Blennerhasset, Rowan.

Heir Apparent.] William Townshend, the eldest son.

Seat.] Burnham House, co. Kerry.

* As this family use the arms of *Molineux*, it is to be presumed that they consider themselves descended from that ancient stock.



JOSEPH BLAKE, LORD WALLS-
COURT.

1800.

THE Blakes are said to have accompanied king John to Ireland anterior to his accession to the throne, and to have obtained large grants in the county of Galway; in consequence of which they seated themselves at Ardfrey. Sir Richard Blake, of Ardfrey, knt. represented the county of Galway in parliament 1639; and in 1648, was speaker of the supreme council of Kilkenny.

Joseph Henry, the first *lord Wallscourt*, (son of Joseph Blake, of Ardfrey, esq. who died 1806,) having been knight of the shire at the time of the Union, for which he was an advocate, became ennobled in consequence of that event; and as he had no heir male by his wife, who was a daughter of the earl of Louth, he was succeeded at his death in 1803, according to the limitation of the patent, by the son of his next deceased brother; Joseph Henry, second *lord Wallscourt*, born 1795, who died in Oct. 1816, aged 21, being then an ensign in the Cold-

stream Guards; and was succeeded by his first cousin, Joseph, present and third *lord Wallscourt*, born June 2, 1797, a lieutenant in the 85th foot.

Female Descent.] Daly, French.

Heir Presumptive.] Henry James Blake, his lordship's uncle.

Seat.] Ardrey House, in the county of Galway.



HENRY SANDFORD, LORD MOUNT SANDFORD.

1800.

THE Sandfords have represented the county of Roscommon in parliament, and connected themselves by marriage with the noble families of Leinster, Inchiquin, and Mountcashel. Henry Sandford, of Castlerea, co. Roscommon, was member of parliament for that county, and died 1733. His son, Robert, also held the same station, and died 1730, leaving a son, Henry, who married, 1750, a daughter of Stephen Moore, viscount Mountcashel, and left several sons. At the Union, Henry Moore Sandford, esq. was created *baron Mount Sandford, of Castlerea*; and having no issue male, by Catherine, daughter of the right hon. Silver Oliver, the title, according to the limitations of the patent, descended to the only son of his next brother, the late Rev. William Sandford, (whom, at his death in 1809, the obituary stated to have been a learned and eminent divine.)

The present, who is the second *lord*, is a minor, having been born in 1805.

Female Descent.] Fitzgerald, O'Bryen, Moore, Oliver.

Heir Apparent.] George, his uncle, next surviving brother of the first lord.

Chief Seat.] Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.



HENRY PRITTIE, LORD DUNALLEY.

1800.

HENRY PRITTIE married, in 1764, Catharine, widow of John Bury, esq. and mother by him, of Charles William Bury, now earl of Charleville. She was daughter and coheir of Francis Sadleir, of Sopwell Hall, co. Tipperary, esq. At the Union, Mr. Prittie was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of *lord Dunalley, of Kilboy, co. Tipperary*: he died the following year, Jan. 3, 1801. His eldest son, Henry, succeeded as second and present *lord Dunalley*. He married miss Trant, niece to the first earl of Clare.

Heir Presumptive.] Francis Aldborough, the only brother of the present peer, member of parliament for the county of Tipperary, of which he is *Custos Rotulorum*, and son-in-law of the ex-chancellor, Ponsonby.

Female Descent.] Sadleir.

Chief Seat.] Dunalley Castle, in the co. of Tipperary.



JOHN PRESTON, LORD TARA.

1800.

MARTIN PRESTON, third son of Jenico, viscount Gormanston, who died 1469, married Alifona Herbert, and was father of Hugh, who by marriage with a daughter of Jocelyn Nangle, baron of Navan, became possessed of Taragh and Ardsfallagh, co. Meath, and Enno, (now Down's court) in Queen's county. His son, John Preston, of Tara, and Ardsfallagh, was mayor of Dublin, in 1653: he died 1686, leaving by his first wife an eldest son, Phineas, whose representative in the female line, is the present earl Ludlow; and by a third wife (Anne Tighe) a son, John, of Bellfong, co. Meath, born 1677, member of parliament for that county, 1711, 1713, 1715, &c. His son, John Preston, born 1700, was seated at Bellinter, co. Meath; and served in parliament, 1731, for the borough of Navan, and died at Bellinter, 1755. His son, John, who succeeded at Bellinter, served also for the borough of Navan; and died at Edinburgh, 1781. His eldest son, John, also served for the same borough;

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and was raised to the peerage at the Union, by the title of *baron Tara, of Bellinter*.

His lordship was born 1764, and in 1801, married Harriet, daughter of Thomas-Jelf Powys, of Berwick House, co. Salop, and aunt to the earl of Denbigh, by whom there is as yet no issue.

Female Descent.] Fitzgerald, Nangle, Ludlow.

Heir Apparent.]

Chief Seat.] Bellinter House, in the county of Westmeath.



**MAURICE MAHON, LORD HART-
LAND.**

1800.

THIS family traces its descent to the chiefs or petty princes of Munster, during the reign of Henry II. Taking part, fortunately, with the stronger side during the civil wars, they preserved a considerable portion of their property; and became knights of the shire for their native county. They have been allied to the noble families of Kerry, Lansdown, Glandore, and Tullamoore. Nicholas Mahon was distinguished for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died 1680. His son, John Mahon, esq. succeeded, and was father of Nicholas Mahon, esq. who represented the county of Roscommon in parliament, and died 1734, without issue. His brother, Thomas, born 1701, succeeded, and died 1782, leaving two sons. Maurice, eldest son, born 1738, having represented in parliament his native county of Roscommon, was at the Union, raised to the peerage, by the title of *lord Hartland, of Stokstown*.

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In 1765, he married Catharine, sister of the late earl of Mount Cashel, by whom he has had three sons.

Stephen, the second of these, was educated at Winchester College, and at an early age obtained a commission in the dragoons. He is now a major-general in the army; and has sat in the Irish parliament, not only for the borough of Knocktopher, but also for the county of Roscommon.

Maurice, the third son, is in holy orders, and married to the sister of W. H. Hume, esq. member of parliament for the county of Wicklow.

Female Descent.] O'Bryen, French, Butler, Crosbie.

Heir Apparent.] Major-general the hon. Thomas Mahon, first lieut.-colonel of the 9th regiment of dragoons, who is his lordship's eldest son.

Chief Seat.] Stokestown House, in the county of Roscommon.



JOHN BINGHAM, LORD CLAN-
MORRIS.

1800.

THIS family is sprung from the same progenitor as the *earl of Lucan* (see Vol. IV. p. 151.) They were originally seated in the county of Dorset; but sir Richard Bingham having distinguished himself by his military talents, obtained a grant of the estate of Castlebar. One of his descendants received a patent of baronetage; and two noble families have originated from this source. John Bingham, of Newbrook, married, in 1738, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Arthur Shaen, bart. and had issue Henry, of Newbrook; who married Letitia, daughter of Denys Daly, and had issue, John, the present peer.

Mr. Bingham sat in the Irish parliament, and voted for the Union; immediately after which, he obtained the barony of Clanmorris, of Newbrook, in the county of Mayo.

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By Anna Maria, sole daughter of viscount Avenmore, he has a son and daughter, Letitia Maria, born in 1793.

Female Descent.] Shaen, Daly.

Heir Apparent.] Richard, the only surviving son, born in 1795.

Chief Seat.] Newbrook, in the county of Mayo.



WILLIAM WALDEGRAVE, LORD
RADSTOCK. G.C.B.*

1800.

THIS nobleman is the second son of the third earl of Waldegrave, by Elizabeth, aunt of the present marquis of Stafford, (see Vol. I. p. 237.) born in 1758. At an early period of life, he entered into the naval service of his country, to which two of his sons have also dedicated their lives. Having distinguished himself during the late war, he was one of the officers who received the freedom of the city of London, for their gallant and meritorious conduct. He was also rewarded with the red riband of the Bath, of which he is now a grand cross; in 1797, was promoted to be admiral of the red, and at the Union, advanced to the Irish barony of Radstock, of Castletown, in the Queen's county.

While a captain of a man of war, happening to be

* On the same day and year was created Alan Hyde Gardner, viscount Gardner, in England, (see Vol. II. p. 437.)

sent to the Levant, in 1785, his lordship married Cornelia, daughter of Mynheer David Van Lannet, chief of the Dutch factory at Smyrna, by whom he has had no fewer than seven children. His second son, William, who married the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. is a captain in the royal navy, and member of parliament for Bedford.

Female Descent.] Cheyney, Rochester, Neville, Jenningsham, Gower.

Heir Apparent.] Granville George, his lordship's eldest son.

Chief Seat.]



SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, LORD
GLENBERVIE, F.R.S. F.S.A.

1800.

A LONG account of the elder branches of the great and ancient family of Douglas, has been given in the second Volume of the Biographical Peerage, under the article of *lord Douglas, of Douglas*. Archibald Douglas, fifth *earl of Angus*, who died 1514, had three sons; 1. George, Master of Angus, who died before his father, at the battle of Flodden field, 1513, leaving Archibald, sixth earl, &c. 2. Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie, ancestor of the present peer; 3. Gawen Douglas, provost of St. Giles's, 1509; Rector of Heriot, consecrated bishop of Dunkeld, 1516, and ambassador to France, 1517: he died of the pestilence, at London, 1522. His Translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, and his Original Poems, are well known; and the public may soon expect an accurate edition of them, with an interesting account of that eminent prelate, from the able pen of lord Glenbervie. *

* Douglas's Scotch Peerage, by Wood.

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Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie, the second son, (brother to bishop Gawen) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of James Auchinleck, of Glenbervie, whose arms were *argent, a cross embattled sable*: he fell at Flodden field, 1513. His son, sir Archibald, was father, by his first wife, of William, who succeeded as ninth earl of Angus; † and by his second wife, Mary Irvine, he had issue, James Douglas, minister of Glenbervie; whose eldest son, Robert Douglas, of Kilmouth, was father of Robert Douglas, born 1625, minister of Hamilton, and dean of Glasgow; consecrated bishop of Brechin, 1682; translated to Dumblane, 1684; shared the fate of episcopacy in Scotland, 1689; and died at Dundee, Sept. 22, 1716, æt. 92, having the character of a venerable, good, and pious man. He had by two wives, four sons; the first and third died unmarried. George, the fourth, was grandfather of William Douglas, of Brighton, in Forfarshire. Sylvester, second son, married, in 1695, Margaret, daughter and heir of George Keith, of Whiteregs, in Kincardineshire; and by her had three sons. George, the eldest, of Skelenvir, had two sons, Robert and James, who died without issue; Robert died unmarried. John, the third, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of James Gordon, of Fechel, and had a daughter, married to the late Major Mercer, the poet, and one son, Sylvester Douglas, born May 24, 1743; now lord Glenbervie.

Mr. Douglas was educated at the King's College, Old Aberdeen, of which he is now rector, and intended for the profession of medicine. His destination was however changed, and becoming an English barrister, he published

† The second son of this ninth earl, was sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, whose son, sir William, was created a baronet, 1625, and was grandfather of sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, killed at the battle of Strinkirk, 1692; who was succeeded by his cousin, sir Robert Douglas, of Ardit, in Fife, grandson of his uncle, George Douglas, D.D. he died 1748, æt. 87. His eldest son, sir William, died without issue, 1764, æt. 75, and was succeeded by his half brother, sir Robert, the author of the Scotch Peerage, who was succeeded by his son, sir Alexander, M.D. with whom that title expired.

the "Reports," which still pass under his name. About the same time he obtained a silk gown, and rendered himself eminent as an advocate in controverted election cases, before committees of the House of Commons.

Soon after his marriage, in 1789, with Catharine Anne, eldest daughter of the earl of Guilford, who was prime minister, a political career of no common attraction opened to the view of this gentleman. He accordingly procured himself to be returned member of parliament for Fowey, in Cornwall; became a member of the privy council; was nominated in succession, a lord of the Treasury; a commissioner for India affairs, and governor of the Cape of Good Hope; which last station was relinquished for the joint paymastership of the forces; and he has been twice surveyor-general of the woods and forests; a station for which he was admirably qualified. To crown his labours, he obtained an Irish barony, and took the title of *Glenbervie*, from a village in the shire of Aberdeen. He has retired from office on a pension, one half of which his son possesses in reversion.

Female Descent.] Stuart, Keith, Gordon.

Heir Apparent.] Frederick Sylvester North, his lordship's only son, nephew to the earl of Guilford, and member of parliament for Banbury, born Feb. 3, 1791.

Chief Seat.] The Pheasantry, Middlesex.



JOHN TOLER, LORD NORBURY.

1800.

THE Tolers are said to have come originally from the county of Norfolk, and settled in Ireland, in the reign of Charles I. They obtained considerable property in the county of Tipperary; and his lordship's brother, Daniel, represented that shire in the Irish parliament. He himself, was born in 1745, bred to the bar, and studied at one of the Inns of Court, in London. On his arrival in Dublin, with the character of a good lawyer, he soon found ample opportunity for the exertion of his talents. Accordingly, in 1789, he was nominated solicitor-general, and in 1798, succeeded Mr. Wolfe, afterwards lord Kilwarden, as attorney-general.

While in that capacity, he accepted of a challenge from the celebrated Napper Tandy: who on this occasion, became *planet-struck*, and asserted "that his life was of too much value to be risked at so critical a moment."

In the Irish parliament, he represented Newborough; but although amiable in private life, and respectable at

the bar; like some of our English lawyers, he does not appear to have distinguished himself by his senatorial eloquence. While there, he voted for the Union; at which important period, he was nominated a member of the privy council, and raised to the station of chief justice of the Common Pleas, being at the same time created a baron.

In 1778, he married Grace, daughter of Hector Graham, created baroness Norbury, in her own right, in 1797, (see *Ante*.) by whom he has issue a son and two daughters

Female Descent.] Otway.

Heir Apparent.] Daniel Hector John, an only son.

Chief Seat.] Cabragh, in the county of Dublin.



GEORGE GRENVILLE NUGENT
TEMPLE, LORD NUGENT.

1800.

LORD NUGENT, who was born in 1788, is a young branch of the Grenvilles, (see Vol. I. p. 107.) and the second son of the late marquis of Buckingham, by Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late earl Nugent,* in her own right, baroness Nugent. He succeeded, agreeably to the limitations of the patent, on her demise in 1813.

While lord George Grenville, he married Mary Anne, niece to earl Poulet, by whom he has not as yet any issue.

His lordship is one of the members in the Imperial parliament, for Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks.

Female Descent.] Borlase, Temple, Wyndham, Nugent.

Chief Seat.] Lilley's, Bucks.

* He inherits his grandfather's ambition for poetry. See his poem entitled *Portugal*.



**FREDERICK TRENCH, LORD
ASHTOWN.**

1800.

THIS peer is descended from a French protestant family, said to have emigrated from the town of *La Tranche*, in the province of Poitou, to avoid the religious persecutions instituted by Louis XIV. against those who dissented from the established church. He is of the same family, and descended from the same ancestor, as the earl of Clanmartyr, (see Vol. IV. p. 175.) His lordship sat for a borough, in the last Irish parliament, on which occasion he voted for the Union.

He is married to the only daughter of Robert Robinson, M.D. by whom he has not as yet any issue.

Female Descent.] Warburton, Geering, Sadleir.

Heir Presumptive.] Francis Trench, his brother, born in 1758, being in remainder, in default of issue male.

Chief Seat.] Woodlawn, in the county of Galway.



EYRE MASSEY, LORD CLARINA.

1800,

This is a Norman family, and a junior branch of the barons Massey, of Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick. (See Ante.) General Eyre Massey, a younger brother of Hugh, lord Massey, having betaken himself to the profession of arms, served under the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Culloden; and was also present at the capture of the Havannah. He was ennobled as *lord Clarina, of Elm Park, co. Limerick*. His second son, Nathaniel William, by a sister of the first earl of Leitrim, was also a general officer, and died in 1810, while on service at Barbadoes.

The present lord Clarina is a minor, having been born in 1798.

Female Descent.] Eyans, Clements, Westropp.

Heir Presumptive.] Nathaniel Henry Charles, his brother a minor.

Chief Seat.] Elm Park, in the county of Limerick.



JOHN THELLUSSON, LORD
RENDLESHAM.

1806.

THE Thellussons, who were French protestants residing in the south of France, became the victims of the unrelenting cruelty and perfidy of the court of France; for all but one actually perished during the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Theophilus was lucky enough to escape, first to Savoy, and then to Geneva; where the sobriety, religious deportment, and good conduct of his descendants, raised them to high offices in that little Protestant Republic.

George, a younger brother, repaired to Paris, where he formed a connection in trade with a celebrated financier, a native of Geneva also, then a banker, and afterwards a minister of France, under the firm of Necker, Thellusson, and Co.

Peter Thellusson, younger brother of George, brought up in their counting house, repaired to England, in 1750, and carried on a most extensive commerce, first as a general merchant, and then as an eminent banker, through whose

house most of the great remittances to and from the Continent were conveyed. By one singular unbroken and increasing tide of prosperity, he acquired immense wealth; and through the intervention of a will equally singular and unexampled, endeavoured by accessory accumulations after his own demise, to render it formidable on one hand to the state; while on the other, neither the present nor the next generation will be able to derive much advantage from it.

By his wife, Anne, daughter of Matthew Woodford, of Southampton, esq. he had six children. Peter Isaac, the eldest son, married miss Cornwall, by whom he had ten children; and soon after the demise of his father, he and other branches of the family, questioned the validity of his will, on a variety of grounds. After a solemn argument, however, it appeared to have been drawn up with such propriety and precision, and to be guarded on all sides by such strong legal provisions, that it was found impossible to annul it.

Soon after this period, however, Peter Isaac was advanced to the dignity of *baron Rendlesham*; and he afterwards chiefly resided until his death in 1808, at a seat of the same name, in Suffolk; the manor of which being amply stored with game, afforded great sport, to the royal, noble, and other visitors, who occasionally frequented it during the autumn.

The present and second lord, was born in 1785, and having adopted the military profession, was lately a captain in the 27th foot. The year after his father's demise, he married Maria Andalusia, daughter of colonel Dickens, of the engineers; who died a short time since, without issue. He married, secondly, March 26, 1816, Anne Sophia, daughter of William Tatnall, esq. of Suffolk.

Female Descent.] De Saluce, Woodford, Cornwall.
Chief Seat.] Rendlesham House, Suffolk.



**WILLIAM HANDCOCK, LORD
CASTLEMAIN.**

1812.

THE right hon. William Handcock, was for some years a privy counsellor; a governor of the county of Westmeath, and constable and governor of Athlone, in Ireland. He had also a seat in the last Irish parliament for the borough of Athlone; and his name appears in the list of those who voted against the Union.

He is the first baron created since the Regency.

Heir Presumptive.] Richard, his lordship's brother.

Chief Seat.] Moydrum Castle, in the county of Westmeath.



**WILLIAM BERESFORD, LORD
DECIES, D.D.**

1812.

THE right reverend father in God, William Beresford, lord archbishop of Tuam, primate of Connaught, (see archbishops and bishops) has been created a baron since the Regency.

His lordship is younger brother of the first marquis of Waterford, and married, 1763, Elizabeth Fitzgibbon, sister of the first earl of Clare; and by her, who died 1807, has had ten sons.

His lordship was consecrated bishop of Dromore, 1780; bishop of Ossory, 1783; archbishop of Tuam, 1794; and elevated to the peerage, Dec. 24, 1812.*

Heir Apparent.] The hon. and Rev. John Beresford, his lordship's eldest surviving son, born 1774.

* See p. 445.

ARCHBISHOPS

AND

BISHOPS.



ARCHBISHOPS.

DR. WILLIAM STUART, ARCHBISHOP
OF ARMAGH, PRIMATE OF ALL
IRELAND.

1800.

THIS prelate, a younger son of the third earl of Bute, by Mary, only daughter of the celebrated lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and brother to the late marquis of Bute, was born in 1755. Having been destined for the pulpit, at a very early period of life, he received a liberal education; first under a private tutor at home, and then at one of the English universities, where he obtained several degrees.

As his father had been first, governor to the king, and afterwards prime minister of England, it is but little wonder that promotions should have poured in upon a son, whose manners, learning, and good conduct, would have conferred credit on any family. Accordingly, after acquiring the mitre of St. David's, his lordship obtained the still more dignified station of the Irish primacy, on

the death of Dr. Newcome. The revenues of this see have been estimated at 10,000*l.* per annum.

His grace, in 1796, married a daughter of the late governor Penn, co-proprietor of Pennsylvania, a descendant of the celebrated quaker, of the same name, who founded Philadelphia. By this lady, he has issue Maria and Juliana; the eldest daughter is married to Mr. Knox, grandson of viscount Northland.

Chief Seat.] Armagh Palace.

DR. EUSEBY CLEAVER, ARCHBISHOP
OF DUBLIN.

1809.

THIS prelate is a native of Buckinghamshire; his father, the Rev. William Cleaver, M. A. who was a clergyman of the church of England, having been for many years the respectable master of a private school, at Twyford, in that county. The reputation of this divine, and his vicinity to Stowe, introduced him to the notice of the Grenville family. Accordingly, his eldest son, the late William Cleaver, of Brazen Nose, became tutor to the first marquis of Buckingham, while the latter was a student of Christchurch. This event in due time, produced important results to the whole family; for the elder brother obtained the bishopricks of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph in succession; while the younger, accompanying their munificent patron, during his second residence in Ireland, as viceroy, was soon promoted to the See of Fernes, whence he was translated to that of Cork; and finally obtained all the archiepiscopal honours of that diocese, of which Dublin is the capital.

Dr. Euseby Cleaver, was educated at Oxford; and after residing some time in Ireland, married a lady of that country, by whom he has had several children. This amiable woman died at Egremont House, Fulham, May 1, 1816, greatly lamented by all her friends and relatives.

Chief Seat.] Tallagh Castle, Dublin.

HON. DR. CHARLES BRODRICK,
ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

1801.

ALAN BRODRICK, an English lawyer, who was successively advanced to be lord chancellor of Ireland, in 1714, a baron in 1715, and a viscount in 1717, is the ancestor of this prelate.

George, the second viscount, having married Albinia, sister of the first viscount Sydney, Dr. Charles Brodrick, their fourth son, soon obtained considerable preferment in the church. His ecclesiastical career was rewarded first, by the mitre of Tuam, and finally by the primacy of Munster.

In 1786, his lordship married Mary Woodward, daughter of the bishop of Cloyne; by whom he has two sons and three daughters; one of the latter, Mary, is viscountess Bernard.

The archbishop of Cashel is a privy counsellor of Ireland; his see is estimated at 5000 *l.* per annum.

Chief Seat.] Cashel Palace, Tipperary.

HON. DR. W. DE LA POER BERES-
 FORD, LORD DECIES,* ARCH-
 BISHOP OF TUAM.

1795.

THE Beresfords, a branch of an ancient Staffordshire family, originally repaired to Ireland in the person of Tristram, who was born in 1574, in the capacity of manager for the London corporation; and one of his descendants, sir Marcus, the fourth baronet of the family, having married lady Catherine (the baroness) Poer, daughter and heir of the earl of Tyrone, he was created a viscount and earl in succession, (see Vol. II. p. 227.)

William, the third son of the late earl of Tyrone, and uncle to the present marquis of Waterford, was bred at the university of Dublin, and being destined for the church, much care was bestowed on his education. Having in 1763, married Elizabeth, sister of the late earl of Clare, lord chancellor; he united in his own favour, the joint interests of the Beresfords and Fitzgibbons, which at a latter period of his life proved highly efficacious.

Accordingly, in 1780, he obtained the bishoprick of Dromore; two years after he was translated to the see of Offory; and lastly, his lordship was promoted to the primacy of Connaught.

This prelate, like his father, has had a numerous offspring, of no fewer than eight children. His eldest son, Marcus, was bred to arms, and died early in life; two others, John and William, are in holy orders, and have obtained preferment in the church. His progeny have intermarried with the families of the earl of Lowth, and Tankerville, the Amsterdam Hopes, &c.

Chief Seat. } Tuam Palace, in the county of Galway.

* See p. 440.

DR. THOMAS LEWIS O'BEIRNE,
BISHOP OF MEATH.

1798.

DR. O'BEIRNE was born in the county of Longford, about the year 1748, and educated at St. Omers, as a candidate for the Romish priesthood. After due consideration however, he saw good reason to alter his faith; and took orders under the patronage of an English bishop, as a deacon in the Anglican church. After a variety of obstacles, all of which he finally surmounted, we find him acting as a chaplain in the fleet, under admiral earl Howe, during the American war; and such was his eloquence, piety, and talents, that he was at length selected to officiate in the same capacity, on board the flag ship the *Eagle*, of 64 guns.

On his return to England, he defended his noble patron, as well as his brother the general, when attacked by their enemies. This led to a frequent intercourse with the principal members of the opposition; and having obtained the friendship of the duke of Portland, he revisited his native country with that nobleman when he became viceroy, in the double capacity of chaplain, and private secretary. After a short stay of only four months, both his patron and himself returned to London; but in 1783, when the former became prime minister, Mr. O'Beirne acted in a confidential situation about his person; and on the dissolution of the coalition administration, he obtained two valuable livings in the north of England.

This gleam of success, during the vice-royalty of earl Fitzwilliam, was succeeded by the radiance of an Irish

mitre in 1796; having been promoted from the united rectory of Longford, and Athenry, in the diocese of Tuam, to the bishoprick of Offory. Two years after his lordship was translated to the more opulent see of Meath, to which a minor bishoprick has been for some time annexed.

Dr. O'Beirne married miss Stuart, first cousin of the late earl of Moray. In private life, he is hospitable and courteous; and as a prelate, his sermons are at once able, and edifying. As an author, he has chiefly distinguished himself by his political disquisitions; but he has also published some sermons; one of which attracted some notice from the late Dr. Vincent, dean of Westminster.

Chief Seat.] Ardbraccan House, in the county of Meath.

THE HON. AND REV. CHARLES DAL-
RYMPLE LINDSAY, BISHOP OF
KILDARE,

1804,

His lordship is a younger son, and one of the eleven children of James, fifth earl of Balcarras, by Anne, daughter of sir Robert Dalrymple, whose name he bears. He was born in 1760; has been twice married; and has had issue by both wives: his first was miss Fydell, and his second miss Cousmaker. The present earl of Balcarras is his brother.

His lordship's first preferment appears to have been the vicarage of Sutterton; but soon after his nomination to be chaplain to his brother-in-law, the earl of Hardwicke, the lord lieutenant, he obtained the bishoprick of Killaloe, in 1803; whence he was translated to Kildare, after the expiration of a year.

DR. WILLIAM BENNET, M.R. I.A.
BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

1790.

THIS prelate was chaplain to the earl of Westmoreland, during the residence of that nobleman in Ireland as viceroy; and in 1790, obtained the united bishopricks of Cork and Ross; soon after which he was translated to Cloyne. His lordship is married; and the latter see is estimated at 4000*l.* per annum. His lordship was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel College, Cambridge; at which the earl of Westmoreland was educated. He was considered a good classical scholar; enjoying while resident in that college, the friendship of the learned antiquary, Dr. Richard Farmer, who then presided there.

Chief Seat] Cloyne Palace, county of Cork.

DR. CHARLES WARBURTON,
BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

1806.

DR. WARBURTON first obtained the deanery of Ardagh, which is valued at no more than 200*l.* per annum. After this, he was promoted to the see of Limerick, with Ardfert and Aghadoe, *in commendam*.

His lordship is married; and his joint bishopricks, have been calculated at 3,500*l.*

[*Chief Seat.*] Palace, at Limerick.

HON. DR. WILLIAM KNOX, BISHOP
OF DERRY.

1803.

THIS is the fourth son of Thomas Knox, viscount Northland, by Anne Vesey, second daughter of John, lord Knapton, and grand-daughter of lady Elizabeth Hamilton.

Having entered into holy orders, and obtained preferment in the church, he married Anne, daughter of James Spencer,* esq. by whom he has issue.

In consequence of his parliamentary connections, Dr. Knox was nominated chaplain to the Irish House of Commons; and in 1794, was advanced to the honour of the episcopacy, as bishop of Killaloe, *cum* Kilfenora. After exercising the functions of that see for nearly nine years, his lordship was translated to Derry; by which, in addition to a variety of other pleasing circumstances, his revenues were nearly doubled.

Chief Seat.] Down-house, in the county of Derry.

* Her sister married the Rev. John Robinson, of Albemarle Street, London, nephew of the late primate Robinson (lord Rokeby.)

DR. JOHN PORTER, BISHOP
OF CLOGHER.

1796.

DR. PORTER,* having been nominated one of the chaplains to earl Camden, when that nobleman repaired to Ireland as viceroy, was speedily nominated to a bishoprick. Accordingly, on the translation of Dr. Law, from Killaloe to the see of Elphin, in 1795, he was nominated to succeed that prelate; and in the course of the succeeding year, was himself translated to Clogher.

Chief Seat.] Clogher Palace.

* He was, if we recollect, formerly Fellow, and Tutor at Trinity College, Cambridge.

**DR. GEORGE DE LA POER BERES-
FORD, BISHOP OF KILMORE.**

1797.

THIS prelate, who is the eldest surviving son of the late right hon. John Beresford, brother of the first marquis of Waterford, was born in 1765. Being so nearly allied to one of the most powerful families in Ireland, and having an archbishop of Tuam for an uncle, the church to which he had been destined, acted the part of a kind and fostering parent; for early in life, Dr. Beresford became a beneficed clergyman. The deanery of Kilmore was soon followed by the crozier appertaining to the same see.

His lordship is married to Frances, the daughter of Jervaise Parker Bushe, of Kilfane, esq. by whom he has issue.

Chief Seat.] Kilmore House, in the county of Cavan.

**DR. NATHANAEL ALEXANDER,
BISHOP OF DOWNE.**

1802.

DR. ALEXANDER obtained this mitre, during the viceroyalty of the earl of Hardwicke.. His joint bishopricks are valued at 4000 *l.* per annum. His lordship is married. He is second son of William Alexander, elder brother of the first earl of Caledon, and grandson of Nathaniel Alexander, esq. by Elizabeth M'Clintick, of Dunmore. His elder brother, Henry, was formerly chairman of the committees of ways and means; and member of parliament for Old Sarum, &c.

Chief Seat.]

HON. DR. POWER LE POER TRENCH,
BISHOP OF ELPHIN.

1802.

DR. TRENCH was born in 1770. He is eldest surviving brother of the present and fourth son of the late earl of Clancarty, by a sister of viscount Mountjoy. At the age of twenty-five, he married Anne, daughter of Walter Taylor, of Castle Taylor, esq. by whom he has several children.

His lordship began his ecclesiastical career as vicar of Ballinasloe. In 1802, he was promoted to the united bishopricks of Waterford and Lismore; and afterwards translated to Elphin.

Chief Seat.]

DR. BUTSON, BISHOP OF CLONFERT.

1804.

DR. CHRISTOPHER BUTSON withdrew from the university of Oxford with the degree of M. A. and in due time became dean of Waterford; a preferment usually estimated at 400*l.* per annum. In 1804, he was promoted to his present bishoprick; about which period, he took the degree of D.D.

At Oxford, he distinguished himself as the author of a celebrated prize poem of English verses.

The revenues of this see do not exceed 2500*l.* per annum.

Chief Seat.] Clonfert House, in the county of Galway.

RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN GEORGE
DE LA POER BERESFORD, D.D.
BISHOP OF RAPHOE.

1806.

HIS lordship, who is the second surviving son of the first, and next brother to the present marquis of Waterford, by a grand-daughter of the first duke of Portland, was born in 1773; and is nearly related to the archbishop of Tuam, and bishop of Kilmore.

This prelate became a dignitary of the Church of Ireland, by his preferment to the rich deanery of Clogher, said to be worth 800*l.* per annum. In 1805, he was raised to the see of Cork, with that of Ross in *commendam*; and afterwards translated to his present bishoprick, valued at 3500*l.* per annum. This prelate is still unmarried.

Chief Seat.] Raphoe Palace, in the county of Donegal.

HON. DR. THOMAS ST. LAURENCE,
BISHOP OF CORK.

1807.

THIS prelate is the second son of the late earl of Howth, and next brother to the present. He was born about the year 1756, or 1757, and is married to Frances, eldest daughter and coheirefs of the Rev. Dr. Coghlan, by whom he has issue.

After obtaining some previous preferment, particularly the deanery of Cork, Dr. St. Laurence was promoted to the mitre.

His see, consisting of two united bishopricks, is usually estimated at from 2500 *l.* to 2700 *l.* per annum.

Chief Seat.] Cork Palace.

HON. DR. PERCY JOCELYN, BISHOP
OF LEIGHLIN, AND FERNS.

1809.

His lordship, who was born in or about the year 1766, is we believe, still a bachelor. He is the third son of the late, and brother to the present earl of Roden, being descended from Robert Jocelyn, a lord chancellor, and no less than twelve times one of the lords justices of Ireland.

Dr. Percy Jocelyn in due time, obtained his various degrees at the university, and was promoted to this see, the revenues of which have been generally estimated at 3700 l. per annum.

Chief Seat.] Ferns Palace, Wexford.

**DR. JOHN VERSCHOYLE, BISHOP
OF KILLALA.**

1810.

Dr. Verschoyle, after taking the usual degrees at the university of Dublin, got some preferment in the church. He next obtained the deanery of St. Patrick, which is not computed at a greater valuation now (800*l.* per annum) than in the time of Swift.

During the viceroyalty of the duke of Richmond, he was promoted to his present bishoprick, which by the union of two sees, produces a revenue of about 3000*l.* per annum.

Chief Seat.] Killala Castle, in the county of Mayo.

DR. JOHN LESLIE,¹ BISHOP OF
DROMORE.

1811.

THIS prelate, who is married, obtained the usual degrees at the university. After some previous preferment of but little note, his lordship was promoted to this see, during the viceroyalty of the duke of Richmond. There have been two Irish bishops of the same name, before his lordship.

This see was filled, for thirty years and upwards, by that elegant scholar, Dr. Thomas Percy, the learned and ingenious collector of the *Reliques of English Poetry*.

Chief Seat.] Dromore House, in the county of Downe.

**DR. ROBERT FOWLER, BISHOP OF
OSSORY.**

1812.

THIS prelate was educated at the university of Dublin, of which city, from the dignified station formerly occupied by one of his family, he is probably a native.

His father, who was also Dr. Robert Fowler, began his ecclesiastical career in England, as a canon of Windsor.

In 1771, at the time when the late marquis Townshend was chief governor of Ireland, he obtained the bishoprick of Killala; and in 1778, was translated to the archbishopric of Dublin, which he appears to have enjoyed twenty-three years, when he was succeeded by Dr. Charles Agar, viscount Somerton.

His son, who is brother to the present countess of Kilkenny, succeeded to the see of Ossory, three years ago. His lordship has distinguished himself by his speech on the Catholic question, in the House of Lords, in May 1817; which speech is published.

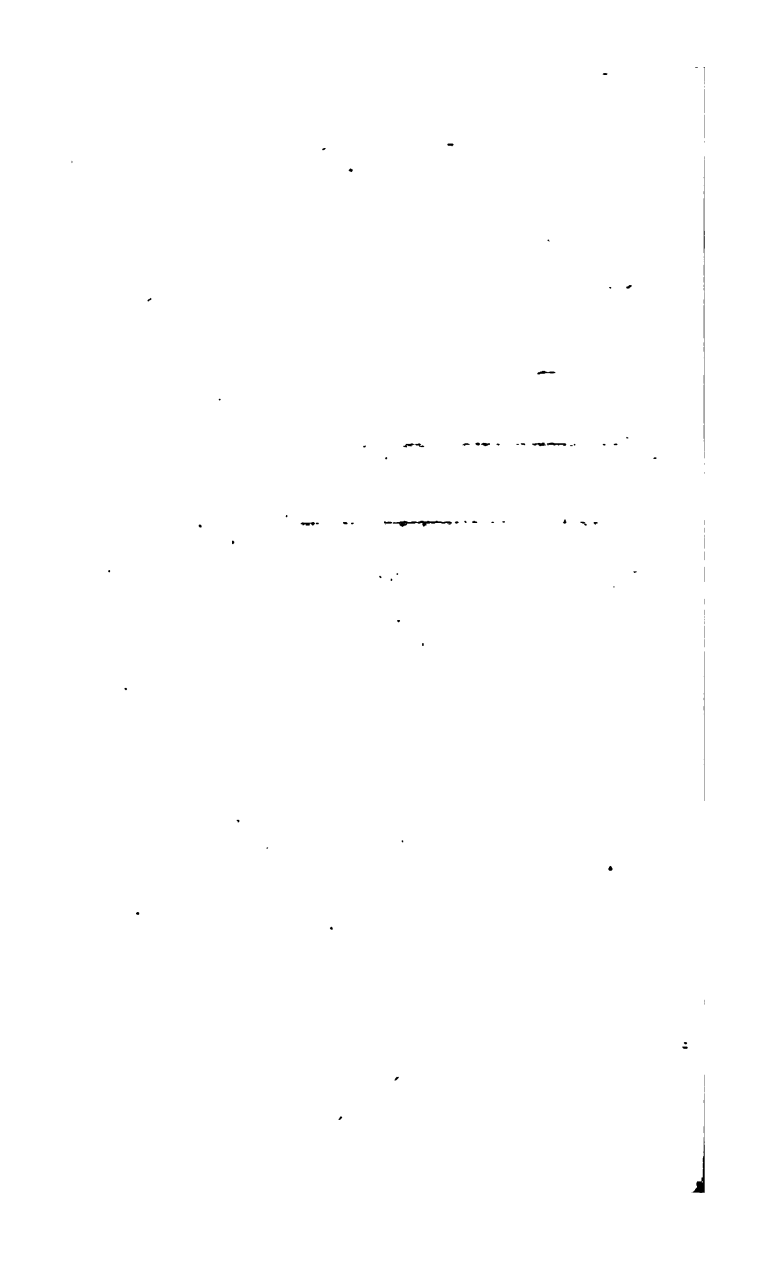
Chief Seat.] Kilkenny Palace.

**HON. DR. RICHARD BOURKE, BISHOP
OF WATERFORD.****1813.**

DR. BOURKE was born in 1767. He is the second son of the late earl of Mayo, who was also archbishop of Tuam, by the only sister of the earl of Clanwilliam ; and is heir presumptive to his brother, the present and fourth earl.

In 1795, he married Frances, the second daughter of Dr. R. Fowler, formerly archbishop of Dublin, and sister to the present countess of Kilkenny, as well as the bishop of Offory.

Chief Seat.] Waterford Palace.



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A LIST
OF
PEERS OF IRELAND,
FROM ABOUT 1690 TO 1721.

By AARON CROSSLEY,
HERALD PAINTER OF DUBLIN.

(*Int. Sloane MSS. Brit. Mus. 4815.*)

N. B. The Peerages printed in Italics are still existing.

DUKES.

	Extinct.
1682. <i>James Butler, duke of Ormond</i>	
1691. Reinhardt Schomberg, duke of Leinster	1719.
1716. Evengard Melosine, duchiefs of Münster	1743.

MARQUIS.

Philip Wharton, inarquis of Catherlogh	1731.
--	-------

EARLS.

1316. <i>John Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare.</i>	
1543. Henry Obrien, earl of Thomond	1741.
1543. <i>Richard Bourke, earl of Clanrickard.</i>	

472 PEERS FROM 1690 TO 1721.

Extinct.

1616. George Touchet, earl of Castlehaven 1777-
Charles Boyle, earl of Cork.
1618. *Edward Brabazon, earl of Meath.*
1620. Alexander Macdonell, earl of Antrim 1791.
Henry Nugent, earl of Westmeath.
Robert Dillon, earl of Roscommon.
1622. Thomas Ridgway, earl of Londonderry 1713-
Basil Fielding, earl of Desmond.
1627. *Laurence Barry, earl of Barrymore.*
1628. *Luke Plunket, earl of Fingal.*
Vere Essex Cromwell, earl of Ardglass.
Arthur Chichester, earl of Donegal.
1642. William O'Brien, earl of Inchiquin.
1646. *Charles Lambart, earl of Cavan.*
1650. Donogh Macarthy, earl of Clancarty.
Roger Boyle, earl of Orrery.
1660. Charles Coote, earl of Montrath 1802.
1661. *Henry Moore, earl of Drogheda.*
Charles Talbot, earl of Waterford and Wexford.
1661. Hugh Montgomery, earl of Mount Alexander 1758.
1661. Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemain 1705.
1662. Nicholas Taaff, earl of Carlingford, *now vis-*
count Taaffe.
1673. James Power, earl of Tyrone 1704.
1677. Francis Aungier, earl of Longford 1704.
1679. Richard Jones, earl of Ranelagh, *now vis-*
count Ranelagh.
1684. *Arthur Forbes, earl of Granard.*
1686. William Dungan, earl of Limerick.
1691. Richard Coote, earl of Bellamont 1800.
1692. *Godart de Ginkle, earl of Athlone.*
1693. Charles Butler, earl of Arran 1759-
1697. Henry de Massue, earl of Galway 1720.
1716. *William Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam.*
1721. George Villiers, earl of Grandison 1766.

VISCOUNTS.

Extinct.

1486. *Jenico Preston, viscount Gormanston.*
- 13 Eliz. David Roche, viscount Fermoy
1550. *Richard Butler, viscount Mount Garret.*
1621. *James Annesley, viscount Valentia.*
Theobald Dillon, viscount Dillon.
 Arthur Macgennis, viscount Macgennis
Thomas Needham, viscount Kilmorey.
1625. Dominic Sarsfield, viscount Kilmaloch.
- 3 Car I. Theobald Bourke, viscount Mayo 1767.
 George Saunderson, viscount Castletown 1723.
1628. Patrick Chaworth, viscount Chaworth.
 John Scudamore, viscount Scudamore 1717.
Richard Lumley, viscount Lumley.
Philip Smyth, viscount Strangford
 Philip Wenman, viscount Wenman 1800.
 Caryl Molineux, viscount Molineux (*now*
earl of Sefton.)
 William Fairfax, viscount Fairfax, of Emley.
1634. *Pierce Butler, viscount Butler, of Ikerine,*
(now earl of Carrick.)
Thomas Fitzwilliam, viscount Fitzwilliam.
 Maximilian O'Dempsey, viscount Glanma-
 lra.
 Bryan Cokayne, viscount Cokayne 18.
1640. *Nicholas Netterville, viscount Netterville.*
1642. Paul Tracy, viscount Tracy 1797.
1643. Francis Smith, viscount Carrington 1705.
1661. *Richard Bulkeley, viscount Bulkeley.*
 William Brounker, viscount Brounket 1700.
 Richard Ogle, viscount Catherlogh.
 Edward Butler, viscount Galmoy 1690.
Nicholas Barnewall, viscount Kingland.
 Francis Boyle, viscount Shannon 1740.
 Clotworthy Skeffington, viscount Massareene 1816.

474 PEERS FROM 1690 TO 1791.

Extinct.

1661. Hugh Cholmondeley, viscount Cholmondeley
Evelyn Fanshaw, viscount Fanshaw 1710.
1662. Daniel O'Brien, viscount Clare 1691.
Mark Trevor, viscount Dungannon.
Maurice Berkeley, viscount Fitzharding.
1678. James Lane, viscount Laneshorough 1727.
1681. *John Downay, viscount Downe.*
1683. William Stewart, viscount Montjoy 1769.
1685. Adam Loftus, viscount Lisburne 1691.
1687. Ulrick Bourke, viscount Galway 1691.
1689. Valentine Browne, viscount Kenmare.
1689. Justin Macarthy, viscount Mountcashel.
1689. Edward Cheevers, viscount Mont-Leinster.
1693. Thomas Windfor, viscount Windfor 1728.
1701. Scroope Howe, viscount Howe 1814.
Charles Hamilton, viscount Strabane.
John Verney, viscount Fermanagh 1791.
1702. Arthur St. Leger, viscount Doneraile 1767.
1705. Paul Davys, viscount Mountcashel 1754.
1707. Christopher Wandesford, viscount Castle-
comer 1784.
1713. Randolph Fleming, viscount Longford.
1717. *Alan Brodrick, viscount Midleton.*
Gustavus Hamilton, viscount Boyne.
Robert Moleworth, viscount Moleworth.
Trevor Hill, viscount Hillsborough.
John Allen, viscount Allen.
Walter Chetwynd, viscount Chetwynd.
1718. Charles Fane, viscount Fane 1782.
Richard Child, viscount Castlemaine 1784.
John Brownlow, viscount Tyrconnel.
James Hamilton, viscount Limerick 1793.
1719. *William Grimston, viscount Grimston.*
1720. *John Barrington, viscount Barrington.*
1720. *Thomas Beresford, viscount Tyrone.*
Montague Blundel, viscount Blundel. 1756.

BARONS.

Extinct.

- Edward Birmingham, lord Athenry.
Almericus Courcy, lord Kinsale.
Thomas Fitzmaurice, lord Kerry.
Thomas St Laurence, lord Howth.
Robert Barnewall, lord Trimlestown.
Christopher Plunket, lord Dunsany.
1541. Pierce Butler, lord Dunboyne.
 Bryan M'Gill Patrick, lord Upper Ossory.
Oliver Plunket, lord Louth.
- 20 Eliz. William Bourke, lord Bourke of Castle-
 conel 1691.
Theobald Butler, lord Cahir.
1617. Theobald Bourke, lord Brittas 1691.
Andrew Stewart, lord Castlestewart.
 Henry Foliot, lord Foliot 1730.
1620. William Maynard, lord Maynard 1775.
 Richard Gorge, lord Gorge.
William Digby, lord Digby.
William Blayney, lord Blayney.
 Dermot Malone, lord Clanmallen.
 Henry Herbert, lord Herbert, of Castle-island 1691.
1624. John Calvert, lord Baltimore 1773.
 William Brereton, lord Brereton 1722.
 Hugh Hare, lord Coleraine.
1628. *Bennet Sherard, lord Leitrim.*
 Roger Macguire, lord Macguire.
 Francis Hawley, lord Hawley 1772.
1660. William Allington, lord Allington 1692.
 John King, lord Kingston 1760.
 Henry Barry, lord Santry.
 Altham Annesley, lord Altham.
1686. John Bellew, lord Bellew 1770.
 1688. Elizabeth Petty, baroness Shelburne 1696.
 1689. Alexander Fitton, lord Fitton.

		Extinct.
1689.	John Bourke, lord Bourke, of Bophin.	
1689.	William Nugent, lord Riverston.	
1691.	John Cutts, lord Cutts	1707.
1699.	Henry Petty, lord Shelburne	1750.
	Charles O'Hara, lord Tyrawley	1774.
	<i>Francis Conway, lord Killultagh.</i>	
	Michael Bourke, lord Dunkellin.	
1714.	<i>George Cholmondeley, lord Newburgh.</i>	
	Arthur Cole, lord Ranelagh	1754.
	<i>John Perceval, lord Perceval.</i>	
	<i>Richard Fitzpatrick, lord Gowran.</i>	
	<i>George Evans, lord Carbery.</i>	
1715.	Henry Tichborne, lord Ferrard	1728.
	<i>Theophilus Butler, lord Butler of Newtown.</i>	
1717.	<i>Thomas Southwell, lord Southwell.</i>	
1718.	John Moore, lord Tullamoore	1764.
	<i>Matthew Aylmer, lord Aylmer.</i>	
1719.	<i>George Carpenter, lord Carpenter.</i>	
	Thomas Pitt, lord Londonderry	1764.

N. B. Fifty-seven of these Peerages still in existence.

PEERAGES SINCE CREATED, AGAIN EXTINCT,
AND NOT REVIVED.

EARLS.

	Extinct.
Knight, earl of Catherlough	1772.
Wyndham, earl of Thomond	1773.
Maule, earl of Panmure	1781.
Mackenzie, earl of Seaforth	1781.
Ligonier, earl Ligonier	1782.

EXTINCT PEERS.**477**

Extinct.

Watson Wentworth, earl of Malton	1782.
Vernon, earl of Shipbrooke	1783.
Agar, countess Brandon	1789.
Villiers-Mafon, earl Grandifon	1800.
Gore, earl of Rofs	1802.
Macartney, earl Macartney	1806.
Rochfort, earl of Belvedere	1814.

VISCOUNTS.

Coningsby, viscount Coningsby	1729.
Boyle, viscount Bleffington	1732.
Bateman, viscount Bateman	1802.
Pery, viscount Pery	1806.
Longfield, viscount Longueville	1811.

BARONS.

Whitworth, lord Whitworth	1725.
Micklethwayte, lord Micklethwaite	1734.
Darcy, lord Darcy	1735.
Wyndham, lord Wyndham	1745.
Blakeney, lord Blakeney	1761.
Holmes, lord Holmes	1764.
	again
	1804.
Bowes, lord Bowes	1767.
Cosby, Lord Sydney	1774.
St. George, lord St. George	1775.
Eyre, lord Eyre	1781.
Denis, lord Tracton	1781.
Pigot, lord Pigot	1783.
Fortescue Aland, lord Fortescue	1784.
Gore, lord Annaly	1784.
Mayne, lord Newhaven	1794.
Shuldham, lord Shuldham	1798.

	Extinct:
Payne, lord Lavington	1807.
Pennant, lord Penrhyn	1808.
Damer, lord Milton	1808.
Delaval, lord Delaval	1808.
Fitzgerald, lord Lecale	1810.
Agar, lord Callan	1816.
Malone, lord Sunderlin	1816.

—SURNAMEs
AND THE
Superior Titles of the Peers
OF
IRELAND.

ACHESON, F. Gosford	Browne, L. Kilmains
Agar, E. Normanton	Brown, L. Kenmare
Alexander, E. Caledon	Bulkeley, V. Bulkeley
Allen, V. Allen	Bury, E. Charleville
Annesley, E. Annesley	Butler, M. Ormond
Annesley, E. Mountnorris	Butler, E. Carrick
Aylmer, L. Aylmer	Butler, E. Kilkenny
Barnewall, V. King Island	Butler, E. Glengall
Barnewall, L. Trimleston	Butler, E. Laneborough
Barrington, V. Barrington	Carleton, V. Carleton
Barry, E. Barrymore	Carpenter, E. Tyrconnel
Beresford, M. Waterford	Caulfield, E. Charlemont
Beresford, L. Decies	Cavendish, L. Waterpark
Bernard, E. Bandon	Chetwynd, V. Chetwynd
Bingham, E. Lucan	Chichester, M. Donegal
Bingham, L. Clanmorris	Cholmondeley, V. Cholmon-
Blackwood, L. Dufferin	deley
Blake, L. Wallscourt	Clements, F. Leitrim
Blaquiere, L. De Blaquiere	Clive, L. Clive
Blayney, L. Blayney	Colé, E. Enniskillen
Bligh, E. Darnley	Conyngham, M. Conyngham
Boyle, E. Cork	Coote, L. Castlecoote
Boyle, E. Shannon.	Corry, E. Belmore
Bourke, E. Mayo	Creighton, E. Erne
Brabazon, E. Meath	Crofton, L. Crofton
Bradrick, V. Middleton	Crosbie, L. Brandon
Browne, M. Sligo	Cuffe, E. Defart

Cuff, *L. Tyravoley*
Dawnay, *V. Downe*
Dawson, *E. Portarlington.*
Dawson, *L. Cremorne*
Deane, *L. Muskerry*
De Burgh, *E. Clanricarde*
De Courcy, *L. Kinsale*
De Ginkel, *E. Athlone*
De Montmorency, *V. Mount-*
morris
De Montmorency, *V. Frank-*
fort
Digby, *L. Digby*
Dillon, *V. Dillon*
Dillon, *E. Roscommon*
Dillon, *L. Clonbrock*
Douglas, *L. Glenbervie*
Duff, *E. Fife*
Eardley, *L. Eardley*
Eden, *L. Auckland*
Eden, *L. Henley*
Edwardes, *L. Kenfigton*
Ellis, *V. Clifden*
Fielding, *E. Desmond.*
Fitzgerald, *D. Leinster*
Fitzgibbon, *E. Clare*
Fitzherbert, *L. St. Helens*
Fitzmaurice, *E. Kerry*
Fitzpatrick, *E. Up. Ossory*
Fitzwilliam, *E. Fitzwilliam*
Fitzwilliam, *V. Fitzwilliam*
Flower, *V. Ashbrook.*
Forbes, *E. Granard*
Forscúe, *V. Clermont*
Foster, *V. Ferrard*
Freke, *L. Carbery*
Ffrench, *L. Ffrench*
Gage, *V. Gage*
Gardiner, *E. Blessington*
Gardner, *L. Gardner*
Gore, *E. Arran*
Graves, *L. Graves*
Grenville, *E. Nugent*
Grimston, *V. Grimston*
Hamilton, *V. Strabane*
Hamilton, *V. Boyne*
Handcock, *L. Castlemaine*
Hanger, *L. Coleraine*
Hare, *V. Enismore*
Henniker, *L. Henniker*
Hill, *M. Downshire*
Hill, *V. Dunganmon*
Holroyd, *E. Sheffield*
Hood, *L. Hood*
Hood, *L. Bridport*
Hotham, *L. Hotham*
Hutchinson, *E. Donoughmore*
Jocelyn, *E. Roden*
Jones, *V. Ranelagh*
King, *E. King'ston*
King, *V. Lorton*
Knox, *V. Lorton*
Lamb, *V. Melbourne*
Lambart, *E. Cavan*
Lawless, *L. Cloncurry*
Leecon, *E. Milltown*
Loftus, *M. Ely*
Ludlow, *E. Ludlow*
Lumley, *V. Lumley*
Luttrel, *E. Carhampton*
Lyfaght, *L. Lisle*
Lytelton, *L. Westcote*
Macdonald, *L. Macdonald*
Macdonnel, *E. Antrim*
Mahon, *L. Hartland*
Maffey, *L. Maffey*
Maffey, *L. Clarina*
Mathew, *E. Landaff*
Maude, *V. Harwarden*
Maxwell, *E. Farnham*
Meade, *E. Clawwilliam*
Molesworth, *V. Molesworth*
Molyneux, *E. Sefton*
Moncke, *V. Moncke*
Monckton, *V. Galway*

Moore, <i>M. Drogheda</i>	Seymour, <i>L. Conway</i>
Moore, <i>E. Mountcashel</i>	Sherard, <i>L. Sherard</i>
Mullins, <i>L. Ventry</i>	Shore, <i>L. Teignmouth</i>
Needham, <i>V. Kilmorey</i>	Smith, <i>L. Carrington</i>
Netterville, <i>V. Netterville</i>	Smythe, <i>V. Strangford</i>
Newcomen, <i>V. Newcomen</i>	Southwell, <i>V. Southwell</i>
Nugent, <i>E. Westmeath</i>	Stewart, <i>M. Londonderry</i>
Obrien, <i>M. Thomond</i>	Stewart, <i>E. Castle Stewart</i>
O'Callaghan, <i>V. Lismore.</i>	Stopford, <i>E. Courtown</i>
O'Neil, <i>E. O'Neil</i>	Stratford, <i>E. Aldborough</i>
Ongley, <i>L. Ongley</i>	Taafe, <i>V. Taafe</i>
Pakenham, <i>E. Longford</i>	Talbot, <i>E. Waterford</i>
Parkyns, <i>L. Ranccliffe</i>	Temple, <i>V. Palmerston</i>
Parsons, <i>E. Roffe</i>	Thelluson, <i>L. Rendlesham</i>
Pennington, <i>L. Muncafter.</i>	Toler, <i>L. Norbury</i>
Perceval, <i>E. Egmont</i>	Toler, <i>L. Norwood</i>
Perceval, <i>L. Arden</i>	Tonson, <i>L. Riversdale</i>
Pery, <i>E. Limerick</i>	Trench, <i>E. Clancarty</i>
Petty, <i>E. Shelburne</i>	Trench, <i>L. Aughton</i>
Philipps, <i>L. Milford</i>	Turnour, <i>E. Winterton</i>
Phipps, <i>L. Mulgrave</i>	Upton, <i>V. Templeton</i>
Plunket, <i>E. Fingal</i>	Vanneck, <i>L. Huntingfield</i>
Plunket, <i>L. Louth</i>	Vaughan, <i>E. Lisburne</i>
Plunket, <i>L. Dunjany</i>	Veley, <i>V. De Vesii</i>
Ponsonby, <i>E. Bishborough</i>	Vereker, <i>V. Gort</i>
Preston, <i>V. Gormanston</i>	Villiers, <i>V. Grandison</i>
Preston, <i>L. Tara</i>	Waldegrave, <i>L. Radstock</i>
Prittie, <i>L. Dunally</i>	Ward, <i>V. Bangor</i>
Proby, <i>E. Carysfort</i>	Welllesley, <i>M. Wellesley</i>
Quin, <i>V. Mount Earle</i>	Westenra, <i>L. Rossmore</i>
Robinson, <i>L. Rokeby</i>	White, <i>E. Bantry</i>
Rowley, <i>L. Langford</i>	Whitworth, <i>L. Whitworth</i>
St. Lawrence, <i>E. Howth</i>	Wingfield, <i>V. Powerscourt</i>
St. Leger, <i>V. Doneraile</i>	Winn, <i>L. Headley</i>
Sandford, <i>L. Mount Sandford</i>	Wolfe, <i>V. Kilwarden</i>
Saville, <i>E. Menborough</i>	Wynn, <i>L. Newborough</i>
Scott, <i>E. Chalmel</i>	

SECOND TITLES,

GENERALLY

Borne by the eldest Sons of Peers

OF

IRELAND.

Acheson, V. <i>Gosford</i>	Duncannon, V. <i>Bejborough</i>
Aghrim, L. <i>Athlone</i>	Dungarvon, V. <i>Cork</i>
Alexander, V. <i>Caledon</i>	Dunkellin, L. <i>Clanricarde</i>
Altamont, E. <i>Sligo</i>	Dunlo, V. <i>Clancarty</i>
Ardee, L. <i>Meath</i>	Dunluce, V. <i>Antrim</i>
Baltinglas, L. <i>Aldborough</i>	Earlsfort, L. <i>Clonmell</i>
BeCtive, E. <i>Headfort</i>	Fitzgibbon, V. <i>Clare</i>
Beerhaven, V. <i>Bantry</i>	Fitzmaurice, V. <i>Shelburne</i>
Belfast, E. <i>Donegal</i>	Forbes, V. <i>Granard</i>
Bernard, V. <i>Bandon</i>	Gilford, L. <i>Clanwilliam</i>
Bingham, L. <i>Lucan</i>	Glentworth, L. <i>Limerick</i>
Boyle, V. <i>Shannon</i>	Glerawley, V. <i>Annesley</i>
Buttevant, V. <i>Barrymore</i>	Gowran, L. <i>Up. Offory</i>
Cahir, V. <i>Glengall</i>	Hillsborough, E. <i>Downshire</i>
Callan, V. <i>Desmond</i>	Ikerrin, V. <i>Carrick</i>
Carlingford, V. <i>Tyrconnel</i>	Inchiquin, E. <i>Thomond</i>
Carlow, V. <i>Portarlington</i>	Irnham, L. <i>Carhampton</i>
Castlercagh, V. <i>Londonderry</i>	Kilcourfie, V. <i>Cavan</i>
Castleroffe, V. <i>Kenmare</i>	Kilkennywest, <i>Roscommon</i>
Caulfield, V. <i>Charlemont</i>	Killeen, L. <i>Fingal</i>
Clanmorris, V. <i>Kerry</i>	Kilworth, L. <i>Mountcashel</i>
Clare, V. <i>Nugent</i>	Kingborough, V. <i>Kingston</i>
Clements, V. <i>Clifden</i>	Loftus, V. <i>Ely</i>
Clifton, V. <i>Darnley</i>	Macduff, V. <i>Fife</i>
Clonmore, V. <i>Wicklow</i>	Mathew, V. <i>Landaff</i>
Corry, V. <i>Belmore</i>	Maxwell, V. <i>Farnham</i>
Delvin, V. <i>Westmeath</i>	Milton, V. <i>Fitzwilliam</i>

Molyneux, V. <i>Sefton</i>	Proby, L. <i>Carysfort</i>
Moore, V. <i>Drogheda</i>	Rawdon, L. <i>Moir</i>
Mornington, E. <i>Wellesley</i>	Raymond, V. <i>O'Neil</i>
Mount Charles, E. <i>Conyngham</i>	Rusborough, V. <i>Milltown</i>
Mountflorenee, L. <i>Enniskillen</i>	St. Lawrence, V. <i>Howth</i>
Mountgarret, V. <i>Kilkenny</i>	Somerton, V. <i>Normanton</i>
Mountjoy, V. <i>Blesington</i>	Stewart, V. <i>Castlestewart</i>
Naas, L. <i>Mayo</i>	Stopford, V. <i>Courtown</i>
Newtown, L. <i>Langborough</i>	Sudley, V. <i>Arran</i>
Offory, E. <i>Ormond</i>	Suifdale, V. <i>Donoughmore</i>
Oxmantown, V. <i>Roffe</i>	Talbot, L. <i>Waterford and Wexford</i>
Pakenham, L. <i>Longford</i>	Tallamoore, L. <i>Charleville</i>
Perceval, V. <i>Egmont</i>	Turnour, V. <i>Winterton</i>
Pevensey, V. <i>Sheffield</i>	Tyrone, E. <i>Waterford</i>
Pollington, V. <i>Mexborough</i>	Valentia, V. <i>Mountnorris</i>
Preston, V. <i>Ludlow</i>	Vaughan, V. <i>Lisburne</i>

1875

SUPPLEMENT:

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

WHICH HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THIS VOLUME
WAS PRINTED.

EARLS.

Michael James Robert Dillon, earl of Roscommon, succeeded his cousin, the late earl, (see Vol. IV. p. 25) Nov. 17, 1816. The present nobleman is son of captain Michael Dillon, of the county of Dublin militia, who was killed at the battle of Rofs, in Ireland, during the insurrection of 1781, and is a minor.

Somerſet Richard Butler, earl of Carrick, succeeded his father, Henry Thomas, the late earl, (see Vol. IV. p. 52.) July 20, 1813. The present lord married Anne, eldest daughter of Owen Wynne, of Haslewood, in the county of Sligo, esq. niece of John Willoughby, earl of Enniskillen, Sept. 5, 1811, by whom he has issue a daughter, born in July, 1812.

Henry Skeffington, earl of Massareene, (see Vol. IV. p. 55.) was succeeded by his brother, Chicheſter, June 12, 1811; and the latter died at Dublin, on Feb. 25, 1816, in his 67th year, leaving an only daughter, Harriet, married to the right hon. Henry Thomas Foſter, only ſon of Margaretta, viſcounteſs Ferrard.

James Duff, earl of Fife, (see Vol. IV. p. 64.) succeeded his father Alexander, the late earl, April, 16, 1811. He had not any issue by his late wife, Maria Caroline Manners, niece of the earl of Dyfart.

Heir Presumptive.] Major-general Alexander Duff, his only brother.

George James Ludlow, earl Ludlow, G.C.B. born Dec. 12, 1758, succeeded his brother Augustus, the late earl, (see Vol. IV. p. 66.) Nov. 7, 1811.

John Delaval Carpenter, earl of Tyrconnel, born Dec. 16, 1790, succeeded his brother George, the late earl, Dec. 20, 1812, (see Vol. IV. p. 70.)

For *John Vaughan, earl of Lisburne*, Vol. IV. p. 99, read *Wilmot Vaughan, earl of Lisburne*.

George Annesley, earl of Mountnorris, born Nov. 2, 1769, succeeded his father Arthur, the late earl, who died of an apoplexy at Paris, July 4, 1816. He married, Sept. 5, 1790, Anne, eighth daughter of William, second viscount Courtenay, and has issue George Arthur, viscount Valentia, (see Vol. IV. p. 137.)

For *Otway Cuffe, earl of Defart*, Vol. IV. p. 142, read *John Otway Cuffe, earl of Defart, &c.*

Robert Howard, earl of Wicklow, (see Vol. IV. p. 144.) was succeeded by his brother, William Forward Howard, the present earl of Wicklow, Oct. 23, 1813. His lordship assumed the name and arms of Forward, in 1787, pursuant to the will of his grandfather, but re-assumed the name of Howard, on his succeeding to the family honours. He married, first, Eleanor, daughter of the hon. Francis Caulfield, only brother to the earl of Charlemont, by whom he has issue a son, lord Clonmore; his second wife is Cecil Frances, daughter of the marquis of Abercorn.

For *Robert Clements, earl of Leitrim*, Vol. IV. p. 149, read *Nathaniel Clements, earl of Leitrim*.

George Rochfort, earl of Belvedere, (see Vol. IV. p. 61.) having demised in 1814, without issue male, that title is extinct.

Robert Stewart, earl of Londonderry, (see Vol. IV. p. 153.) has been since advanced in the peerage, and is now a marquis, (see Irish Marquises.)

Henry Burton Conyngham, earl of Conyngham, (see Vol. IV. p. 157.) has been advanced in the peerage, and is now a marquis, (see Irish Marquises.)

Francis Bernard, earl of Bandon, (see Vol. IV. p. 164.) The countess died 1815; at Castle Bernard, in the county of York. This lady, who possessed a fine taste for botany, founded the General Female School at Bandon.

Valentine Browne, earl of Kenmare, (see Vol. IV. p. 171.) on July 1, 1816, was married a third time, to Augusta Anne, second daughter of sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaſton, bart.

Richard Le Poer Trench, K.C.B. earl of Clancarty, succeeded his father, William Power Keating, the late earl, April 27, 1805, (see Vol. IV. p. 175.) The present lord was educated along with the earl of Castlereagh, and has been employed for some years past in a high diplomatic character. On July 15, 1815, his lordship was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of *baron Trench of Garbally*, in the county of Galway; and the king of the Netherlands has since granted him a patent, as marquis of Heusden, in Holland.

Welbore Ellis Agar, earl of Normanton, (see Vol. IV. p. 181.) married Diana, eldest daughter of George, earl of Pembroke, May 17, 1816.

Anne Catherine, countess of Antrim, (see Vol. IV. p. 111.) remarried 1817, Edmund Phelps, esq. who has taken the name of *Mac Donnel*, June 27, 1817.

VISCOUNTS.

Henry Augustus Dillon Lee, viscount Dillon, born Oct. 28, 1777, succeeded his father, Charles Dillon, the late viscount, (see Vol. IV. p. 189,) Nov. 9, 1813. He is now a general officer, and in Feb. 1807, married the eldest daughter of D. G. Browne, esq. by whom he has issue a son, born April 20, 1810; and another son, born in Oct. 1813.

For *Percy Smythe, viscount Strangford*, (see Vol. IV. p. 196) read *Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, viscount Strangford*.

John Fitzwilliam, viscount Fitzwilliam, succeeded his elder brother, the late viscount, (see Vol. IV. p. 206.) Feb. 4, 1816, who died a bachelor, leaving a most munificent legacy, both in money, and books, to the university of Cambridge, where his lordship had taken the degree of M.A. in 1764.

Matthew Barnewall, viscount Barnewall. (See Vol. IV. p. 209.) His lordship's claim to the titles was admitted by the House of Lords, in 1814. He is married to miss Bradshaw, niece of sir Augustus Warren, of Warren's Court, in the county of Cork, and has issue.

William Howe, viscount Howe. (See Vol. IV. p. 210.) This nobleman dying in 1814, without issue, the Irish viscounty has become extinct.

Robert Moleworth, viscount Moleworth, succeeded his elder brother, William Thomas, the late viscount, in consequence

of the latter, who was a major-general in the army, having perished, together with his lady, on their passage from Ceylon, off the Cape of Good Hope, May 30, 1815. Their father, Robert, (see Vol. IV. p. 212.) died Jan. 29, 1813.

Gustavus Hamilton, viscount Boyne, succeeded his father, Gustavus, the late viscount, (see Vol. IV. p. 220.) Feb. 19, 1816. His lordship married, Aug. 4, 1796, Harriet, only daughter of Benjamin Baugh, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, esq.

Heir Apparent.] His son, Gustavus Frederic.

Joshua William Allen, viscount Allen, succeeded his father, Joshua, the late viscount, (see Vol. IV. p. 222.) July 1, 1816.

Heir Presumptive.] Richard, uncle to the viscount.

George Barrington, viscount Barrington, succeeded his brother, Richard, the late viscount, (see Vol. IV. p. 224.) in Dec. 1813.

Heir Apparent.] William Keppel, the viscount's eldest son, born Oct. 1, 1793, and now rector of Sedgfield.

Henry Jeffery Flower, viscount Ashbrook, (see Vol. IV. p. 210.) married, secondly, in July 1812, Emily Theophila, eldest daughter of the late sir Thomas Metcalfe, bart. and has issue, by her, daughters.

On the demise of *Thomas Dawson, viscount Cremorne*, without issue, (see Vol. IV. p. 265.) the viscounty became extinct, in 1813, but the barony vested in his nephew, the present *Richard Thomas Dawson, lord Cremorne*. (See Vol. IV. p. 389.)

Cornwallis Maude, viscount Hawarden. (See Vol. IV. p. 277.)

Heir Presumptive.] Robert William Henry, brother to the viscount.

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Charles John Gardner, viscount Mountjoy, (see Vol. IV. p. 279.) is now earl of Blessington.

Barry John Yelverton, viscount Avonmore, succeeded his father, William Charles, the late viscount, (see Vol. IV. p. 285.) Dec. 6, 1814.

Heir Apparent.] The viscount's only son.

Richard White, viscount Bantry, (see Vol. IV. p. 287.) is now earl of Bantry.

Frances Muriel Strangways, a younger daughter of the first earl of Ilchester, and wife of Richard Quin, viscount Mount Earle, (see Vol. IV. p. 303.) died in 1814.

BARONS.

John Thomas Barnwall, lord Trimlestown, succeeded his late father, Nicholas, (see Vol. IV. p. 313.) April 16, 1813. In 1794, the present lord married Maria Theresa, daughter of Richard Kirwan, of Craig, in the county of Galway, esq.

Heir Apparent.] Thomas, an only son.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO THE

ENGLISH PEERAGE, VOLS. I AND II.

DUKES.

Prince Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, (see Vol. I. p. 65.) was married, May 26, 1814, at New Strelitz, in Germany; and remarried at Carlton House, Aug. 29, 1815, to her serene highness the dowager princess of Salms Braunfels, daughter of the late duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of the late prince of Salms Braunfels. Her royal highness is niece to the queen of England.

Prince William Frederick, duke of Gloucester, (see Vol. I. p. 68.) on July 22, 1816, married his first cousin, her royal highness princess Mary, fourth daughter of his present majesty, George III.

Bernard Edward Howard, duke of Norfolk, succeeded the late duke, Charles, (see Vol. I. p. 71.) Dec. 16, 1815.

Heir Apparent.] Henry Charles, earl of Surrey, only son of the duke, married to a daughter of the marquis of Stafford.

Edward Adolphus Seymour, duke of Somerset, (see Vol. I. p. 74.) has since had issue.

Heir Apparent.] Edward Adolphus, lord Seymour, son of the duke.

George Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, succeeded his father, Augustus Henry, the late duke, (see Vol. I. p. 78.) March 14, 1811.

Heir Apparent.] Henry, earl of Euston, son of the present duke.

William Beauchamp, duke of St. Albans, born Dec. 18, 1766, succeeded his nephew, Aubrey, a minor, (son of Aubrey, duke of St. Albans)—(see Vol. I. p. 82.) Feb. 19, 1816.

Heir Apparent.] The earl of Burford, his grace's son.

William George Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, succeeded his father, William, the late duke, (see Vol. I. p. 86.) July 29, 1811.

Heir Presumptive.] George Augustus Henry Cavendish, his grace's uncle.

George Spencer, duke of Marlborough, succeeded his father, George, the late duke, (see p. 88.) in 1817.

Heir Apparent.] The marquiss of Blandford, son of his grace.

Brownlow Bertie, duke of Ancaster. (See Vol. I. p. 94.) This duchy became extinct in 1809.

William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, duke of Portland, succeeded his father, William Henry, the late duke, (see Vol. I. p. 96.) Oct. 30, 1809.

Heir Apparent.] William Henry, marquiss of Titchfield, his grace's eldest son.

Charles Sackville Germain, duke of Dorset, succeeded his cousin, George John Frederick, the late duke, (see Vol. I. p. 99.) who was killed by a fall from his horse, while hunting in Ireland, Feb. 14, 1815.

Heir Presumptive.] George, his grace's brother.

Henry Pelham Clinton, duke of Newcastle. (See Vol. I. p. 101.) His grace married miss Murdy, July 18, 1807, by whom he has issue.

Heir Apparent.] Henry, earl of Lincoln, his grace's only son.

Earl Percy succeeded his father, the duke of Northumberland, in July 1817, having lately married a daughter of the earl of Powis.

NEW ENGLISH DUKE.

Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, marquis of Douro, marquis and earl of Wellington; viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington; and baron Douro, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset; knight of the Garter; field marshal, colonel of the royal regiment of Horse Guards Blue; duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain; duke of Vittoria, in Portugal; prince of Waterloo, in the United Netherlands; G.C.B. K.G. I.K.F. K.M.T. K.S.G. K.B.E. K.S. and K.T.S.

This celebrated warrior is the third surviving son of the late Gerard Colley Wellesley, earl of Mornington, in the kingdom of Ireland, by Anne Hill, eldest daughter of Arthur, viscount Dungannon, who is also the mother of Richard, marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

He was born May 1, 1769, and having been educated at Eton, addicted himself in early youth to the profession of arms. In 1794, he commanded a brigade in Holland, although then a very young officer, during the expedition under field marshal his royal highness the duke of York.

In 1797, he repaired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 33d regiment of foot, to India, of which his eldest brother was then governor general. He was at the head of the auxiliary forces furnished by the Nizam, at the storming of Seringapatam, under major-general, now lord Harris; and was immediately appointed governor of the captured city.

On obtaining the rank of major-general, he was appointed to the command of a separate army within the Decan; but it was not until the battle of Assay, fought Sept. 23, 1803, when he defeated Sindiah, and the rajah of Berar, that he was enabled to exhibit his great and extensive talents for war.

On his return to Europe, general Wellesley acted for

some time as chief secretary to the duke of Richmond, then viceroy of Ireland; but in the autumn of 1807, we find him commanding the reserve of the army under lord Cathcart, against the island of Zealand. Having distinguished himself on this occasion, he was sent in 1808, with a considerable force to Portugal, since which period, his campaigns have been singularly brilliant. The battles of Roleia, and Vimiera, which produced the evacuation of Portugal by the French, were but the precursors of still greater achievements. In 1809, he was nominated commander in chief of the British forces in the Peninsula. Soon after this, he crossed the Douro, entered Spain, and at Talavera, gathered new laurels; in consequence of which, he obtained a patent as *viscount Wellington*, together with an annuity of 2000*l.* for his own life, and the lives of his two next successors in the title.

Having been obliged for a while, to retire to Torres Vedras, on account of the increasing numbers of the French, he once more entered Spain, and obtained an earldom, in 1812, on account of his new victories, together with an additional annuity of 2000*l.* Having distinguished himself once more, by the capture of Badajoz, and the signal defeat of marshal Marmont, at Salamanca, his lordship at length planted his victorious standard in the capital of Spain; for which new and signal services, he was created *marquis of Wellington*.

Proceeding in his career of success, he gained a brilliant victory near to Salamanca, in consequence of which the siege of Cadiz was raised, and several of the Spanish provinces evacuated by the enemy. On this, the sum of 100,000*l.* was voted by parliament, for the purchase of an estate; and having defeated the French army, under Joseph Bonaparte, and marshal Jourdan, in 1813, his lordship immediately obtained the rank of field marshal. The capture of St. Sebastian by storm, and the surrender of Pampeluna, followed soon after.

On the march of the allied armies against France, the marquis of Wellington passed the Bidassoa, the Nivelle,

and the Nive, and concluded the campaign of 1813, under the walls of Bayonne. In 1814, he forced marshal Soult to retire before him; seized on Bordeaux, and defeated the French with great slaughter, at Thoulouse. On the conclusion of a convention with France, he was created *marquis of Douro, and duke of Wellington*; while, in consequence of a message from the prince Regent, the further sum of 400,000 *l.* was granted by parliament.

On the return of Bonaparte, from the island of Elba, his grace was nominated commander in chief of the allies, and concluded the war, by gaining the battle of Waterloo. After that, he was nominated ambassador extraordinary to France; and at the present period, his grace commands the army of occupation in that country.

The duke of Wellington married, April 10, 1806, Catherine, third daughter of Edward, lord Longford, by whom he has issue.

Heir Apparent.] Arthur, marquis of Douro, the duke's eldest son.

MARQUISES.

George Grenville Nugent Temple, marquis of Buckingham, succeeded his father, George Grenville Nugent Temple, the late marquis, Feb. 11, 1813. (See Vol. I. p. 107.)

Heir Apparent.] Richard Plantagenet, earl Temple, only son of the marquis, by Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late duke of Chandos.

Henry Petty, marquis of Lansdowne, succeeded his half brother, John Henry Petty, the late marquis, (see Vol. I. p. 109.) Nov. 14, 1809. On March 30, 1808, while lord Henry Petty, he married Louisa Emma, youngest daughter of Henry Thomas, second earl of Ilchester, by whom there is issue.

Heir Apparent.] The earl of Wycombe, the marquis's son.

George Ferrers Townshend, marquis Townshend, succeeded his father, George, the late marquis, (see Vol. I. p. 113.)

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July 27, 1811. On May 12, 1807, he married miss Gardner, daughter of W. D. Gardner, esq.

Heir Presumptive.] Charles Vere, the marquis's only brother.

John Chrichton Stuart, marquis of Bute, born Aug. 3, 1793, succeeded his grandfather, John, the late marquis, Nov. 16, 1814. (See Vol. I. p. 124.)

Heir Presumptive.] Patrick James Herbert, brother to the marquis. (See p. 143.)

Charles Compton, earl of Northampton, was created *marquis of Northampton*, Aug. 15, 1810.

Heir Apparent.] Spencer Joshua Alwyne, earl Compton.

John Jeffereys Pratt, earl Camden, (see Vol. I. p. 322.) was created *marquis Camden*, and *earl of Brecknock*, Aug. 15, 1811.

Heir Apparent.] George Charles, earl of Brecknock.

Henry William Bayly Paget, earl of Uxbridge, K.G. and G.C.B. succeeded his father, Henry Bayly Paget, earl of Uxbridge, (see Vol. I. p. 311.) March 13, 1812. He was created *marquis of Anglesea*, for his gallantry at the battle of Waterloo, June 24, 1815, on which occasion he lost a leg.

Heir Apparent.] Henry, earl of Uxbridge, the marquis's son.

George James Cholmondeley, earl of Cholmondeley, (see Vol. I. p. 200.) was created *marquis of Cholmondeley*, Sep. 30, 1815.

Heir Apparent.] George James Horatio, earl of Rockfavage, the marquis's son.

Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira, of Ireland, and *lord Rawdon*, of the United kingdom, (see Vol. II. p. 207.) was created *marquis of Hastings*, in 1817.

EARLS.

Charles Henry Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough, (see Vol. I. p. 152.) died in 1814, on which occasion the earldom became extinct.

George Augustus Frederick Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, succeeded his father, Philip, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 161.) Aug. 29, 1815.

Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet. (See Vol. I. p. 165.) *Heir Presumptive*.] Henry, only brother to the earl.

George John Montagu, earl of Sandwich, succeeded his father, John, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 166.) June 6, 1814.

Heir Apparent.] Viscount Hinchinbroke, son of the earl.

Robert Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, succeeded his uncle, James, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 172.) Feb. 24, 1811.

Heir Apparent.] James Thomas, lord Brudenell, the earl's son, by Penelope Anne, daughter of the late George John Cooke, of Harefield, in the county of Middlesex, esq.

Charles William Montague Scott, earl of Doncaster, (duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, in Scotland), succeeded his father, Henry Scott, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 177.) Jan. 11, 1812.

Heir Apparent.] Walter James, earl of Dalkeith.

Charles Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, succeeded his brother, Anthony, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 179.) May 14, 1811.

Heir Apparent.] Anthony, lord Ashley, the earl's son.

Thomas Moxon Fitzhardinge Berkeley, earl of Berkeley,

born Oct. 19, 1796, succeeded his father, Frederick Augustus, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 182.) Aug. 8, 1810.

Heir Presumptive.] George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge, brother of the earl.

Montague Bertie, earl of Abingdon, (see Vol. I. p. 185.) married, Aug. 27, 1807, Emily, sister of Henry, late viscount Gage, by whom he has issue.

Heir Apparent.] Lord Norreys, his lordship's son.

Richard Lumley Saunderson, earl of Scarborough, succeeded his brother, George Augustus Lumley, the late earl, Sept. 5, 1807. (See Vol. I. p. 189.)

Heir Presumptive.] John, in holy orders, next brother to the earl.

George William Coventry, earl of Coventry, succeeded his father, George William, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 197.) Sept. 3, 1809.

Heir Apparent.] George William, viscount Deerhurst, son of the present earl, member of parliament for Worcester.

George Villiers, earl of Jersey. (See Vol. I. p. 200.)

Heir Apparent.] Viscount Villiers, son of the earl.

William Legge, earl of Dartmouth, succeeded his father, George Legge, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 214.) Nov. 2, 1810.

Heir Presumptive.] Heneage, the earl's brother.

Heneage Finch, earl of Ailesford, succeeded his father, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 219.) Oct. 20, 1812.

Heir Presumptive.] The earl's brother.

Philip Henry, earl Stanhope, succeeded his father, Charles, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 227.) Dec. 17, 1816.

Heir Apparent.] Viscount Mahon, his lordship's son, by Catharine Lucy Smith, fourth daughter of lord Carrington.

Philip Sherard, earl of Harborough, born Aug. 26, 1797, succeeded his father, Philip, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 229.) Dec. 10, 1807.

John James Waldegrave, earl Waldegrave. (See Vol. I. p. 237.)

Heir Apparent.] Viscount Chewton, his lordship's only son.

George Ashburnham, earl Ashburnham, succeeded his father, John, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 240.) April 8, 1812.

Heir Apparent.] Percy, viscount St. Asaph, son of the earl.

Richard Howard, earl of Effingham, (see Vol. I. p. 243.) succeeded his brother, Thomas, the late earl, Nov. 15, 1791, and died Dec. 11, 1816. The earldom extinct.

George Greville, earl of Warwick, succeeded his father, George, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 254.) May 2, 1816. On Oct. 21, 1816, his lordship married Sarah, lady Monson, widow of the late lord Monson, and daughter of John, earl of Mexborough.

George Robert Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire, succeeded his uncle Robert, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 258.) Feb. 4, 1816.

William Harcourt, earl Harcourt, succeeded his brother, George Simon, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 268.) April 25, 1809.

Frederick North, earl of Guilford, succeeded his brother, Francis, who died at Pisa, (see Vol. I. p. 271.) in January 1817.

Charles Bruce Brudenell, earl of Ailesbury, succeeded his

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father, Thomas, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 102.) April 21, 1814.

George Dormer, earl of Dorchester. (See Vol. I. p. 336.) On the demise of this nobleman, in 1802, the earldom became extinct.

Henry George Herbert, earl of Carnarvon, succeeded his father, Henry, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 342.) June 3, 1811.

Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool, succeeded his father, Charles, the first earl, (see Vol. I. p. 344.) Dec. 17, 1808.

Heir Presumptive.] Charles Cecil Cope, his lordship's half-brother.

Charles Henry Skeane Cadogan, earl Cadogan, succeeded his father, Charles, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 349.) April 3, 1807.

Thomas Onslow, earl of Onslow, succeeded his father, George, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 358.) May 13, 1814.

Charles Marsham, earl of Romney, succeeded his father Charles, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 361.) March 1, 1811.

Heir Apparent.] Viscount Marsham, the earl's son by miss Pitt.

Thomas Grosvenor, earl of Wilton, succeeded his maternal grandfather, Thomas Egerton, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 371.) Sept. 23, 1814.

Henrietta Louisa Pulteney, countess of Bath, (see Vol. I. p. 374.) died in 1808, when this title became extinct.

Charles Herbert Pierrepont, earl of Manserv, succeeded

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his father, Charles, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 389.)
June 18, 1816.

Horatio Walpole, earl of Orford, succeeded his father,
Horatio, the late earl, (see Vol. I. p. 391.) Feb. 24, 1809.
Heir Apparent.] Horatio, lord Walpole, the earl's son.

Charles Grey, earl Grey, succeeded his father Charles,
the late earl, (see p. 398.) Nov. 14, 1807.
Heir Apparent.] Henry, viscount Howick, eldest son
of the earl.

NEW EARLS.

Dudley Ryder, lord Harrowby, (see Vol. II. p. 189.)
was advanced to the honours of earl of Harrowby, viscount
Sandon, July 18, 1809.

Henry Phipps, lord Mulgrave, (see Vol. II. p. 296.) was
advanced to the honours of earl of Mulgrave, viscount
Normanby, Aug. 15, 1812.

Edward Lascelles, lord Harewood, (see Vol. II. p. 34.)
was advanced to the honours of earl Harewood, viscount
Lascelles, Aug. 15, 1812.

Gilbert Elliot Murray Kynynmund, lord Minto, (see
Vol. II. p. 355.) was advanced to the honours of earl
Minto, and viscount Melgund, Feb. 3, 1813. He was suc-
ceeded in his titles and estates, by his eldest son, Gilbert
Elliot Murray Kynynmund, the present earl, June 24,
1814.

William Shaw Cathcart, viscount Cathcart, K. T. (see
Vol. II. p. 56.) was advanced to the honours of earl Cath-
cart, June 18, 1814.

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James Walter Grimston, lord Verulam, viscount Grimston in Ireland, (see Vol. II. p. 253.) was advanced to the honours of *viscount Grimston, and earl Verulam in England*, Sept. 30, 1815.

Charles Whitworth, baron Whitworth in Ireland, (see Vol. IV.) and viscount Whitworth, in the county of Stafford, was advanced to the honours of *baron Adolphus, and earl Whitworth*, Sept. 30, 1815.

John Cuth, lord Brownlow, (see Vol. II. p. 186.) was advanced to the honours of *viscount Alford, and earl Brownlow*, Sept. 30, 1815.

John Craggs Eliot, lord Eliot, (see Vol. II. p. 210.) was advanced to the honours of *earl St. Germans*, Sept. 30, 1815.

John Parker, lord Boringdon, (see Vol. II. p. 216.) was advanced to the honours of *earl of Morley, viscount Boringdon*, Sept. 30, 1815.

Orlando Bridgman, lord Bradford, (see Vol. II. p. 305.) was advanced to the honours of *viscount Newport, and earl of Bradport*, Sept. 30, 1815.

William Lygon, lord Beauchamp, (see Vol. II. p. 429.) was advanced to the honours of *viscount Elmley, and earl Beauchamp*, Sept. 30, 1815. Having since died, he was succeeded by his son, the present earl, Oct. 21, 1816.

Arabella Hume Campbell, baroness Lucas, daughter of Jemima, marchioness De Grey, was created countess De Grey, Sept. 14, 1816.

VISCOUNTS.

Rowland Belafyse, viscount Fauconberg, (see Vol. II. p. 9.) This title became extinct in 1815.

George Byng, viscount Torrington, succeeded his father, John, the late viscount, (see Vol. II. p. 18.) Jan. 8, 1813.

Thomas Noel, viscount Wentworth, (see Vol. II. p. 23.) died in 1816, on which the viscounty became extinct. The barony is in abeyance.

Charles Sackville Germaine, viscount Sackville, (see Vol. II. p. 36.) is now *duke of Dorset*.

Samuel Hood, viscount Hood, succeeded his father, the late admiral viscount Hood, (see Vol. II. p. 40.) Jan. 27, 1816.

Alexander Hood, viscount Bridport, (see Vol. II. p. 44.) was succeeded on his demise, in his Irish barony, by his nephew, the present Samuel lord Hood.

Robert Dundas, viscount Melville, succeeded his father, Henry, the late viscount, (see Vol. II. p. 47.) April 20, 1811.

William Shaw, viscount Cathcart, (see Vol. II. p. 56.) is now *earl Cathcart*.

NEW VISCOUNTS.

George Keith Elphinstone, lord Keith, (see Vol. II. p. 395.) was advanced to the title of *viscount Keith*, May 14, 1814.

George, earl of Aberdeen, in Scotland, (see Vol. III.) was created viscount Gordon, June 18, 1814.

Grawville Levison Gower, was created *viscount Grawville*, July 15, 1815.

Alan Gardner, lord Gardner, (see Vol. II. p. 437.) was succeeded by his son, Alan Legge, created *viscount Gardner*,

504 ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Sept. 30, 1815; on whose demise, Dec. 27, 1815, he was succeeded by the present viscount, who is a minor.

Edward Pellew, baron Exmouth, was created *viscount Exmouth*, for his services in the expedition against Algiers, Sept. 21, 1816.

BARONS.

Sir Cecil Bishop, bart. was summoned to parliament by writ, by the ancient title of *baron de la Zouche*, July 17, 1815.

Hugh Percy, (commonly called *earl Percy*) was summoned by writ as a baron, March 17, 1812; and succeeded his father as duke of Northumberland, July 1817.

Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, succeeded her father, Henry, the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 78.) Oct. 29, 1810.

Baron Hastings; (earl of Moira in Ireland,) was created a marquis in 1817.

William Stourton, lord Stourton, succeeded his father, Charles Philip, the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 85.) April 29, 1816.

Kenneth Howard, lord Howard of Effingham, succeeded his cousin, Richard, earl of Effingham, Dec. 11, 1816, in the barony only.

Elizabeth Rawdon, baroness Hungerford, (see Vol. II. p. 87.) has been for some time dead.

John Peyto Verney, succeeded his father, the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 89.) Feb. 16, 1816.

Mary Anastasia Grace Mordaunt, became *baroness Mordaunt*, on the demise of her half-brother, Charles Henry, late earl of Peterborough. *So the Red Book says, but the barony had long since gone away.*

William Francis Henry Petre, baron Petre, succeeded his father, the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 102.) March 28, 1809.

George Spencer, lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, (see Vol. II. p. 104.) is now *duke of Marlborough*.

James Everard Arundel, lord Arundel, of Wardour, succeeded his first cousin, Henry, the late baron, (see Vol. II. p. 105.) Dec. 4, 1808. He died July 18, 1817, and was succeeded by his son, Everard, tenth peer.

Charles William Scott, lord Tyndale, (see Vol. II. p. 119.) is now *duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland*.

George Ashburnham, lord Ashburnham, (see Vol. II. p. 124.) is now *earl of Ashburnham*.

John George Monson, lord Monson, succeeded his father, John George, (see Vol. II. p. 141.) Nov. 14, 1809.

William Ponsonby, lord Ponsonby, (*earl of Besborough in Ireland*) on the demise of his father, Frederick, the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 146.) succeeded to the English barony.

Henry Sedley Venables Vernon, lord Vernon, succeeded his brother, George the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 169.) June 18, 1813.

Thomas Reynolds, lord Ducie, succeeded his father, Francis, the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 171.) Aug. 19, 1808.

John Campbell, lord Sandridge, (see Vol. II. p. 173.) was succeeded 1806, by his son, George William, present peer.

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John Cuff, lord Brownlow, (see Vol. II. p. 186.) was created *earl Brownlow*, and *viscount Alford*, Sept. 30, 1815.

Charles Fitzroy, lord Southampton, succeeded his father, *George Ferdinand*, (see Vol. II. p. 199.) June 24, 1810.

Francis Rawdon Hastings, lord Rawdon, (see Vol. II. p. 207.) was created a marquis in 1817.

John Cragg Eliot, lord Eliot, (see Vol. II. p. 210.) is now *earl of St. Germain*, 1815.

William Douglas, lord Douglas, of Ambresbury, (*duke of Queensberry* in Scotland, (see Vol. II. p. 233.) is since dead. His English Peerage extinct.

John Hussy Delaval, lord Delaval, (see Vol. II. p. 232.) is since demised. Title extinct.

William Ashton Harbord, baron Suffield, succeeded his father, Harbord, the late lord, (see Vol. II. p. 234.) Feb. 4, 1810.

Arthur Henry Carleton, lord Dorchester, succeeded his grandfather, Guy, (see Vol. II. p. 236.) Nov. 10, 1808.

Robert Bankes Jenkinson, lord Hawkesbury, (see Vol. II. p. 237.) is now *earl of Liverpool*.

Francis Augustus Eliot, lord Heathfield, (see Vol. II. p. 239.) having died without issue male, in 1813, the barony is extinct.

James Duff, lord Fife, (see Vol. II. p. 251.) On the demise of this nobleman, the English barony became extinct.

George Eden, lord Auckland, succeeded his father, William, (see Vol. II. p. 291.) May 28, 1814.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS. 507

George Fulke Lyttelton, lord Lyttelton, succeeded his father, William Henry, (see Vol. II. p. 298.) Sept. 14, 1808.

Henry John Peachey, lord Selfey, succeeded his father, John, (see Vol. II. p. 308.) June 27, 1816.

Charles Frederick Powlett Townshend, 1st Bayning, succeeded his father, Charles, (see Vol. II. p. 350.) May 19, 1810.

Francis Humberstone Mackenzie, lord Seaforth, (see Vol. II. p. 365.) is since dead. Title extinct.

Walter Butler, lord Butler, (see Vol. II. p. 378.) is now *marquis of Ormond and Offory, in Ireland*.

John Baker Holroyd, lord Sheffield, (see Vol. II. p. 406.) is now an Irish earl.

Charles Middleton, lord Barkham, (see Vol. II. p. 408.) has been succeeded by Diana Noel Noel, his daughter, now *baroness Barham*.

Cuthbert Collingwood, lord Collingwood, (see Vol. II. p. 409.) By the demise of this nobleman, in 1810, without issue male, the title is extinct.

John Denis Browne, lord Monteagle, (marquis of Sligo in Ireland)—(see Vol. II. p. 418.) has been succeeded by his son, Howe Peter, the present peer.

VOL. II.

NEW BARONS, SINCE CREATED.

Lieut. General John Hope, created *baron Hopetown*, Jan. 28, 1809, and *baron Niddry*, May 3, 1814, for his services on the continent. Now *earl of Hopetown in Scotland*.

508 ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Heir Apparent.] John viscount Athrie, his lordship's son.

Lieut. General Thomas Graham, G.C.B. created *baron Lynedoch*, May 3, 1814, for his services abroad.

Heir Apparent.] None.

Lieut. General Stapleton Cotton, G.C.B. K.T.S. created *baron Combermere*, May 3, 1814, for military services.

Heir Apparent.] Robert Henry Stapleton, his lordship's son.

Lieut. General Rowland Hill, G.C.B. K.T.S. K.M.T. &c. &c. created *baron Hill of Almaraz*, and of Hawkestone and Hardwicke, in the county of Salop, May 3, 1814, and again, Oct. 31, 1815, for his services in the Peninsula. A sum of 2000*l.* per annum has also been granted to his lordship.

Heir Presumptive.] His lordship's nephew, Rowland.

Lieut. General William Carr Beresford, G.C.B. K.C.S. *marquis of Campo Major*, and *count of Trancozo in Portugal*, where he is commander in chief—was created *baron Beresford of Albueira*, and of Dungarvon, in the county of Waterford, May 3, 1814, for his services on the Continent.

Heir Apparent.]

Lieut. General William Stewart, G.C.B. and K.T.S. was created *baron Stewart*, of Stewart Court, June 18, 1814. His lordship, who has been lately employed on the Continent, is second son of the *marquis of Londonderry*, and brother of lord Castlereagh.

Heir Apparent.] Frederick, an only son.

Richard Trench, (earl of Clancarty in Ireland) was created *baron Trench*, of Garbally, July 15, 1815.

John Lyon Bowes, (earl of Strathmore in Scotland) was created *baron Bowes*, of Streatham Castle, in the county of Durham, July 18, 1815.

George Ramsay, (earl of Dalhousie in Scotland) was created *baron Dalhousie*, July 18, 1815.

George Gordon, (earl of Aboyne in Scotland) was created *baron Meldrum*, of Morven, July 18, 1815.

George Boyle, (earl of Glasgow in Scotland) was created *baron Ross*, of Hawkhead, July 18, 1815.

John Willoughby Cole, (earl of Inneskillen in Ireland) was created *baron Grimstead*, of Grimstead, in Wilts, July 18, 1815.

Edmund Henry Perry, (earl of Limerick in Ireland) was created *baron Foxford*, of Stackpole Court, July 18, 1815.

Penistone Lambe, (viscount Melbourne in Ireland) was created *baron Melbourne*, of Melbourne, in the county of Derby, July 18, 1815.

Francis Almeric Spencer, second son of the late duke of Marlborough, was created *baron Churchill*, of Whichwood, July 18, 1815.

General George Harris was created *baron Harris*, of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, in the county of Kent, July 18, 1815. This distinguished officer commanded the British army during the capture of Tipoo's metropolis.

Algernon Percy, second surviving son of the late duke of Northumberland, (see Vol. I. p. 103.) was created *baron Prudhoe*, of Prudhoe Castle, in the county of Northumberland, Aug. 17, 1816.

May 1817. *Right Hon. Charles Abbot, lord Colchester*, of Colchester, in Essex, late Speaker of the House of Commons, (whose eulogium is written in never dying characters in the journals of that House,) was so created at the above date.

510 ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

His lordship was born at Colchester, the son of a clergyman then resident in that town, and was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford; where he distinguished himself by a Latin prize poem. From thence he removed to the Middle Temple; and was called to the Bar. In 1794, he was returned for Hellestone; and soon distinguished himself in that situation by his talents for business. In Feb. 1802, when sir John Mitford was promoted to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, he was elected to fill the vacant chair: in which he has sat for upwards of fifteen years, with a degree of labour, attention and skill, which have never been equalled.

He married a daughter of sir Philip Gibbes, bart. by whom he has two sons.

Chief Seat.] Kidbrooke, Suffex.

FARTHER ADDITIONS.

April 10, 1817. *Earl of March*, eldest son of the duke of Richmond, married lady Caroline Paget.

April 29. The present *duke of Northumberland* married lady Charlotte Clive, daughter of the earl of Powis.

April 17. *Lady Harriet Walpole* married sir William Hoste, bart.

Aug. *Lady ——— Walpole* married M. West, esq.

Feb. 4. *Lady Harriet Clive* married sir W. W. Wynne, bart.

July. *Viscount Ebrington* married lady Susan Ryder.

—— *Hon. Miss Petre* married Mr. Blount, of Mapledurham, co. Oxford.

Jan. 20. *Lady Anne Lowther* married John Becket, esq.

May 18. *Hon. Colonel Lowther* married lady Eleanor Sherard.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO VOL. III.

DUKES.

James Innes Ker, duke of Roxburghe, marquis of Beaumont and Cesford, earl of Roxburghe and Kelfo, viscount Broxmouth, baron Ker, of Cesford and Caverton.

This nobleman, born in 1736, is descended from a very eminent family, seated at Innes, near Elgin, in the county of Moray. He succeeded his father as a baronet of Nova Scotia, and entered early in life as an officer in the army. In consequence of an intermarriage with the noble house of Ker, on the demise of the late duke, sir James became candidate for the honours and estates of Roxburghe; both of which, after a long and most expensive contest, before the lords of session, in Scotland, and the House of Lords, in England, he finally obtained, May 11, 1812.

His grace has been twice married: first, in 1789, to Mary, sister to the late sir Cecil Wray, bart. who died July 20, 1807, and by whom he had no issue; and secondly, to Harriet, daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, of Windlesham, esq. by whom he has had issue a daughter, who died soon after her birth; and a son, born in July, 1816.

Heir Apparent.] Marquis of Beaumont.

Chief Seat.] Fleurs, near Kelfo.

MARQUISES.

1682. *Charles Douglas, marquis and earl of Queensberry, viscount Drumlanrig*, succeeded to these titles on the demise of James, duke of Queensberry. His lordship mar-

ried, Aug. 13, 1803, Caroline, third daughter of the late duke of Buccleugh, and has issue several daughters.

Heir Apparent.] None.

William Kerr, marquis of Lothian, succeeded his father, William John, the late marquis, (see Vol. III. p. 8.) Jan. 4, 1815.

EARLS.

George William Leslie, earl of Rothes, succeeded his mother, Jane Elizabeth, the late countess, (see Vol. III. p. 23.) June 2, 1810. His lordship died in 1817, leaving female issue only; one of which, *Henrietta Anne*, the eldest daughter, is now countess of Rothes. Her husband has taken the name of Leslie.

Flora Muir Campbell, countess of London, (see Vol. III. p. 63.) became marchioness of Hastings, in 1817.

John Stuart Crichton, earl of Dumfries, (see Vol. III. p. 69.) by the demise of his grandfather, is now marquis of Bute.

James Ogilvie, earl of Findlater. (See Vol. III. p. 91.) His lordship having died in 1811, the earldom is extinct.

Francis Eyre, earl of Newburgh, born in 1762, succeeded his cousin, the late earl, (see Vol. III. p. 125.) Nov. 28, 1814.

Heir Apparent.] Thomas, viscount Kinnaird.

Anthony Adrian Falconer, earl of Kintore, succeeded his father, (see Vol. III. p. 124.) Oct. 8, 1812.

George Murray, earl of Dunmore, succeeded his father, John, (see Vol. III. p. 142.) Feb. 1809.

Andrew Carmichael, earl of Hyndford, succeeded his brother, Thomas, (see Vol. III. p. 146.) Feb. 14, 1811. Died April, 1817. Title extinct.

Archibald John Primrose, earl of Roseberry, succeeded his father, (see Vol. III. p. 157.) March 25, 1814.

John Hope, earl of Hopetoun, succeeded his brother, (see Vol. III. p. 165.) May 29, 1816.

VISCOUNTS.

Charles John Carey, viscount Falkland, succeeded his father, the late viscount, (see Vol. III. p. 149.) March 2, 1809.

BARONS.

John Elphinstone, lord Elphinstone, succeeded his father, John, (see Vol. III. p. 228.) May 28, 1813.

James Sandilands, lord Torphichen, succeeded his cousin, James, (see Vol. III. p. 231.) June 7, 1815.

John Colville, lord Colville, succeeded his father, (see Vol. III. p. 238.) March 8, 1811.

Robert Montgomery Hamilton, lord Belhaven, succeeded his father, William, (see Vol. III. p. 280.) Oct. 27, 1814.

VOL. IV.

Earl of Langford married lady Georgiana Lygon, sister of earl Beauchamp.

Jan. 6. *Lord Huntingfield* married miss Blois, daughter of sir Charles Blois, bart.

Lord Radstock, p. 427. N. B. Captain William Waldegrave, R. N. who married a daughter of the late Mr. Whitbread, and succeeded him as member of parliament for Bedford, is not son of lord Radstock, but brother of earl Waldegrave.

MOTTOS
OF THE
PEERS OF IRELAND,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
WITH
Translations.

D. stands for duke; M. for marquis; E. for earl; V. for Viscount;
those without letters are barons.

- A cruce salus.* Salvation from the cross. Mayo, E.
A cuspidē Corona. A crown from a lance. Middleton, V.
Animus tamen idem. But my mind is unchanged. Tyrawley.
Aquila non captat muscas. An eagle does not catch flies. Graves.
Artes honorabit. He will honour the arts. Coleraine.
Auxilium ab alto. Help from above. Roscommon, E. and Clonbrock.
Bear and forbear. Langford.
Be just, and fear not. Lifford, V.
Be fast. Mexborough, E.
Bella! horrida Bella! Wars! horrid Wars! Lisle.
Boutez en avant. Push forward. Barrymore, E.

Candor dat viribus alas. Truth gives wings to strength. Belvidere, E.

Cavendo tutus. Secure by caution. Waterpark.

Certum pete finem. Aim at a certain end. Wicklow, E.

Clarius e tenebris. More bright from obscurity. Miltown, E.

Cælitus mihi vires. My strength is from heaven. Ranelagh, V.

Consequitur quodcunque petit. He attains whatever he attempts. Headfort, M.

Consilio et animis. By wisdom and courage. Mount Sandford.

Crom a boo. I will burn. Leinster, D. Lecale.

The words *Crom a boo* were abolished by law in Ireland, as the name of Macgregor was annulled in Scotland. An act for abolishing these words, *Crom a boo*, and *But lar a boo*, the 10th of Henry VII. c. 20, enacted, &c. "That no person, or persons, of whatsoever estate, condition, or degree, do take part with any lord or gentleman, or uphold variances or comparisons in word or deed, by using those words, *CROM-ABOO*, *BUTLERABOO*, or such like words, or otherwise, contrary to the king's laws, his crown, dignity, and peace, but to call only on St. George, or the name of the Sovereign Lord the King, for the time being; and if any person do contrary, or offend in the premises, he may be taken and committed to ward, there to remain without bail or mainprize, till they have made fine, after the discretion of the king's deputy of Ireland, and the king's counsel of the same for the time being." There was an association of the lords

of the *Pale*, or district of only five counties, in which alone the English laws were predominant till the reign of Henry VIII. in order to prevent the Irish from marauding, and to suppress insurrections, &c. called the fraternity of St. George; and this is the allusion in the above act of parliament.

Cruci dum spiro fido. Whilst I have breath, I put my trust in the cross. Netterville, V.

Decrevi. I have resolved. Westmeath, E.

Deo duce ferro comitante. God my leader, and my sword my companion. Charlemont, E.

De monte alto. From the pitch of grandeur. Harwarden, V. This motto is borne under the crest, and is allusive to the ancient family name *Montalt*, which surname was assumed by the ancient barons of this family, from a castle they had in Flintshire, built on a high hill, now called *Mold*; the family name is now corrupted to Maude.

Depressus extollor. Depressed I am exalted. Kilkenny, E.

Deum cole, regem serva. Worship God; serve the king. Enniskillen, E.

Deus major columna. God is the best support. Round the crest a garter, with this motto, *TOY, APIETETEIN ENEKA*, in order to excel. Heniker.

Deus nobis quis contra. If God is for us, who shall be against us. Frankfort.

Dieu pour la Tranche qui Contre? If God is for Trench, who shall be against? Clancarty and Ashtown, above their crest.

Droit et loyal. Just and loyal. Huntingfield.

Ducit amor patriæ. The love of my country leads me on. Milford.

Dum spiro, spero. While I breathe I hope. Dillon, V. Clonbrock, and Whitworth.

En Dieu est ma fiance. In God is my trust. Carhampton, E.

Esse quam videri. To be, rather than seem to be. Winterton, E.

Fair mon devoir. To do my duty. Roden, E.

Famam extendere factis. To extend my fame by my actions. Galway, V.

Fax mentis, incendium gloriæ. The torch of the mind is the flame of glory. Granard, E.

Fear to transgress. Clonmell, E.

Festina lente. Quick without impetuosity. Fingal, E. Dunsany, Louth.

Fidelis ad urnam. Faithful to their ashes. Sunderlin.

Fidelite est de Dieu. Truth is of God. Powerscourt, V.

Fidus at audax. Faithful and courageous. Lismore.

Flecti non frangi. To be bent, not broken. Palmerston, V.

Fortè scutum salus ducum. A strong shield proves the safety of the leaders. Clermont, V.

Forti et fideli nihil difficile. Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful. Muskerry.

Fortis cadere, cedere non potest. A brave man may fall, but not yield. Charleville, E.

Fortiter geret crucem. He bravely supports the cross. Donoughmore, E.

Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. Boldly, faithfully, successfully. Monck, V.

Pro patria amore. For the love of my country.
Kilwarden, V.

Pro libertate patriæ. For the liberty of my country.
Massey. Clarina.

Quæ sursum volo videre. I am resolved to look at
what is above. Adare.

Quære verum. To seek the truth. Carleton, V.

Quid verum atque decens. What is just and honour-
able. Dungannon, V.

Qui pense. Who thinks. Howth, E.

Renascentur. They will arise again. Avonmore.
Right can never die. Norbury.

Sans tâche. Without stain. Gormanston, V. Tara.

Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos? If God be with
us, who shall be against us? Mountmorris, V.

Si sit prudentia. If there be prudence. Henley.

Solo Deo Salus. Safety in God alone. Rokeby.

Soyez ferme. Be stedfast. Carrick, E.

Spectemur agendo. Let us be seen by our actions.
Callan.

Spero infestis, metuo secundis. I hope in adver-
sity, and fear in prosperity. Ludlow, E.

Spes durat avorum. The hope of my ancestors
remains. Rochford, E.

Spes mea Christus. Christ is my hope. Lucan, E.
Clanmorris.

Spes tutissima cælis. The safest hope is in Heaven.
Kingston, E. Lorton, V.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. Gentle in the man-
ner, vigorous in the deed. Newborough.

Sub cruce salus. Salvation under the Cross. Ban-
gor, V.

Sub hoc signo vinces. Under this sign you shall
conquer. De Vesci, E.

Suivez raison. Follow reason. Kilmaine.

Tam scaps empton. The red hand of Ireland.
O'Neil, E.

The noblest motive is the public good. Bantry, E.

Tiens a la verite. Maintain the truth. Blaquierie.

Timet pudorem. He fears shame. Downe, V.

Toujours prest. Always ready. Clanwilliam, E.

Toujours propice. Always propitious. Cremorne, V.

Triumpho morte tam vita. I triumph in death as in life. Allen, V.

Valet anchora virtus. Virtue is a sheet anchor.
Gardner.

Via trita, via tuta. The beaten track is the safest.
Normanton, E.

Vigilantibus. To the watchful. Gosford, E.

Vigueur de dessus. Strength is from above. Thomond, M.

Vincit amor patriæ. The love of my country prevails. Molesworth, V. Muncaster.

Vincit veritas. Truth prevails. Castlecoote.

Vincit omnia veritas. Truth conquers every thing.
Kinsale.

Virtus incendit vires. Virtue inspires strength.
Strangford, V.

Virtus probata florebit. Tried virtue will flourish.
Bandon, E.

Virtute securus. Secure in virtue. Hawarden, V.

Virtus requiei nescia sordidæ. Virtue disdainful of mean repose. Desart, E.

Virtus semper viridis. Virtue flourishes for ever.
Belmore, E.

Virtus sola nobilitat. Virtue alone ennobles. Wallscourt.

Virtus sub cruce crescit. Virtue is strengthened by adversity. Charleville, E.

Virtute et fide. By virtue and faith. Melbourne, V.

- Virtute et labore.* By virtue and labour. Headley.
Virtute et numine. By virtue and the protection of Heaven. Cloncurry.
Virtute et opera. By virtue and industry. Fife, E.
Virtute non astutia. By virtue, not by cunning. Limerick, E.
Virtute non viris. From virtue, not from men. Kerry, E.
Virtutis fortuna comes. Fortune is the companion of virtue. Harberton, V. Clancarty, E. Ashtown.
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis. Nothing can oppose virtue and courage. Aldborough, E.
Virtutis amore. From the love of virtue. Annesley, E. Mountmorris, E.
Virtutis avorum præmium. The reward of the virtue of my ancestors. Templetown.
Vis unita fortior. Force united becomes more powerful. Mountcashel, E.
Vita via virtus. Virtue is the way of life. Port-arlington, E.
Vivere sat vincere. To live is a sufficient conquest. Sefton, E. Ventry.
Vivit post funera virtus. Virtue lives after the grave. Shannon, E.
Un roy, une foi, une loy. One king, one faith, one law. Clanricarde, E.
Vota vita mea. My life is devoted. Meath, E.
Utcunque placuerit Deo. As it may please God. Howe, E.
Ut quocunque paratus. Prepared on every side. Cavan, E.
Y fyno Dwy, y fydd. What God willeth, will be. Landaff, E.

THE END.

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